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Encyclopædia Mundarica .

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JESUIT MISSIONARIES

MENTIONED IN THE PREFACE

VOLUME XI

P.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR, PATNA.
1938.

[Price—Rs. 6 only.]

P

Remark. I. A *p* inserted between the first vowel of a root and its repetition, forms: (1) repr. verbs, nouns and adjs.: *dapal*, to strike each other; *opom*, to give smth. to each other. (2) verbs, nouns and adjs. denoting a habit: *opom* *horə*, an open-handed person; *bapige* *kuri*, a woman who has abandoned at least her first and her second husband. The adjs. may denote either one who habitually does smth.: *hupuz* *seta*, a dog often fighting with other dogs; or one to whom smth. is habitually done: *topol* *sadom*, a horse usually tethered when grazing; *napam* *ei*, a thing easy to get. N. B. *Mapacāri* means a foreleg of game given to one who first wounded it, before it is cut to pieces for distribution amongst the hunters, and *tupuzi* *bulu* means a hind leg similarly given to one who first hit the game with an arrow. These terms are the cpds. *macāri* and *tūqbulu*, in which the *p* has been inserted to connote the habit of thus giving a fore or hind leg. (3) a few verbal nouns denoting the habitual

place of an action: *upuzubə*, the exit, (the entrance is called *bonolo*); *qipiti*, the roosting place of birds; *bupurnu*, the lair of an animal; *tupundu*, the place on a bullock's back where it gets generally pricked by the goad; *gopud*, the place where a flower, or fruit is generally plucked, i.e., its stalk. However, *kepeseq* the place where the hunters wait for the game and towards which the beaters drive it, does not connote any habit, but has a distributive meaning: it means the place where each and all game is waited for on the occasion of a particular hunt. (4) distributive (a) nl. adjs.: *mipiq*, each one, or one to each; *apapi*, each three, or three to each. (b) nl. advs. of time: *mipisa*, each once, or once to each; *apipisa*, each thrice, or thrice to each. (c) adjs. of size or dimension: *hupuziq*, each and all small; *capakar*, each and all broad. (d) adjs. and advs. of place: *sapuzigin*, each and all far; far from each other; *japapuz*, each and all close by; close to each other: *sapuziginli* *senkenə*, *barankinalia* *lagaa-*

kana; *sapaigiane* aloben tiagua.

(e) advs. of quantity: *pupure*, each much, or much to each: *paesado pupureeko* namkeda. (f) nouns, as *haparom* (from *haram*); *hopon*.

II. About the repr. v., the following should be carefully noted: (1) When the agent and reagent, denoted by the dl. or pl. shj., are at the same time the d. or ind. os. of the action denoted by the prd., the repr. v. is constructed with intrs. terminations in the df. prst., simple future and indet. tenses, and with intrs. or passive terminations in the other tenses: *biakia cadlomkia jopomtanleka* ne *ʔsakom* *laiakana*, this bracelet is made so as to represent two snakes swallowing each other's tail; *soʔatekia dapaʔkena* (or *dapaʔjana*), they fought with sticks; *oro mod sirmare* ne *darukia juputulu* (or *juputulu*), one year more and these two trees will have grown so as to touch each other; *Sarwadako oro* *Chendagutukoʔ simān juputiʔtana* (or *joparentana*, *hapatiʔtana*), the boundaries of Sarwada and Chendagutu touch each other; *Sarwada* and *Chendagutu* are adjoining villages. (2) In the case of the agent and reagent being only ind. os. of the prd., the d. o. of the latter, if not understood, is expressed in the sentence, but not represented by a prnl. d. o. inserted in the prd. Prds. thus constructed are especially *apasi*, *opow*, *depetaga*, *kupumburu*, *repe*, and their syns.: *mandikina opowjana*; *babako repkena*; *taka-*

ko depetajana. (3) When the possibly singular shj. causes an agent and reagent to be at the same time the shjs. and d. os. of the action denoted by the prd., the repr. v. is constructed as a causative trs. and takes the terminations of the trs. prd. The agent and reagent then stand as d. o. in the sentence and, if they are liv. bgs., are represented in the prd. by an inserted prnl. d. o.: *setukia okoe kupugkedkika*? Who has made the two dogs fight? *baʔare ʔopondomkeda*, he knotted together the two ropes; *dumakia tupugurikeda*, *miad rapudjana*, they knocked their *duma* drums against each other, one broke; *ne potom pacirilope tepesakeda*, you have put this bale in close contact with the wall; *oro miʔ gaudi senlere en burulo apararāea*, after one more league we shall be as far as that hill at a little distance to its side; *orako parape ripteiʔkeda*, you have built your houses very close to each other; *paikire taraʔiriko mapajada*, in the sword dance they clash their swords; *soʔakia dupaljada*, they clash their sticks.

pa, **pā** IIo. **par**, **para** Nag. syn. of *sa* Has. aff. of direction.

pā, **pā**, **papa** (Sad) childish syn. of *lad*, bread, cake.

pabita (II. *papaya*) sbst., the fruit of the papaw tree.

pabita-daru syn. of *ambrildaru*, the papaw tree.

pabitar (II.) and, sometimes, **pobitar** 1^o adj., holy, sacred.

2^o fig., as prd., syn. of the 2nd and 3rd meanings of *niar*.

pabita-uru sbst., *Batocera rubus*, Linn.; Lumiodae, a large beetle.

paca-dēn, paca-māl sbst., a quit-rent, not taking into account the number and size of the fields cultivated. Such a quit-rent is paid for *buinhari* and *khuntkati* lands: *khūṭkati* disumre *pacamālgeko* omtana.

II. adj, with *horo*, rarely used, a man paying such a quit-rent: *apedo pacamāl* horoko, *aledo* eilka ote enka mälle omtana.

III. trs., to assess smb. for such a quit-rent: *nādo* dikuko *orodo* kako *pacamālkor*.

IV. intrs., imprsl, in the df. prst, of such a quit rent, to be customary: *ale* di-unre *pacamāltana*.

pacadēn-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *aledole pacamālakana*. (?) same as the intrs.: *ale* disumre *pacamālakana*.

pacagandu (Sad.) trs., (1) to put a child sitting with bent and crossed legs: *ne* hon am-im *pacagandulga?* to order people thus to sit.

pacagandu-n rflx v., to take this position and sit thus, *pacagandunne*.

pacagandu-g p. v, to be put sitting thus: *en* hondo *paṭiree pacaganduka*.

II. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *duh, rika, rikan*.

pacāka-pucūku var. of *paḍcapuḍen*; used especially in the fig. meanings.

pacal, pacal-rambra syn. of *jurur rambra*.

paca-māl syn. of *pacadēn*.

pacan-paria, pacon-paria (Sad. *pacan parian*) poetical syn. of *cad-tara* and parallel of *sarigajjari*. It is occasionally heard in common speech also, in the form *pacan* or *piegn*.

pacaō (II. *pieōi*) 1^o I. sbst., digestion: *ne* horo *reaggo* *reage-jāia*, *men* lo *lāre pacaō* *baṇa*.

II. adj, (1) with *lāi*, a stomach empty after digesting the food: *pieō* *lārem* *jomla* *cim* *jomladikela?* (?) with *ēj*, *raur*, food (such as *karta, horo, moro*) or medicine, helping to digest what has been eaten previously; in entrd. to *pacāō ēj*, things that can easily be digested: *puṭiakanaina, pieō ēj* *omaitame*; *nimirgee* *hasulena* *gorob ēji* *kae* *jomtana, pieō ējikole* *omaitana*. (3) with *horo*, a person quickly digesting food: *nī* *kentēd* *pacaō* *horo*, *bar* *ghanta* *sidare* *aminana* *mandi* *jomla, nādo* *lādo* *jomtana*.

III. trs., to digest: *mandim pacaō-keda* *ei?*

IV. intrs, (1) in the df. prst., of food, to digest: *mandi pacaōlana* *ei aūrige?* (?) imprsl, with inserted prsl. prn., to feel the stomach getting eased by digestion; *mandi pacaōja* *dma* *ei aūrige?* Dost thou feel that thy meal is digesting? *mandi pacaōkedana* *ei aūrige?* Dost thou feel that the food is digested? *mandi kā pacaōlekoreko* *putiaa*, when the food (after 2-3 hours) does not feel digested, the stomach gets distended; *tisiagapa kā pacaōjgūna*, enamento *sabudanaina* *jomtana*, my

stomach feels lazy these days, therefore I feed on sago; kode ladlo *pacaõ* *ca* ei kã? Can you digest cakes of Bleusine flour?

pacaõ-a rlx. v., (1) to activate digestion, v. g., by running about: *paacamente* (or *mandi pacaõmente*) iskulhenko gendainnatani, the schoolboys play hockey to activate digestion. (2) of food (personified), to digest well: turamara horokoa lãre kodolad kar *pacaõ*.

pacaõ-p p. v., of food, (1) to digest, to get digested: lãre mudi *pacaõ-jana* ei? (2) to digest well, without difficulty: inia la rã sãben ei *pacaõa*, he can digest perfectly anything.

pacaõ-v v. n., (1) the quickness with which food is digested: *pacaõ-v* *pacaõkeda*, bẽge jonkedte api ghaniraga nãgerũpakã, he digested his food so quickly that three hours after a full meal he felt again hungry. (2) the easiness of digestion: *pacaõ* *pacaõkeda*, aminna petu ulite midukoa rãti lã kã hasakã, he digested so well that the amount of unripe mangoes he had eat did not cause him any stomach ache.

2^o fig., to absorb poison or medicine from the stomach into the system without any effect being produced; to bear liquor; seemingly to absorb into one's flesh a thorn or splinter that has entered, has not been taken out, and disappears without festering: Pa dulmente julabinã anulã, mendo *pacaõda*; kãtũrã janumina *pacaõda*. N. B. *Jucaõ* may be used

in all these meanings, and is, more often than *pacaõ*, used in the meaning of to bear liquor.

pacaõ-p p. v., corresp. meanings: janum kainã sũleda, mendo *pacaõ-jana*.

3^o fig., *trs.*, to punish unlawfully (as the panchayat, where it is not recognized by law), to kill a man, to kill and eat another's animal, to hide a crime, all these without being caught and punished: poneoko dandeko *pacaõkeda*; en hature kentẽd maraã gunako *pacaõkeda*; lãsko *pacaõkeda*, they hid a case of murder from the authorities without getting into trouble.

pacaõ-a rlx. v., same meanings: lãsko *pacaõ-jana*.

pacaõ-p corresp. meanings: en hature mid hõgo *pacaõjana*; aleã miad merom *pacaõjana*; poneokore salha kã taĩjanre dunde kã *pacaõa*, if there is no unanimity in the panches when they impose a fine, the latter will not remain without punishment (because then the man fined is sure to sue the panches).

4^o fig., also *janpacaõ*, I. *trs.*, wilfully to ignore a debt; to neglect repaying a debt: not to care about refunding a debt: ne horodo isu rĩrĩkoe *pacaõkeda*, this man has made many debts and never thought of refunding them. Cfr. the phrase *riĩĩ jom*, to eat (i.e., to make) a debt.

II. *intrans.*, in the *df. prst.*, same as the p. v., isu takataĩnã *pacaõlana* (or *pacaõgan*), enamente rĩrĩ omĩnã hokatana.

pacaõ-n rflx. v., same meaning as the trs.: rîrî alope *pacaõna*, gara totona.

pacaõ-g p. v., of a debt, wilfully to be ignored by the one who made it: ne hature isu rîrî *pacaõjana*.

pa-n-acaõ vrb. n., the extent to which smb. neglects to honour his debts: *panacaõ* *pacaõkeda*, geltara rîrîre barti bârîrî halkeda, nilekan barmân disumre kae nam a, he is so careless about his debts that he has repaid only two out of ten, in the whole country there is no other as dishonest.

5^o fig., also *supacaõ*, trs., to get rid of superfluous blood in an inflammatory swelling, or of poisoned blood in the case of snake bite, by pressing it out through punctures in the finger tips; to submit smb. to this process; tîree mōakana maom *pacaõipe* (or *pacaõipe*); duluiatuka gandareia mōakana, maom *pacaõ-taõipe*, my finger is swollen as if filled with serosity, press out the blood through a puncture in the tip.

pacaõ-n rflx. v., to submit oneself to this process: cekacekan mîre maomko *pacaõna*?

pacaõ-g p. v., of bad blood, thus to be got rid of: bina huatadile jokia, mendo tura bisi aarige *pacaõna*, we have submitted to the "venom-sweeping" process the person who got bitten by a snake, but the remaining poison has not yet been expressed from the tips of the fingers.

6^o I. trs., (1) syn. of the cpds. *atupacaõ*, *gopacaõ* and *karpacaõ*

or *karpacaõ*, of people, to get rid of earth by having it either washed away by water, or carried off on carrying poles, or removed with the levelling plank: ne pipî purage tikurakuna, lo oia bânente hasa gikatabu *pacaõna*. This upland has a notable slope, how shall we get rid of the earth on the rising side, to make a rice field? (2) syn. of *atupacaõ*, of water (personified) to wash earth away: jargidinbu sikateca e pipîtalito dabu calaõ a ento dig hasa *pacaõna*, (answer to the above question), during the rains we shall plough it again and again and I let the water over its middle, then the water will wash away the earth. (3) syn. of *gopacaõ*, of carriers, to take away earth: gogoko netara hasako *pacaõkela* (or *gopacaõkela*). (4) of the levelling plank (personified), to carry off earth: ne neudra hasa karage *pacaõkela*.

II intr., in the dt. part., of earth, to be in the process of being thus got rid of: mîrite ne pipîrî hasa *pacaõlana*.

pacaõ-n rflx. v., (1) of people, thus to get rid of earth: ne pipîrî hasa jargirebu *pacaõna*, ad jete tobajanei karagka. (2) of earth (personified), to let itself be washed away: dale calabaderledei ne pipîrî hasa *pacaõn-jana*.

pacaõ-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: ne pipîrî hasado dâto *pacaõ-jana* eipe gokeda?

pa-n-acaõ vrb. n., the extent to which earth is thus got rid of: ne pipîrî hasado *panacaõ* *pacaõjana*,

mod pitibu kanaleredo locon baijina (or baijega : so much earth has already been got rid of that if we use the leveling plank for one week, the new rice field will be ready.

7^o syn. of *souloaba*, I. trs., of a container (personified) to receive into itself a whole number or a whole quantity : *orādo huringe lelōtana, duḷkenale, do apihisi hoṛoe pacōlōd-lea* ; ne bora bar sala babae *pacōḍea* ; ne ubi (or ne ubira hasa) en huan *paraḥejā*, that pit will probably take all the earth of this bunk ; Burumara bandado tollen sirna bar bārii (or bar bāriṇa dāc) *pacōlōg*, when the bund of Buruma was made it kept the water of two very heavy showers, (only the third heavy shower brought the water above the level of the outlet).

II. trs. caus., to cause the whole quantity of smth. to enter a container : bar sala laba en borare kacoḍ-kacoḍtele *pacōḍkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the whole quantity of smth., to enter a container : ne borare kā *pacōḍtan-ude*, tara bala tūakine dōpe.

pacōḍ-n rlix. v., (1) of the whole quantity (personified) of smth., to enter a container : ne borare bar sala babado sukutee *pacōḍna*. (2) of a container (personified), to receive the whole quantity of smth. : ne bora bar sala babado sukutee *pacōḍna*.

pacōḍ-p p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pacā-pucā var. of *pacāspuḍen* ; used especially in the fig. meanings.

pacar (il. *pacār* ; Or. *pacar*) I.

abst., (1) a wooden wedge used to fix tightly a handle into the ring of an axe, hoe, etc. : ne hakera *pacar* holēam, baraḥṭatena idia. (2) syn. of *toṭuri*, a wooden spike driven through a joint in carpentry to fix it : ne arākatakiara *pacar* baime ; ne jonoreredo pōem lagaḍea ei *pacar* ? (3) fig., regret of an action that has led one into trouble or landed one into difficulties : hatu poncotele rajijadkina taikena, kakinaajan-i darogatatekinajana, nādo *pacarrekuṭa* tojana, in a panchayat of the village, we, as panches, tried to pacify them, they refused and went to the sub-inspector of police, now they regret it because they have got into difficulties ; landisite (or inia landire, taḥomte) *pacar* болоjana, he regretted it afterwards when he got into trouble or difficulties.

II. trs., (1) to shape into such a wedge or spike : ne maḍ *pacareme*, hakere lagaḍomente. (2) thus to use as a wedge or spike : ne eaila hakere *pacareme*.

pacar-p p. v., corresp. meanings.

pa-n-acir vib n., (1) the effectiveness of thus wedging or spiking : *panuacare* pacarkeda, sirmarūpara kudham misa raṭi kā ḍillena. (2) the act : *panuacar* kam tūkakeda. (3) the result : nea okoeṇ *panuacar* ? Who has fitted this wedge ?

pacar-pecer (Sad) I. trs., to splash or spatter muddy water or liquid mud in walking : loḥoraṇa dādo kerako *pacarpecerjāda*.

pacarpecer-en rlix. v., same meaning :

loconre kerako *pacarpecerentana*,
pacarpecer-a p.v., corre-sp. meaning :
 losodko *pacarpecerentana*.

II. adv., with or without the affs.
ange, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tanqe*, modi-
 fying *san*, *teja*, *pecēka*, *rika*, *rikan*,
rikaq.

pacar-pecer jingle of *pecer*, con-
 noting plurality. It is not used
 as adj. qualifying *lādul*.

pacāra, *pacra* contrary of *tan*, I.
 sbst., the condition of a cart (*sagira*
 or *gari*) overloaded at the back,
 i.e., loaded more heavily at the
 back than in front so that there is
 no balance : *kerakodo pacāra kām-
 farko sukug* ; *pacāra juguturnar-
 tam*, balance the load, there is too
 much at the back.

II. adj., with *sagiri*, *gari*, a cart
 overloaded at the back : *pacāra*
sagire kerakine aratadkina.

III. tr., (1) to overload a cart at
 the back : *sagira pacarakoda*. (2)
 to put a load too much at the back
 of a cart : *no pādope pacarakoda*,
ačarsate ukumtapa, you have
 put this beam so that it weighs
 down the back of the cart, shove
 it more to the front. (3) to put
 a team to draw a cart thus loaded :
kerakine pacarakodkina.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of
 a cart, to be thus loaded : *sagiri*
pacaratana, *ačarsate oroge ladipe*.
 (2) imprs., with inserted prst.
 prn., of a team, to feel the effect
 of an overload at the back
 of the cart : *ladi kam tañka-
 keda*, *kerakina pacarajakkina*, ena-
 manto *kakina racarjorada*. (2) fig.,

to feel inclined to fall backwards
 because sitting on a sloping surface
 higher in front and lower at the
 back : *netare pacarajina*, *ačarsate*
duba.

pacira-n rlx. v., fig., to sit as just
 described : *sapetre dubme*, *alom*
pacirana.

pacara-a p.v., (1) meanings corresp.
 to the trs. (2) fig. meaning of the
 intrs. : *netare alom dubam pacirana*.
pa-n-acira vrb. n., the degree of
 overloading a cart at the back :
sagiro panacira paciratada, mid-
 tite *tundire sukkedtea rimla*, do
 ulaya *oms-augirijana*, thou hast
 loaded the cart so much at the back
 that when I took in hand the rope
 used to tie the yoke, and pulled it
 up to lift the shaft and try whether
 the cart was well balanced, the shaft
 went up altogether.

V. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*,
 modifying *ladi*, *rika*, *atkar*, *rikan*,
rikq.

pacārang, *pacāra-pacāra*, *pacārang*,
pacra-pacra, diminutive of *pacara*.

pacāri, (II. *pāche*, afterwards ;
 Sad. *pachli*, second) sb-t., (1) also
pacārina, second quality of *cipuli*
 obtained by adding water to the
 pulp from which *barkasari*, the
 first quality, has been squeezed,
 and then at once squeezing it
 again. (2) second quality of dis-
 tilled liquor, obtained after the first
 quality which is called *phuli* : *arki*
dultanredo sidate phuli uruaoa, en-
 tačomte *pacāri*.

pāci I. interjection, a call address-
 ed (1) to animals, to make them

step aside. (2) to yoked animals, by a man who stands in front, to make them step backwards.

II. trs., (1) with an animal as d.o., to address this call to it: en kera *pācilīate* parompe. (2) with *sagiri* as d.o., to take hold of the shaft and push a cart backwards: *sagiri pācilam*.

pāci-n rlx. v., (1) of animals, to step aside, or, if yoked, to step backwards, when ordered by this call: kera kie *pācintana*, amge parkamme. (2) in jest, in the imperative only, of men, to step backwards: *pāciname*.

pāci-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

paci, **paci-lija** syn. of *latum lija*, In Nag. they call *kodchete* (*kodcheto*, *kodchaj*) *paci* a woman's cloth 10-12 cubits by two, adorned with half-faint stripes, the white thread appearing between the red.

paciri var. of *pacri*.

pacli Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *uvar* Has. to walk backwards, to push backwards.

pacli-duku (Sad.) I. sbst., a swelling of the sides of the lower abdomen in women after childbirth. The remedy applied for this ailment, is crushed bulbs of *pirikendari*, or *tonatikendari*: *pac'iduku* namakia. II. intrs., prsl. or imprsl., to have this ailment: *pac'idukutanae*; *pac'idukujia*.

pacan-paria var. of *pacanparia*.

pacri, **paciri** (Or. *pacri*) I. sbst., a wall: *pacritale* handirijana.

II trs., (1) to use certain materials

losoddo kabua; ne orare tiako *paciritada*, they have used pieces of tin, sheet iron or corrugated iron, to make the walls of this house. (2) to fit a house with its walls, whether the walls or the roof be made first: ora-dope *pacrikeda* ci aurige? (3) to enclose with a wall: bakpile *pacriakida*.

III. intrs., to build a wall: salana-gigele *pacriakada*, we have built high walls.

pacri-a rlx v., to build the walls of a house under the roof of which one already lives: orado aurigele *pac-rini*, tisiagapa patana oraregele taatana.

pacri-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pacri-gara, **paciri-gara** sbst., (1) the trench for the foundations of a wall: also *pacrigarale* urea miḡ mukaleka, we Mundas also dig a trench, about a cubit deep, for the foundations of our houses. (2) the pit in which the mud is kneaded wherewith to raise a mud wall: *pacrigarare* ḡa pereakana, tisiagapa kerako orantanta, our mud pit is full of water, these days the buffaloes use it to wallow in.

pactāh, **pactāo**, **pastāh**, **pastāo** (II. *pachtāo*) I. sbst., (1) grief at a demise: apute goḡjanra *pastāo* injre menagea. (2) regret: kera kirinre purā ṭaka omkedra *pastāo* namkja. (3) repentance: nire kasurra jetan *pastāh* banoa. (4) consideration of the past or of the future; gratitude; foresight; prudence: aminauale detagaku dnea, enara *pastāh* banoa, alelom ep ranaṭana; ḡari ci kḡ ḡarira

pactāb

pastāodo injre banoa, āōge hējada.

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, (a) grieving for smb.'s death: *pastāb* hoṛo jīra-retaibe, console the bereaved. (b) repentant: *pastāb* hoṛoko cemako namea. (c) grateful; prudent: *pastāb* hoṛokodo rokage kako karārea. (2) with *kaji*, a cause of grief, regret or repentance.

III. trs., (1) to grieve for smb.'s death: apute purageko *pastāb*jāia, goṛjanāte bar canduge hobaakana, they grieve still much over their father, it is only two months since he died. (2) to regret smb. or smth.: onjan ṭaka alom *pastāber*, samagea, the money has been given, regret is useless; eranakiale, Asumtee nirjana, nādole *pastāb*jāia, we scolded him and he ran away to the Assam tea plantations, now we regret him. (3) to repent over a fault: pāp *pastābeme*, ente cemam namea. (4) to mind the past; to think over the future: en kaji kaina *pastābakada*, enamente kaina karārea, I have not thought over this question, and therefore I will make no promise.

IV. trs. caus., to cause smb. to grieve, regret or repent: cilkan kajiteko *pastāb*kāia?

V. intrs., (1) prsl., to grieve at a death; to regret; to repent: cenamētee •*pastāotana*? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meanings: purage ei *pastāojāia*?

pacāb-en, *pacāo-n* rflx. v., same meanings as the trs.: pāp *pastābenpe*; no kaji darenmarenjadmedo, orq misa *pastābenme*, gapa kajianame, if thou feelest irreso-

pacua

lute, think it over once more and tell me thy decision to-morrow.

pacāb-o *pacāo-o* p. v., (1) same meanings: jura alom *pastāboa*. (2) to be grieved at, regretted, repented, remembered gratefully, thought over with prudence or foresight.

pa-n-actāb vrb. n., the degree of grief, regret or repentance: *panas-tāoc* *pastāotana*, miḍ sājedo maṇḍi raṭi kacajana, he was so full of grief that he did not even take his meal.

PACUA, **PACUAŌ** (Sad) 1^o trs. caus., to cause smb. (1) to walk a little backwards: rēdre laṭal ṭekadalana, keṛakia *pacuakokuple* ogeeme, the plough is caught on a root, make the buffaloes go a little backwards, and disengage it. (2) to turn and go back: buri hurukaōn jade taikenā, kakālatele *pacuakāia*.

pacua-n rflx. v., (1) to go a little backwards: suburem tiaguakana, *pacuanme*, ente ṭotom paṭim itūa, thou art too close to the kale, go a little backward, and thou wilt be able to put thy hands under the bottom to tilt it. (2) to turn and go back, at least for some distance: alesate buri murmuralleda, kāhile kakālakeḍeī *pacuanjana*; kula niraujado taikenā, kapitena etel-daromliā, entee *pacuanjana*, a tiger came running towards me, I faced it with my axe raised, then it turned and went back.

pacua-o p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. caus.

2^o fig., syn. of *huritqno*, I. abs. n., moderation: nire eperanara *pacu-*

păcur

banoa.

II. adj., moderate: *nî ili* (or *ilire*, *ilindre*, *ilimente*) *pacua* horodo kăge, he is immoderate in drink.

III. trs., to do smth., v. g., to use beer, moderately: *namjan kârô ili kae pacuaca*; *erata kae pacuamea*.

pacua-n rlx. v., same meaning: *eperata* (or *eperatare*, *eperamente*) *kae pacuana*.

pacua-g p. v., (1) same meaning: *piți senbara kae pacuaoa*. (2) of smth., to be done, v. g., of beer, to be drunk, moderately: *en orare eperata kă pacuagłana*; *iniă hajurre ili kă pacuaoa*.

păcur I. sbst., (1) a wale. (2) an ephemeral swelling or eruptions of the skin; as the painless eruptions ascribed to the Nage spirit: Nage *ci arġtaia?* *iniă* horomore *păcur* lełotana.

II. adj., with *horġo*, *ur*, *horġo*, waled; covered with such eruptions.

II. trs., (1) to wale: *kođratee păcurkja*, he waled him with a whip. (2) of the Nage spirit, to cover with such eruptions: Nage *păcurkja*, *sasara giřitape*, the Nage spirit (who is a female spirit) has covered him with eruptions, throw her some fresh turmeric as an offering.

IV. intrs., (1) prsl. in the df. prst., and imprsl. in the indet. ts., to get marked with wales or covered with such eruptions: *hokaıpe*, *paragge păcurlana*, stop striking him, he gets covered with wales; Nage *arġte păcura*, one gets eruptions by being besprinkled by a

pada

Nage spirit. (2) imprsl., with insert-ed prsl. prn., to be conscious of such wales or eruptions: *mođ gantaleka sidare bėsgėe tăkėna*, *năge păcurjua*.

păcur-en rlx. v., to wale one-self: *rumtante sadomkođrate deae păcur-enjana*, when he was in a trance he waled his back with a horse-whip.

păcur-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: Nage *arġte ci ekanatam păcurakana*.

V. adv., (1) with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lełg*. (2) with the aff. *gpe*, modifying *rika*, *arġ*, *hăpsa*.

pada (Sk. *pad*, *pad*, foot) I. sbst., the act of kicking: *sadompede kuranre tojanedo goġutera* (2) the manner of kicking: *ne sină pada kaina sukuada*, enamente *kaina tolia*, I did not like the manner in which this cock used its spurs in the trial fights, therefore I do not make it fight in earnest, with iron spurs. (3) the step proper to the *lėkaram* (or *leko*) dance: *leko-susunkoa pada kaeim lełakada?* Thou hast surely seen already the step used by the *lėkaram* dancers?

II. trs., (1) to kick: *en horodo sudom padakje langpaakma*; *kisijante ote padajada* (or *kaġae padajada*), in his anger he kicks the ground. (2) in jest, especially in *Has*, with *ote*, *leko* or *jatra* as d. o., to dance the *lėkaram*: *nola oteko* (or *jatrako*, *lekoko*) *padakada*, *tisinaġo susuntana*, yesterday they danced the *lėkaram*, to-day they have ordinary dances. (3) of a

pada

bow, to act on the arrow: lebe asar para kae *padaca* (d. o. sār understood), a bow that is too flexible does not send off the arrow with much force. (4) of the spur-wheel of a lamp, to catch and raise or lower the wick: ne lañinra girni bagāraḥ-akana, sārīta kae *padajada*; batira girni *padaca*.

II. intrs., (1) to kick: *padajadae*; ne sim hoḥoree (or eetanree) *padica* (or ne sim apira), this cock, when it fights, kicks above the head of the other cock; ne sim bitarree *padaca* (or ne sim telaca), this cock, the moment the other cock jumps, kicks it in the abdomen. Note the sayings: (a) *padac* (or *pāda*) gaigee saṭaca, a cow which kicks, gives milk, i.e., a master who scolds is often generous and liberal. (b) ne gaig lañre hon *padaakada*, the abdomen of this pregnant cow bulges where the legs of its unborn calf are. (2) Nag to take the step proper to the *lākarām* or to the *naṭaṅg* (the *japi* as danced in Nag): lekoreko (or jatrareko) *padaca*; raenengreko *padaca*. (3) of fish, to give a strong and splashy jerk with the tail, inside the water near the surface, in contr. to *kuril*, to jump above the water. (4) of the hammer of a firearm, to strike with force: bandukuanasiḍ kae *padajada*.

pada-n reflex. v., (1) to kick smb.: kisite otee *padantana*; ne hondo eenamente enkam *padantana*? (2) syn. of *padadarin*, *padapirgāḥān*, to take a firm hold with the feet: ḍatur *padanante* ne nāñi racasid-

pada-darom

keda. (?) with *ote*, *leko* or *jatra*, to dance the *lākarām*: hola oteko *padanjana*, tisiḍoko susuntana. (1) of fish, same as above: miad hri hantare; *padanjana*.

pa-p-ada repr. v., (1) intrs., to kick each other; to hit each other with the spurs: kisit-ekia *papadajana*; sudomko simko oḥo kurilko *papada*; *papadinuntare* honko *pipitig*. (2) trs., to take a firm hold with the feet on each other's soles: dubja ei katako *papadakeate* tapuiben, oḥo biridōa, sit down facing each other, soles to soles of the feet, and then pull each other's hands to see which of the two will be pulled up.

pada-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: ne hukum kam manatia-jauredom *pidiaa*; hola ote (or leko, jatra) *padajana*, tisiḍo susuntana; asar lebegea, sār para kae *padajanta*; ne lañinra sārīta kae *padajana*.

pada ader trs., to kick in, to kick so as to make enter.

padander-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada-au trs., to kick smth., as a football, this way; to kick along the way smb. who comes in this direction: phutḥ l okoe *padau-ḍed*? miad kumbūruko *padaukhia*. *padau-n* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada bañi trs., to kick smb. so that he fails.

padabañi-g p. v., to be kicked thus.

pada-darom trs., to face with a kick; to kick smb. as soon as he reaches: phutḥile *padadaromkeda*; oḥare tebjanlogee *padadaromkhia*.

pada-darī

pada-manṅgal

padadarom-g p. v., corresp. meanings.

pada-darī syn of *padapargārā*.

padāga-pudūgu, **padga-pudgu** (Or. *pudguā*) (fr. *pudūgāḥ*, I. sbst, weeding, shaving, plucking feathers or ploughing, with patches left: nekan *padāgapudūgu* kainā sukutana, bugi-leka heredepe.

II. adj., thus weeded, shaved, plucked or ploughed: iniā *padāga-pudūgu* bā lette honko landakeda.

III. trs, thus to weed, shave, pluck or plough: hered (or hočo, tuđ, sī, tasađ, bō, ūh, sim, il) alom *padga-pudguā*; okoe hočokena, enkae *padgapudgukedma*?

padāgapudūgu-n rlx. v., same meaning: puragepe *padāgapudūgunтана*, bēe heredepe; holađ ci kā lōsera guendo enkam *padāgapudūgunjana*? Is the razor blunt that thou hast left patches in shaving thy face?

padāgapudūgu-v p. v., corresp. meaning: hered (or hočo, tuđ, sī, tasađ, bō, ūh, sim, il) *pudgapudgu-jana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *uge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *hered*, *hočo*, *tuđ*, *sī*, *rika*.

pada-garīri contrary of *padadarī*, *padapargārā*, I. sbst., the losing one's footing, and gliding, when not in an erect position: *padagari-ritee* uñjana.

II. trs, with, as d. o., the foot or the object from which the foot slips, thus to lose one's footing: kaťae (or darui, đutui, etc.) *padaya-riřilg*.

III. intrs, same meaning: *padoga-*

riřilg, entee uñjana.

padagariri-n rlx. v., same meaning: darure sekeřa đetanree *padagari-riñjana*.

padagariri-p p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pada-garī sbst, a bicycle: nālo shaharie isukoř *padagari* menā.

pada goř trs., to kill by kicking; to kick to death.

padagoř-g, *padagoj-g* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada-idi trs, to kick smth., as a football, away from the direction of the speaker; to kick all along smb. who goes away.

padali-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada kabuřaḥ trs., to kick smb. or smth. suddenly so that he, or it, falls into the water.

padakaburaḥ-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada-kadiřil trs, to kick smb. or smth. suddenly so that he, or it, falls into the fire.

padakadiřil-g p.v., corresp. meaning.

pada-kal sbst, a sewing machine with a treadle, in entrđ. to *tukutkal*, a sewing machine with a winch.

pada-kul trs., to send away with a kick; to kick smb. when he leaves: mara! phuťbōl aimsate *padakultam*; urī gupi kačatan tai-kena, hōut *padakulkia*; kumbūru kāčomtena *padakulīae* sōrtumbiđ-jana, I gave the thief a sudden kick from behind, he fell headlong.

padal-pudul plural form of *pudul*-*pudul*, referring to several worm-eaten pieces of wood.

pada-manṅgal trs., to kick smb.

unjustly, and cowardly., knowing that he cannot defend or revenge himself.

padamatagal-q p.v., to be thus kicked.

pada-nam trs., to feel for smth. with the foot in the dark; thus to find smth.: *tuŋu termento diriŋa padanamkena*, *kaiŋa namkeda*; *diri padanamkeate tuŋuŋa terliŋa*, feeling with my foot I found a stone and threw it at the jackal.

padan-parao I. trs., to give much work: *ne kami padanparaokŋa* (or *padane paraokŋa*); *gomke padanparaokedlen* (or *padane paraokedlen*); *gomke kamiŋ padanparaokedlen*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of work, to be considerable: *kami padanparaolana*.

padanparao-n rflx. v., (1) to undertake much work. (2) to let wait one's work until there is a lot to be done: *baba henderre jaromakana*, *amdo kupulbaranto inqmentem padanparaonjana*.

padanparao-q p.v., (1) to get much work to do: *baba irle* (or *ireŋ babale*) *padanparaokana*. (2) of work that has to be done or material that has to be worked upon, to be considerable: *baba ir* (or *ireŋ baba*) *padanparaokana*; *kamiŋlo orare padanparaokana*, *pŋitee dodraŋenjana*, though there is a lot of work in the house, she has gone to lose her time at the market.

padao (Sad.) cfr. *padoas*, in jest or scorn, I. trs. or intrs., (1) to undertake what one has not the means to do: *orare karā paesa*

banoa, *laraŋm padaoakada*, thou hast not a pice in thy house and thou hast made a lawsuit! (2) to undertake what one is not fit for: *maraa mastareu padaolana*, *nekan kajira mane kam ituana*! Thou art headmaster in the school and dost not know the meaning of a word like this? (3) to undertake duties above one's moral strength; to do what is incompatible with one's duties or function.

II. intrs., inprst., with inserted pr-l. prn., to feel inclined to act thus: *signiŋkodoko takioabatanaŋam*, *anraŋ subm kiria putoŋjŋmea*, thy bullocks are quite overworked and thou thinkest of buying the luxury of a pony!

padao-n rflx. v., same meaning as the trs.: *m d hisi takate namin laraŋm padaokana*, *ena ei sateŋa*? Thou hast undertaken such a great lawsuit with only 20 Rs, how canst thou succeed? *Roman parcaŋem padaolana* *ad sukarubarre jilu namgedo kam lalgodea*, thou art a catechist of the Catholic Mission and art unable to restrain thyself when there is an occasion of eating meat on a Friday! *parcaŋakanac*, *ere salae padaokana*, though he is a catechist he consults the omens.

padao-q p.v., same meanings: *iqobaren nage raŋi kam lelakia* (or *kae lelakaŋma*) *dêorām padaoq-tana*, thou hast not even knowledge of the meanest Nagebonaga, and thou undertakest to be a witchfinder!

pada-pada

pada-pada cfr. *petelpetel, petepete*,
I. sbst., the act of thrusting out
the feet convulsively and repeatedly
before the legs stiffen (*vetager*) in
the agony or in a fit, v.g., of epilep-
sy: *jī sengtan meromkoā padā-
padā purasaina lelakada sadomkoā-
do misao kā*.

II. intrs., thus to thrust out the
feet: en meromdoe gojotina, ena-
mentee *padapadajada*.

padapadā-n rllx. v., same meaning:
*biā orō karūkomko kako padapadā-
na*.

padapada-gō p.v., imprsl., of this
thrusting out the feet, to take place:
*hanahgonōreo misanarado padā-
padagō*, also in epilepsy they do, for
a while, thrust out the feet convul-
sively.

III. adv., with or without the afxs.
ange, ge, gge, tan, tange, also *padā-
leka, padākenpadāken*, modifying
ekēla, ekēlan, rika, rikan.

pada-pargārā syn. of *padadārī*,

I. sbst., the act of planting the foot
firmly against smth., of getting a
good footing, when not in an erect
position.

II. trs., with, as d. o., the foot or
the object against which the foot is
planted, to take a firm footing as
described: *buruātenā hosonagorōtan
taikena, miad dūtuina padapargārālā*,
I was gliding down, feet foremost,
from a hill, when I managed to
plant my foot on the stump of a
tree; *miad dūture kaṭaina padapar-
gārālā*.

III. intrs., same meaning: *miad
dūturenā padapargārālā; padapar-*

padargad

gārākeate bar horokina tapanūtana
pūpū umarimēte, two men with feet
well planted pull each other to see
which is the stronger.

padapargārā-n rllx. v., same mean-
ing.

padapargārā-gō p. v., (1) of an object,
to be thus taken a good footing on:
dūtu padapargārā ena. (2) of the
foot, to be thus planted firmly,
dūture kaṭa padapargārā ena. (3)
imprsl., of such a footing, to be got:
dūture padapargārā ena.

pada-pasāka trs., with the tense
afx after each member of the epl.,
severally to kick smb., to give smb.
several kicks; to distribute kicks:
*padahipāsākakijiko; padahipāsā-
kijae; nō horō hōkane murukua
midēokoōārege honkoe padatūptst-
kalahōa*, this man is very irascible,
for a trifle, at once, he kicks his
children.

pada-g-pasāka-gō p. v., to be kicked
by several; to get several kicks;
severally to get kicks.

padargad Has. **patargad** Has. Nag.
I. sbst., rash or pimples that cover
the skin and make it rough: *nū
horōmore cilkate patargad urū-
jana*.

II. adj., (1) with *horō*, a person with
a skin or part of the skin papulose or
covered with rash: *padargad* Sigijū
hijūtana. (2) with *horōmo*, papulose
or covered with rash.

III. trs., of the Nagebonga, to cover
smb.'s skin with pimples: Nage ei
padargadkeḍma?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be or
become papulose: *padargadlanae*.

padargad-coke

padargad-en reflex. v., to do smth. that causes one's skin to get rough as if covered with rash or pimples : ne hon sosojaŋ koŋetee *padargaden-jana*.

padargad-p p. v., to become papulose or get covered with rash : *padargad-akanae* ; janumpusuritee *padargad-akana*.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *lelo*, *rika*, *pusuri*.

padargad-coke syn. of *letereoke*, a toad.

padargad-pusuri syn. of *janumpusuri*.

padarsina, **phadarsina** syn. of *lali*, enough, many, much.

pada-sandata syn. of *padabali*.

pada-uruta trans., to kick out of a place.

padakrut-p p. v., to be kicked out.

padca onomatopoe, same as *pedce*, but louder.

padca-bagel, **padca-padca** and **padca-parom** (Or. *pacar deguā* ; Sad. *pacat degak*) syns. of *camata*, *camata-camata* and *camataparom*.

padca childish for *kuril*.

padca-bagel, **padca-padca** and **padca-parom** syns. of *camata*, *camatacamata* and *camataparom*.

padca-pedca syn. of *pedcepedce* in both meanings, but connoting plurality.

• **padca-pudcu**, **pacā-pucū**, **pacāka-pucūku** (Sad. *pacatpucutā*, *pacpue*) 1^o syn. of *padpu*, I. subst., also *padcapudcun*, the act of rats or mice running out suddenly from several holes or one after the other from the

padca-pudcu

same hole : *cāuriako padcapudcu* (or *padcapudcan*) *lelele bakuaogiri-jana*, *okonite okonim kudaā*, we are nonplussed by the jerboa rats shooting from their holes several at the same time, we do not know which one to chase.

II. trans., to cause rats or mice thus to run out from their holes : *cāuriako mōtele padcapudcukedha*.

III. intrs., of rats or mice, thus to run from their holes : *undu mōjadloge cāuriako padcapudcukeda* (or *padcapudcukeno*).

padcapudcu-n reflex. v., same meaning : *undu mōjadloge cāuriako padcapudcunjana*.

padca-pudcu-ŋ, *pacapucū-ga* p. v., meaning corresp. to the trans. : *cāuriakodo mōteko padcapudcunjana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange* also *pudculeka*, *pudcukēnpudcukēn* and, of a single rat or mouse, *pudcukēn*, modifying *rikan*, *uruta*.

2^o I. trans., to pass smth. quickly and repeatedly through a hole ; to pass things, v. g., a string, quickly through holes : *hisirle guturikaljāe padcapudcukeda*, we made him string beads, he did it quickly.

padcapudcu-n reflex. v., same meaning : *hisirle guturikaljāe padcapudcunjana*.

padcapudcu-ŋ p. v., corresp. meaning : *maparatage bukan hisirrosutam* (or *hisir sutamre*) *padcapudcunna*, beads get stringed quickly when the holes are broad.

II. adv., same as above, modifying *gulu*, *parom*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikap*.

paḍga

3^o syn. of *lambadlumbud*.

4^o syn. of *lambapapusaṛa*.

5^o syn. of *bucundāḍ*.

paḍga syn. of *neal* as prd. only. Instead of the adj. *neal*, the verbal adj. *paḍgae* with a d. o. expressed or understood, may be used: ne kami *paḍgae* hoṛo aeuime.

paḍil var. of *phadel*.

padoas Nag. cfr. *piḍaḍ*, occurs only with the meaning of *darī* in the adverbial phrase *begar padoas*, syn. of *begar sasali* Has, without being able i.e., though unable to do so. In this phrase *padoas* like *sasali* may take the afxs. *ge*, *lḡ*, *rg*, *te*.

paḍ-ped onomatopoe, frequentative of *peḍken*, *peḍbagel*, I. sbst., the sound of very small objects falling in succession, as the fruit of the *hesa* trees; in entrd. to *papp*, the sound of soft and not very small objects falling in succession, as the fruit of the *Ficus glomerata*; *pāpā*, the same, of somewhat larger fruit as mangoes, and also the sound of a cloth being washed by flopping it on a stone: *paḍped* aḥumḡtana, *hesa* halara honko rasikatana, the children picking up the fruit of the *hesa* tree hear it fall plentifully and are glad of the sound.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., to cause very small fruit or objects to fall with this sound: baṛido kākko *paḍpedjada*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of very small fruit or objects thus to fall: *hesa* *paḍpedtana*.

paḍped-en rflx. v., (1) same as the

paḍta

trs.: baṛido kākko *paḍpedentana*.

(2) of silk worms, to have a blight and drop from the branches to the ground, there to die: rōgo namked-koa, lumamko *paḍpedentana*.

paḍped-g p. v., of very small fruit or objects, to be caused thus to fall: darure kākko dubakana, baṛi *paḍpedotana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *unge*, *ge*, *ege*, *tan*, *tange*, also *peḍlekṛ*, *peḍkenpeḍken*, modifying *rika*, *uṛa*, *sari*, *aḥumḡ*.

padri (Portug.) I. sbst., (1) priesthood; the status of a Missionary of a Christian religion or sect: *padriṛ* namkeda; *padriṛa* hudaō namkeda. (2) also *padri gomke*, a priest; a Missionary; a pastor: *padri* menḡia ci? kala *padri*, a native priest or pastor.

II. trs., to ordain a priest, minister or pastor: Bishop Gomke api hoṛoko tisinae *padriakadḡkoa*.

III. intrs., to become a priest, minister or pastor: ne disum hoṛoko n āḡlo isuko *padritana*.

padri-n rflx. v., to let oneself be ordained a priest, minister or pastor: ape Mishanre ne sirma cimin hoṛoko *padrinjana*?

padri-g p. v., (1) to be made a priest, minister or pastor: setare api hoṛoko *padrilena*. (2) to become a priest, etc.: ne disum hoṛokoko *padriōa*.

paḍta, **paḍta-bagel**, **paḍta-paḍta** and **paḍta-peḍte** syn. of *laḍḍa*, *laḍḍabagel*, *laḍḍalaḍḍa*, *laḍḍaleḍḍe*, but only of falling mud and the like, or of mud clapped on to smth.

paḍṭa

paḍṭa 1^o trs., to snap a rope suddenly : *keṇa ṛṣākenci pagae paḍṭakeḷa*, the buffalo in its struggles suddenly snapped its tether.

paḍṭa-n rflx. v., same meaning : *ne baṣardo aleḷa keṇagee paḍṭanjana*.

paḍṭa-p p. v., of a rope, to snap suddenly : *sagiriṇe sām ladi dipli pagatale tarate paḍṭajana*, when we were lading the firewood on the cart our rope snapped suddenly.

paḍṭaken adv., (1) modifying *siḷ, rika*, to snap suddenly. (2) fig., modifying *kaji*, to answer at once without hesitation. (3) modifying *gojṇ*, of an individual, to die suddenly. Cfr. *paṭapaṭi*, which is used of the quick death of several people.

paḍṭakenpaḍṭaken and *paḍṭaleka* advs. syns. of *paḍṭapuḍṭu*.

2^o var. of *paraḍṣa*, *paraḍṭa*, I. sbst., also *paḍṭa sari*, the thud of scourging : *hārāsando kain lellja, paḍṭu bāriina aīumḷa*.

II. trs., to scourge with a single stroke : *bētetee paḍṭakia*. Note the saying : *dare taramara biako paḍṭaeako menca*, it is said that some kinds of snakes, when in water, beat it with their tail, causing the same thud as heard in scourging.

paḍṭa-n rflx. v., to scourge oneself with a single stroke : *runtanre en horo paḍṭanjana*.

paḍṭa-q p. v., to get a stroke in scourging : *ciminsae paḍṭajana* : How many strokes did he get in the scourging?

paḍṭaken, adv., modifying *rika, sari, aīumḷ, hārāsa*.

paḍṭa-bageḷ trs., and *paḍṭabageḷen*

paḍu

rflx. v., *paḍṭabageḷ* p. v., syn. of *paḍṭaken* with *siḷ, kiji, gojṇ* or *hārāsa*.

paḍṭa-paḍṭa jingle of *paḍṭa*, connoting plurality in the strokes given by a single scourger. As adv. it may take the affxs. *ange, ge, ṇge, tan, tange*, or the forms *paḍṭaleka, paḍṭakenpaḍṭaken*.

paḍṭa-paḍṭe jingle of *paḍṭa*, referring to the thuds of several scourgers. As adv. it may take the affxs. *ango, ge, ṇge, tange*.

paḍṭa-puḍṭu jingle of *paḍṭa*, connoting plurality of ropes snapping, or the snapping again and again of the same rope. As adv. it may take the affxs. *ange, ge, ṇge, tan, tange*, modifying *siḷ, rika, sari, aīumḷ*. The adverbial forms *paḍṭakenpaḍṭaken* and *paḍṭaleka* have the same meaning.

paḍu cfr. *gonḷa*, 1^o I. sbst., the marks left by a small quadruped digging or pawing the ground : *neado setapadu ei tuiupadu?*

II. trs., of dogs and other small quadrupeds, to dig or paw the ground, in entrd. to *paṣur*, of large quadrupeds, to paw the ground with force ; *paṣaka*, of fowls and birds, to scratch the ground : *ama seta gitile paduḷjada*.

III. intrs., same meaning : *lelime, seta padutana* (or *paduḷjala*) ; *simkodo kako paduḷa mendoko paṣakaea*. *padu-n* rflx. v., same meaning : *setatam gitile padutana*.

padu-gg p. v., of the ground, thus to be dug or pawed : *netare gitil purage paduakana*.

pa-n-adu vrb. n., (1) the extent of

such digging or pawing: *setakošo pincelko padujada, goša sandaka dudugartana.* (2) the marks left: *nendo setapinady ei tuinpanady.* 2^d often also used instead of *psur*.

padu rapēd (long nasal) sbst., the beetles *Brachynus crepitans* and *Brachynus sclopeta*: *padu rapēd bōsare sabkjate landiša jinare tugu-rilire sukull-kac gasiia. Honko namkire purasako enkaia. Inia gasi tojanta ti hendea, apiupun mado en hende capiteo ka girioa.*

paḍa-puḍu Nag. var. of *parapuru* in the 2nd meaning of this word.

paḍul, pakāḍul (Sad) I. adj., (1) with *jō*, of the various kinds of figs and other fleshy fruit eaten with the skins (*dodari, keda, soso*, etc.): large in their kind. Also used as adj. noun: *paḍulkodole jomkeda.* The epd. adj. *paḍuljō* may qualify the tree: *paḍuljō bari*, a banyan tree bearing large fruit. (2) fig., with *jōa*, syn. of *lutukum*. *paḍul-o* p. v., of any kind of figs, to grow comparatively large: ne *barijō paḍulakana.*

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *jōo, rikao, lelō*.

paē Nag. (II.) var. of *poē* Has.

paēa, paēa-paēa Has. syn. of *pokus, pakuspakus* Nag. I. abs. n., great softness combined with insipidity: *būtataēarra paēa misao ei lam aṭṭakarakada?*

II. adj., with *jō, jilu, dā*, etc., insipid and very soft.

III. intrs, (1) in the df. prst., to be very soft and insipid: *sole haia jilu paēzpaēgana.* (2) imprsl., with

in-erted prsl. prn., to find smth. insipid and very soft: *sole haia jilu paēkajūa.*

IV. adv., the simple form with the afxs. *ange, ge, leha*, and the repetitive form with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, tan, tange*, modifying *aṭṭakar, aṭṭakaro.*

pačār 1^o Nag. var. of *pasar*, to lead out the cattle to graze in the morning: *uriko pačarkom.*

2^o poetical parallel of *urub*:

(1) *De, kiki, gunigiri kanāci,*

De, kiki, nurunānemē.

Dekāki, racajo tutuki jeng,

De, kiki, pararānemē.

O my aunt, hand me out, the basket for clearing the cow-house and the old broom for sweeping the courtyard.

(2) *Rasika jaō rasikā, rasika kamo nurunō,*

Caēla jaō caēlā, caēla kame pačaro.

Thou, always so full of mirth and always so fond of pleasure, thou dost not come out to join the fun.

pačca childish for *pačsa.*

pačda, pačdari Has. **phačda, phačdari** Nag. (A. *faḍda*) sbst., profit, advantage. Constructed like *rapha.*

pačda, pačdari Has. Nag. (II. *paḍā*) sbst., birth; product. Constructed like *upujāō.*

pačhā Nag. (Sad.) var. of *poč.*

pačkār, pačkāri (Sad) constructed like *čepār* and *čepāri*, but referring to the small trade of those who keep no shop and no stock but buy in the morning whatever they wish to sell during the day.

Cfr. *peroač*.

pačl (Sad. *phael* ; A. *faıl*, making, doing, acting) cfr. *amıq*, I. adj, with *pıri*, *tačıl*, syn. of *phadı́l pıri*, open ground. Also used as adj. noun : *pač'rele* duhkena.

II. trs., (1) syn. of *copapačl*, to free a clearance of its brushwood : *jaragora pıč'epe*. (2) syn. of *la-pačl*, to clear and level ground with the hoe : *kolom ańrıgeko pačlea*. (3) syn. of *halatapačl*, to clear stones from a field : *purage diri taikena*, *nāđole pač'keža* ; *dirigora pač'tape*. (4) syn. of *heredpačl*, to clear the weeds from a field : *tasadpe pač'keđa ei ? ne gořa oia kape pač'keđa* ? (5) syn. of *mapačl*, to clear a grove of superfluous trees or saplings : *ne sake pač'epe*. (6) syn. of *ofatapačl*, of the wind, to clear the sky of clouds : *sirmæ pač'kedı* ; *rimbilke pač'keđa*. N. B. (1) *Pačl* is not used instead of *heredpačl*, *hesepačl*, to cut the superfluous branches of a tree. (2) It is not affixed to *hoč*, as *amıq*.

pač'-en rlf. v., to clear the brushwood around one's house : *isu jumbara gutureko oraakad taikena*, *nāđoko pač'enjana*.

pačl-p p. v., corresp. meanings.

pač hulač adv., syn. of *pač'hulač*, on a clear or cloudless day : *tisıādoe jıgıtana*, *pač'hulač pıčitebua*.

pačla I. sbst., also *pačlaliğa*, a free end of the waist cloth or a separate piece, with which women in various ways cover their back and breasts : *pačla mena ei tam ?*

IIast thou any cloth to cover thy

breast ; *kuři pačla dıkedte sāne parařana*.

II. trs., (1) to use a cloth as a *pačla* : *mačnalıjıge pač'laeme*. (2) to lress a little girl with a *pačla* : *ne non pačlataıpe*.

pačla-n rlf. v., to don as a *pačla* : *pačlanme* ; *ne lija pačlanme*.

pačla-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pačnās (Sad.; P. *pačnāś*) cfr. *māka*, I. sbst., survey, settlement : *ape hature pačnās hobajana ei ?* N. B. The stages of the settlement operations are denoted by their Hindi names : *khanapuri*, *tasdik*, *tanaja*, *tirāsi*, etc.

II. trs., to survey the land, settling the disputes : *ape disumđoko pačmāskeda ei ?*

III. intrs., in the df. pr-t., syn. of the p. v., *ale disum ne sirma pačmāstana* (or *pačmāstana*).

pačmās-en rlf. v., of the survey and settlement staff, to do its work : *ne sirma okooko disumreko pačmāsentana ?*

pačmās-g p. v., of land, to get surveyed and settled : *ale disumdo mā pačmāsjana*.

pačna Nag. (II. *pačnā*) **pačna-sořa** Nag. var. of *pāčrā*, *pāčrāsořa* Nag. syn. of *alacisořa* Has. sbst., a goad.

pač-poč frequentative jingle of of *pač* or *poč*, cfr. *royořpıyoř*. Constructed like *pač*. As adv. it may take the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *řıkup*. Unlike *pač*, it may be used fig. as syn. of *ulampalam*, of money spent want-

tonly or thriftlessly, as follows. I. sbst., improvident expenditure of money : ale orāre ṭakara paṣpoḥ ja-naḥ nekage hobagṭana ; soben ṭakatale paṣpoḥre (or paṣpoḥte) senḡjana.

II. trs., to spend improvidently : paṣsako paṣpoḥkeda.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v. : paṣsa paṣpoḥtana.

paṣpoḥ-n rlx. v., to spend improvidently : paṣsako paṣpoḥntana.

paṣpoḥ-ḡ p. v., of money, to be spent improvidently : paṣsa paṣpoḥjana.

IV. adv., with or without the above afxs., modifying rika, kara.

paṣ-puḷ 1^o syn. of the first meaning of paṣcapuṣcu. 2^o fig., I. sbst., also paṣpuṣṇ, the act of people slipping away one after the other.

II. intrs., of people to slip away one after the other : pancāṭṭāteko paṣpuṣkeda (or paṣpuṣkena).

paṣpuṣ-n rlx. v., same meaning : entencteko paṣpuṣṇjana ; daroga hijṇlena, gogḡle saboa mente sobenکو paṣpuṣṇjana.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. ange, ge, tan, tange, also puṣleka, puṣkenpuṣken, modifying senḡ. The form puṣken applies to the slipping away of a single individual.

paṣgarā Ho (from the Engl.) sbst., a fire guard of the reserved forest.

paṣsa, poṣsa (II. paisā) I. sbst., (1) syn. of kacā, a pice : paṣsa banoa, āṣāsikiko bārigca. (2) also ṭakapaṣsa, money : nīdo Asāmāte isu paṣsac auakada. Note the saying : nīdo paṣsa (or kūḥ paṣsa ; —

understood : menāten) hoḡge. This is a syn. of : nīdo paṣsaan hoḡge.

II. trs., to mint or stamp copper into pice coins : tambako paṣsaca, they use copper to stamp pice.

III. intrs., (1) to make, i.e., gain, acquire, money : ne hoḡ nādoe paṣsakeda, reagṭane taṣkena, he was poor, but has made money now.

(2) in the df. prst., imprsl., of money, to be made : tisiḡapado bepārte isu paṣsatana (or paṣsaḡtana), much money is made at present by trading.

paṣsa-n rlx. v., to make money : cilkate amine paṣsanjana ? How has he made so much money ?

paṣsa-ḡ p. v., (1) of copper to be minted into pice : tambado paṣsaḡtana, rupadaṣ ṭakagṭana. (2) to get money : apedo kūḥpe paṣsaakana. (3) imprsl., of money, to be made : bepārdole lagatiṣakana, mendo kū paṣsaḡtana, toreakadaḡ batiḡ ulṭate senḡtana, indeed we do trade, but no money comes of it, we rather loose what we had.

pa-n-aṣsa vrb. n., the extent to which money is made : 'punaṣsac paṣsakeda, moḡsirmarege bandarakan soben otekoe haluṣṇakeda orḡ bar ararā urīkoe kirīnakedaḡko.

paṣsa-an adj., with hḡro, a moneyed man.

*N. B. The following little sums are paid by the guests when they go to consult the omens or on the occasion of a betrothal or marriage :

(1) When they go to see the bride (kurīlel) : 2 annas or two pice for those who wash the feet ; the same for those

who wash the hands after the banquet; the same for those who sing, the same for those who carry torches. The first is put in the little oil vessel by one of the guests. The rest is given in a lump. Moreover a rupee is put in the cup of beer presented to the bride, or a cloth is given her.

(2) When the girl's family in their turn consult the omens (*cēṛūṛi*); the same, except the rupee, which is put in the bride-groom's cup, not now, but at the betrothal.

(3) At the betrothal (*bala*): 2 annas or 2 pice for those who wash the feet; for those who wash the hands after the banquet; for those who sing; for those, who fetch water or cook; for those who make the leaf-plates; for those who scrub the pots; for those who spread the mats; for those who carry the lighted lamps; for those who rub with oil or diluted turmeric. All this, except the first, is given in a lump. Moreover, as just stated, a rupee is put in the bridegroom's cup, or a cloth given him.

(1) At the marriage it is the same as at the betrothal, with the exception of the rupee or cloth. Moreover 2 annas are required for the *gaṭṭhage*. In Haṣada only the latter is given; the other gifts of money are a custom of the Naguri country and are occasionally imitated in Haṣada only when one of the marrying couple belongs to the other country.

paśsacapi-dā or paśsa-dā sbst.,

water with which one or several copper coins have been washed. This is drunk as a counter-poison, which causes vomiting. Diluted cowdung produces the same effect. *Kanjigi* (rice-water subjected to acid fermentation) is also used as an antidote and is in fact always resorted to in case poisonous mushrooms have been eaten: *maṭṭa jointaḍko paśsadaḍḍa anu laḡatiṇṇa, ente maṭṭako ulaṇṇaṇṇa*.

paśsa-ciji sbst., money; whatever is money; *paśsaciji tīe kā tūna, enaṇṇe sēṇa hoṇokodo namkelge beṇakreko dūṭabea*, money slips through the fingers, therefore wise people, as soon as they get any, hasten to put it in the bank.

paśsa-dā same as *paśsacapiḍa*.

paśsa-gaḍ syn. of *paśsapusuri*.

paśsa-hon childish for *doḡōra*.

paśsal, paśsala (A. *faisal*, decision)

I. sbst., (1) the judgment of a magistrate or of the panches: *ikuṇa bicāṇṇa-na, paśsala aṇṇṇentele hiṇṇakana; paśsala olakan kagaṇṇe namakada ci?* (2) also *paśsala kagaṇṇa*, a record of a judgment in court: *paśsala ṇṇṇare cimin ṭakape karela?*

II. trs., (1) to decide a case: *hakimdo aṇṇa mukudima cilkac paśsala-keda?* (2) to judge smb. or his case, giving judgment: *hakim cilkac paśsalakeḍḍea?* (3) to cease conversing: *mar, jagar ṇāḍobu paśsalaea*.

III. intrs., (1) to give judgment: *en hoṇa jēḷṇṇente hakim paśsala-keda*, the judge condemned him to prison; *bicāṇṇangeale aṇṇile paśsalaea*, we still discuss the case (in

the pan-layat). we have not yet given judgment; hakim eikae *paśsalatpea* ? What judgment did he give, for or against you ? (2) to cease conversing: mar, nādobu *paśsalaca*, durantebua. (3) in the df. prst., of a case, to get decided: tikiñatebu biñtana, nājakē ne kaji kã *paśsalatana* (or *paśsalatana*). *paśsal-en*, *paśsal-a-n* rflx. v., two first meanings of the intrs.: biñtunñ-jakale, nāgele *paśsalana*. *paśsal-p* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: eikae *paśsalajana* ? muku-dima eikatape *paśsalajana* ? muku-dimare eikape *paśsalajana* ?

paśsa-pusuri, **paśsa-gaō** syn. of *naqgaō*, sbst., first stage of leprosy, a lasting skin eruption as large as a piee, consisting of a slight swelling of a reddish tint as if blood were gathered under the skin. These eruptions may appear anywhere on the body and may be numerous enough quite to disfigure a man and render him well nigh unrecognizable. Our informants never saw a case where they were not followed after a year or two by leprosy on the extremities, the eruptions disappearing then. Constructed like *pusuri*.

paśsa-tuñi sbst., a rate of 1 piee in the rupee, when changing rupees into p. ee. Constructed like *ārituñi*.

paēta adj., (1) with *bō*, syn. of *gañde bō*, a head of which the axial line is much inclined backwards (2) with *horo* and especially with *hon*, a person with such a head. Also used as adj. noun. As prd. it is constructed like its syn. *paētabō*. As

adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, it may modify *lelō* or *boqō*. In the p. v., it may have *bō* as sbj.: inia *bō paētajana*.

paēta-bō syn. of *paēta*, *hakabō*, *gañdebō*, I. adj., with *horo* and especially with *hon*, a person with a head of which the axial line is much inclined backwards: *paētabō* hon hijutana. Also used as adj. noun: he *paētabō*, hijume.

II. trs., to call smb. *paētabō*: eekatepe *paētabōkita*, *bōdotae* sñjegei ?

III. intrs., with ind. o., to address smb. with the nickname *paētabō*: alope *paētabōinae* kadaraōon.

paētabo-gō p. v., (1) to be called *paētabō*: hupirare enkae lallena, enatee *paētabōjana*, he got this nickname because his head looked thus when he was a child. (2) to get such a head: *paētabōjanae* (or *bōe paētajana*).

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lelō*.

paga, **pagha** (II. *pagō*; Or. *pāgā*) I. sbst., a rope 1" or more thick, of three strands, made and kept for general use. Hence the cpds. *bañ-compaga*, *narialpaga*, etc.

Note the sayings: (1) *hagarega paga*, it is from the brotherhood one gets the rope, i.e., it is mostly one's own brethren who cause one to be put into jail, either by blabbing about a crime or in consequence of land disputes. (2) *kañara paga* (or *bañar*) *hotre rakab*, to raise the rope from the feet to the neck, i.e., to cause a fault to be punished which the more directly interested person

was cordoning, (as when the wives convenom the situation by their quarrels); to exaggerate smb.'s fault and punish him or cause him to be punished more than he deserves. (3) *hotra pagu* (or *baçar*) *kařare ařagu*, to punish smb. or cause him to be punished less than he deserves.

II. trs., (1) to make into a rope: *ne baçar pagape*, twist this cord into a rope. (2) to tie with a rope: *ne daru apita pig:keatehu goea*, we shall carry this tree (or piece of timber) by means of a rope at each end, and one in the middle.

pagu-a p. v., corresp. meanings.

pagad pogod (Sad. *pag:pogo*) 1^o onomatope, plural form of *pogod-pogod*, several objects being beaten.

2^o I. sbst., (1) a swollen state of the whole body, as in dropsy, in entrd. to *lampatuuapu*, a swelling of the extremities only: *pagadpogod jadkajanci delededeŋoa*, when the body is much swollen, the skin is distended and the flesh soft and resilient. (2) also *pagadpogod duku*, *pagadpogod duŋu*, the disease or pathological cause of a swelling of the whole body: *en horore pagad-pogod menagenjā*, *jargi dipili mōlena ad bugar ranutee bugiakana*, maybe the disease which caused his body to swell during the rains is still hidden in his body; the swelling disappeared by itself.

II. adj., (1) with *mo*, a swollen state of the whole body: *pagad-pogod mōre cekem ranu lag tiza?* (2) with *horo*, a person with a swollen body: *pagad-pogod horoko*

cekatem ranukoa?

III. trs., of a disease, to cause the body to swell: *cekem duku pagad-*

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a person or his body, to get swollen: *tisiagapa inia hormo* (or *tisiagapae*) *pagadpogodlana*.

pagadpogod-2 p. v., (1) same meaning. (2) to be caused to swell: *modukuteko pagadpogodou*, people are caused by dropsy to get a swollen body.

V. adv, with or without the afxs. *aage, ge, age, ta, tange*, modifying *rikto, lolu*: *Asānre kire Boŋūre purā sirina taikate ne disum hiju-ruaŋkeci tarumara horoko pagad-pogodlanko mōoa*; *tuŋu jiluteko bugioriko mēna*; *ena mēduku* (*panikāoar*) *do kā*, *mēdo pagadpogod dukuge*, some people coming back to Chola Nagpur after a sojourn of many years in Assam or Bhutan, get a swelling of the body, which is not dropsy: they are said to get cured if they eat jackal's flesh (once, to satiety).

3^o fig., contrary of *radikam, ratā*, cfr. *papeso*, I. adj., with *horo*, *horuo*, with soft and bloated flesh: *pagadpogod horokotare* (or *hormore*) *perē huringe tāina ad gaōjanro bodete kako bugioa*, people with a bloated body, have little strength, and their sores do not heal promptly.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be soft and bloated; to have a body soft and bloated: *ne disume lelō-tankote Mandeari ad Baŋgaliko pagadpogodlana* (or *pagadpogodgea*).

pagad-pagod-q p. v., to become such.
 III. adv., with or without the affxs.
ange, ge, ege, tan, tange, modifying
hormaq, rikag, lelq.

***paga-hora** 1^o I. sbst., each one of the alternate circular grooves that make the ribs of a rice bale, of the grooves viz. which are made first and tied provisorily with a rope about 1" thick (*paga*) replaced afterwards by a rope $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick (*potom bažar*), the latter being used also to tie the intermediate grooves which are made only at the end of the operation. See under *babapotom*. The first manner of making a rice bale, described there, wherein the ropes are tied at once definitively, is used only for small bales or for bales that will not have to stand long. As a rule in larger bales, a first set of ribs is tied only provisorily with one, two or four thick single ropes and these, if they are more than one, are not knotted together at their crossing. Each of the one, two or three circular grooves thus made is called *pagahora*. The thinner rope, *potombažar*, made of *baqom, jirē*, etc., is fitted on in the manner described of the straw rope on p. 291. Only, when it has been tied instead of the thick rope, the operation is not finished. An intermediary set of grooves, as deep as the first, is beaten with the *gojorā* and tied with the prolongation of the same *potombažar*. When the bale is finished it is impossible to tell where the *pagahora* has been. Thus a *bar hora potom* (1-8 maunds of paddy) has 4 ribs and

was made with one provisory rope, i.e., with one *pagahora*; an *upun hora potom* (8-16 maunds of paddy) has 8 ribs and was made with two *pagahoras*; an *iral hora potom* (16-20 maunds) has 16 ribs and was made with four provisory ropes. A bale could be made also with three provisory ropes, but this is rarely, if ever, done.

II. trs., to tie a bale with provisory ropes: *sapaaginre ne potomdope pagahorakeda*, enamente joa maparamakana, on this bale you have put the provisory ropes too far from each other, and thus the ribs are too broad.

pagahora-q p. v., corresp. meaning: ne potom (or ne potomre) baria *pagahoraakana*.

2^o fig, sbst., the hollow dividing the bottom of men, in entrd. to *landirebel*, the same of men or women. It is called *pagahora* because the loincloth, in passing between the buttocks, fills this place and is compressed like a rope: *pagahoraree gaōakana*.

***paga-otora** Has. Nag. syn. of *sofaruay* Nag. I. sbst., a first visit paid to the bride's family a few days after the *bala*, betrothal. It is on the morning after the betrothal that the family of the bride or, a couple of its members drive off the bullocks which form the marriage price. Hence the name given to this visit, *pagaotora*, the following the rope (with which these bullocks were led away).

II. intrs, to pay this visit: *tisiale*

pagar

pagaotoṛṭana (or *pagale otoṛṭana*). *pagaotoṛ-ṛ* p. v., imprsl., of this visit, to take place: *pagaotoṛjana* (or *paga otoṛjana*) ci aūrige? *pagaotoṛte* adv., modifying *sen*: *pagaotoṛteko* senkena, they paid this visit. This adv. may also be used intrsly. with inserted prnl. subj.: *pagaotoṛtekojana*, they are gone to pay this visit.

pagar (Or. *pagār*, embankment) syn. of *kaḍa*.

pagāri, **pagri** (II. *pagri*) syn. of *beḍ*, a pugri or turban. Note the saying: hisimuka *pagāri* tuḍkarege ṭunṭuua, it is no use prolonging my speech, whatever I may add leads to the same conclusion, (Itly., a turban, even if it were 20 cubits long, would end at the back of the head).

***pagāri** tol the investiture of a new manki by the imposition of a turban at the hands of the rajah of Chota Nagpur. This practice is not universal. After the death of a manki his eldest son inherits the office and the property. Accompanied by the chiefs of the villages in his *paṭi*, he visits the rajah to pay him a royalty (*ṣalāmi*). The rajah then presents him with a turban, and ties it around his head, telling the chiefs present that this is henceforward the manki to whom they must pay their rents.

pagōro, **pagro** cfr. *gondṛ*, I. sbst., the marks left by a bear or a dog digging for smth. with the fore paws: *tisindo apitaleka buru-pagroiṇ* lella.

pagōro-pagōro

II. trs., (1) of a dog or a bear, to dig up smth. with the forepaws: *ne bunumdo buri pagōrokeda*; *burido ne bunumren hurumsukukoe pagōrokedḱoa*; *Buruhaturen setakodo saṅga pagōroko* heḍajana, the dogs of Buruhatu have taken the habit of digging up sweet-potatoes and eating them raw. (2) fig., to dig up things with the hand or with a stick: *ote lebeakana, aleṇ saṅgado honko pagōrokeda*.

pagōro-n rflx. v., same meanings: *burido ne bunumren hurumsukukoe pagōronjana*.

pagōro-ṛ p. v., corresp. meanings: *purage cima buriko hijūlena, isu bunumko pagōroakana*; *tisina nida ne bunumren hurumsukuko pagōrolena*; *aleṇ saṅga purage pagōroḱṭana*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *leka*, modifying *ur*, *riku*.

pagōro-pagōro, **pagro-pagro** 1^o jingle and syn. of the preceding. The adv. may take the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *tan*, *tange*, and occurs also in the forms *pagōrokenpagōroken*, and *pagōroleka*.

2^o intrs., of quadrupeds, to run with clawed or nailed feet: *hensato ḱula pagōropagōrokeda*.

pagōropagōro-n rflx. v., same meaning: *aleṇ raca mulite hoṛokulakia pagōropagōronjana*.

pagōropagōro-ṛ p. v., imprsl., of the running about of such animals, to take place: *nubadipili aleṇ raca mulite pagōropagōrolena*, ṭêrô cimado taikena.

II. adv., with or without the afxs.

onge, ge, oge, tan, lange, also *pagu:oleki* and *pagōrokenpagōroken*, modifying *nir*.

pāg-pāg var. of *pāpā*.

pagri var. of *pagāri*.

pagro and *pagropagro* vars. of *pagōro* and *pagōropagōro*.

pāgu Has. **phagua** Nag. I. sbst., (1) the *pāgu* fea-t, i.e., the ensemble of the *pāgumā*, the *pāgusendera* and the *pāgu-i*: orq cimin dinre *pāgu* hobioa? N. B. The Mundas never affix the word *poroh* to the names of their feasts so that the epds. *pāguporoh*, *bāporoh*, *migeporoh*, etc., are heard only from the lips of foreigners. (2) also rarely *pāgudaru*, the tree which is cut during the *pāgumā*: *pāguko* mākedā.

II. intrs., (1) to hold the *pāgu* feast: *Dikuko sida hulaiko pāguza* *Mundakodo taōmhulāz*, the Hindus hold this feast on one day and the Mundas on the next. (2) syn. of *pāguili*, to eat cakes and drink rice beer after the annual obligatory hunt (*pāgusendera*).

pagua, **pagua-mā**, **pagua sangar** vars. of *phagua*, *phaguamā*, *phagua-sangar*, used in the part of Nag. adjoining the Has. country.

pāgu-candū, sometimes **pagūn-candū** Has. **phagūn-candū** Nag. (II. *phāgun*; Sk. *phālgun*) sbst., a lunar month (beginning with the new moon) which corresponds more or less to our February.

***pāgu-ili** I. sbst., (1) the eating cakes and drinking rice beer on returning from the obligatory annual hunt. There is no real banquet.

The hunt lasts two or three days, but is obligatory only on the first, so that a few people to whom beer appeals more, continue drinking on the second and the third day instead of joining further in the hunt: *sida hulaia pāgusendera hobajan aml pāguiliko nūa*. (2) syn. of *baqaz pāguili*, rice beer (one pitcher per village or hamlet, or more if the number of houses exceeds twenty) brewed from rice furnished by the village blacksmith and drunk about a week after the obligatory annual hunt. It is at this drinking bout that the services of the blacksmith are engaged for the next year. Five or six measures of grain are needed to brew a pitcher.

II. intrs., (1) also *pāgu*, to drink beer on the first occasion described: *en orare cekan kakāla alumqtana?* —*Pāguilitanako* (or *pāgutauako*), whence the shouting in that house? —They are eating cakes and drinking beer, preferring this to joining the second part of the annual hunt. (2) to drink beer on the second occasion described.

***pāgu-mā** Has. **phagua-mā** Nag. **pagua-mā** Nag. close to the Has. country, sbst., the ceremony of cutting a castor oil tree; *Ricinus communis*, Linn., Euphorbiaceae (*risajaradaru*) and one or several saplings of the silk-cotton tree (*edeldaru*) *Bombax Malabaricum*, DC., Malvaceae, or of the *Erythrina indica* (*edelkurum*) Lamk., Papilionaceae, planted for the occasion without roots in the middle of a

broad path or road. This is one of the two feasts, the other being the Sohrai or cattle feast, which are kept alike by the Mundas and by the Hindus, from whom the first have borrowed them. The Hindus cut their castor oil plant on the eve of their Holi festival, i.e., on the last day of their month of Phāgun; on the eve of the full moon (generally in March) at which their month of Chait begins. The Mundas cut theirs the next day. (Hence the sentence under *pāgu*, intrs). For them it is a hunting feast. We met only one old man conscious of its having originated in Hindu mythology. He said: "The silk-cotton tree we cut down, signifies Rauna rajah. This Rauna had ten heads. He stole Sita, the wife of Rama Lachman and carried her off to the Lanka fort. Rama besieged him there, killed him, cut him to pieces and burned him. The silk-cotton tree has also many heads and therefore it represents Rauna rajah. If for 12 years the silk-cotton tree were not burnt and cut down, or if for 12 years people were not to brush their teeth, then Rauna rajah would revive and begin again to upset the whole world, for he is a bad one and an enemy to everybody".

•Asked how he knew all this, he gave the usual reply: "The ancestors have handed it down like this".

However, this explanation is quite unknown to such present-day Mundas as live not in close contact with the Hindus. For them the pieces

of the *pāgu* tree signify only the horned game they hope to slay.

On the eve of the full moon. After sunset the young men of the village raise the cry: "Dolabu hāi! jārabu māuā! Come along! Let us go and cut and bring the castor oil tree!" Then they go and cut a castor oil tree in any one's garden and carry it to about a hundred yards East of the village or, if a hamlet having no *pihār* of its own, joins in the ceremony, in the direction of this hamlet. There they dig a hole, either in the middle of the road (*hatia*) or path, or on its side, and fix the tree into it. Then they return to the village for their supper. When this is over, taking their hunting axes they make a tour asking a sheaf of thatch grass (*schiri*) from every house where there is no pregnant woman. It is a general belief that to take thatch in such a house would spoil (*pal*) the great yearly hunt (*pāguscadera*). Having collected this thatch they go back to the tree, accompanied by many of the people, tie some of the sheaves as high as possible around the stem and put the rest on the branches. The castor oil plant is a very small tree. This done, they shout: "Now then, boys, put fire to it". A boy then lights one of the lower sheaves and as soon as the fire has well caught, the young men make a wild rush at it to aim a stroke with their hunting axes three or four feet above the ground. The stem must be cut through and

through in one stroke if it is to promise a successful hunt. The stump is left standing.

Hunting axes believed to be endowed with special virtue, may never be used to cut wood; but they are allowed to be used on this occasion because this castor oil tree represents the game to be met at the hunt.

Such was the custom formerly. Men now 50 years old have witnessed it in their youth. They called it *jara-pāgu*, and they gave the name of *marara pāgu* to the ceremony of the next day which alone is still in use, a castor oil tree, however, being added to the silk-cotton tree.

On the day of the full moon (*otepo-nami*). At about 4 P. M. the young men go to cut a silk-cotton sapling (*edeldorn*) 10-15' high and carry it to the pahan's, all the while singing hunting songs (*japidurara*) to signify that now the hunting season has opened.

In front of the pahan's house a spot has been cleaned and rubbed with diluted fresh cowdung. This the pahan sprinkles with water before the sapling is put down on it, and he treats the carriers to a cup of beer. They then take the sapling to the place where on the eve the castor oil tree was cut down and its stump still stands, and leaving it there, they return to the village to collect sheaves of thatch grass, as they did the day before. The pahan with his assistant and nearly the whole village, including even a certain number of women, accom-

pany them. Part of the sheaves is tied round the sapling whilst it still lies on the ground. When it is raised and firmly fixed in the ground, another part is placed around it slantingly, the bases resting on the ground; thus they form a kind of entirely closed little hut (*guta*) around the foot of the sapling. This done, the pahan puts three little heaps of pearl-rice near the western side of this little hut, catches the sacrificial fowl, a red one, with both hands, sits down facing eastwards and after inducing or forcing it to eat some of the rice, sacrifices it to *Bircandibozaga* (also called *Birsandi*, *Birmahara*) with the following words: "Ne, tisia omamtanaina, cedamtanaina, jomeme nūime. Hisi aṭal, dūrūsi aṭalāte sutuau gonagoraukome. Saṛagagara, hasecargārele dalgoṛ rūgoṛkoka, rōrosakam citiri, delkaburu kulaē. From the twenty, the forty rows of game (that make up thy herd) drive and steer some (towards us) so that we may strike and club them to death in the holes and trenches dug by seekers after eatable tubers and wild yams. (Amongst them drive towards us) the partridge coloured like dry leaves and the hare coloured like the clods raised along the furrows." The falling into holes and pits refers only to large game such as wild boars and various kinds of deer. Lest partridges which are not likely to be brought down in this way, should not be understood in the petition, they are added by name at the end

of the formula.

He now thrusts the fowl into the little hut which he puts on fire so as to burn the victim alive, should it somehow escape, the young men must hunt and kill it with stones.

Then he makes a libation of beer to the same spirit and breaking into three pieces a small pancake made of rice flour, he places them near the three little heaps of rice.

Meanwhile a young man, holding a sheaf of thatch grass between his teeth, lights it at the burning grass runs once round the pahan whom he slightly sings, and then roud the sapling, thus putting fire to it. As far as the thatch in his mouth, allows, he caws all the while like a crow. As soon as the sapling is ablaze, the pahan with his hunting axe aims a blow at it, 3 or 4 ft. above the ground. Immediately all the young men rush forward with their axes and strike at it till the upper part comes down with a crash.

Then sheaves of thatch are taken to all the village springs and there lit with fire taken from the burning sapling and thrown ablaze into the springs. The next day all the springs are cleaned by baling out the water. The bowl, which has been burnt to death, is now taken out from the ashes, and divided into as many little bits as there are people present. Each one eats his share there and then.

After this the beardless boys gather round the smoking stump of the sapling and putting a foot against

it, pick up some ashes and rub them on their upper lip, to represent moustaches. Thereby they hope to acquire the strength and agility required for a successful hunt.

The fallen part of the sapling is then cut into pieces just above the points where it branches. The silk-cotton tree throws out its branches in ternary or quaternary whorls. Thus each piece ends with a whorl of branches. These are all lopped off except two, of which a length of 4-6" is kept. The result, a piece of stem with two diverging lengths of branches, is deemed to represent the horned head of a deer.

The upper end of the sapling stump is then split in two, and one of these "heads" symbolical of the game they are going to kill in the coming hunt, is inserted horizontally in the cleft. This is called *jiludirua*, the horns of game. The remaining pieces are symbolically given to the surrounding villages, a piece being thrown in the direction of each, with the shout: "Ter, hāi, (Burumako, Simbuako, etc.), hunda, merajā gapape eperaqa. There take, people of (Buruma or Simbua, etc.), this is a gift of game, lest to-morrow you raise a quarrel over a kill (or, in Nag., over the bag)."

Then two young men carry one of the pieces with a pole, as game is carried, to the house of the pahan. All the people follow singing hunting songs. The pahan's mother or, if she be no more, his wife, comes out and washes the feet of the

carriers. This ceremony symbolizes the joy of a mother or wife when she sees her son or husband returning safely from the chase. The next day the pahan or anyone of his family, throws the symbolical piece on the path leading to the village spring.

Nowadays, as already stated, the castor oil tree is no more cut on the eve. It is cut together with the silk-cotton sapling on the night of the full moon. The silk-cotton sapling may be replaced by an *edel-kirum* sapling. In Has. there is generally but a castor oil tree and one sapling of either *edel* or *edel-kirum*; but there may be, and elsewhere often there are, several such saplings. The castor oil tree and the sapling are planted from 15 to 30 feet apart and the little sacrificial hut forms with them an isosceles triangle. When there are more saplings they are planted each separately at short distances further on along the road. These are generally small saplings and are cut pretty close to the ground. Burning thatch is, as a rule, no more thrown in the village springs; but one of them is vetoed on the first day of the hunt and to ensure that no water will be drawn from it, it is dirtied with cowdung, bits of straw, old brooms, and the like. The Oraons, for this purpose, fill the spring with thorns. The women must on that day fetch the water from elsewhere or take a sufficient provision on the day before. The spring is baled out

and cleaned on the morning of the second day of the hunt. On the first day moreover the women are not allowed to wash clothes or to besmear the floors with diluted cowdung, and the men may not comb their hair or rub their body with oil.

pagūn-candū Has. occasional var. of *pāgu-candū*.

pagur-pagur var. of *lagur-pagur*.

pagūru and **pagūru-pagūru** Nag. vars. of *pagōro* and *pagōropagōro*.

***pāgu-sendera** Has. **phagua-saṅgar** Nag. sb-t., the great annual hunt which takes place on the two or three days following the *pīgumā*. This is the sole common hunt obligatory (on the first day only) on all able-bodied men and boys from the age of twelve. Even little boys of 5 or 6 generally accompany to render what service they are able, but these stop on the outskirts of the forest. If any valid man, instead of joining this hunt, chooses to work, v. g. to plough, and is met whilst thus engaged, anybody may cut to pieces his yoke, plough or other implement and no panchayat will be held on this account, no punishment inflicted. From the *pīgumā* (full moon) till the end of the month (new moon) no marriages are allowed.

In the Naguri country groups of 10-12 villages join together for this hunt. These groups are called *parha*, and custom determines, under the *jilujāvar* of which of these villages the sacrifice must be offered

and the bag divided between them. In the Hasada country there are no such groups: the villages go to hunt each separately. As on this occasion everybody is out hunting, it often happens that two *parhas* or two separate villages are after the same game, the one wounding and the other killing it, and quarrels arise as to who has the right to bag it.

In the morning the hunters rally to the cry: "Come along! He who does not go, will not be counted by Singbonja!" They gather at the place where still stands the stump of the silk-cotton tree burnt and cut down during the *pāguma* ceremony. After shooting a few arrows at the stump, they go and join the other villages of the same *parha*, or start for the chase on their own hook.

If any big game, such as wild bear or large deer, be slain, then on, their way home, they sing *japi*, i.e., hunting songs. When they approach the village, all the married women turn out with brass or earthen water-pots to wash the feet of the hunters. A woman washes the feet of any man or boy she happens to meet first. This, they say, is done to manifest the mothers' and wives' joy at the safe return of their sons and husbands. Indeed these hunts are not without danger, for, besides the risk of an unsought encounter with a leopard, bear, or tiger, there is the chance of being gored by a wild boar, bison or stag,

which must all be attacked with the axe, either from the outset or at last at the finish. There is also the possibility of a clash with another village or *parha* met on the hunting field, or of a dispute, sometimes a bloody dispute, over the bag. In such quarrels the hunting axe may easily become a battle-axe.

If any hunter comes back wounded, all the women gather around him and each washes his feet to show her sympathy and appreciation of his courage. After the washing, of the feet, women and huntsmen exchange greetings and all enter the village together, and then disperse to their houses.

On entering the house, the head of each family, in the inner room, offers *ārēli* and cakes of bread to the shades of the ancestors, saying: "Here I give and offer you this" (N., N., of all the ancestors he can remember). "As you have from time immemorial kept the custom and handed it down to us, even so I make you now this offering. Let there be neither stomach-ache nor headache. Oh! accept my greeting!" After that all take their meal, and, on the first day at least, drink the *pāguili*, and eat the cakes everywhere baked for this occasion.

The game brought in is hung up in the house of the one who, according to hunting rules, is considered the slayer. There it must remain untouched until the whole bag is divided and distributed on

the last night of the hunt.

Next morning they gather and start afresh in the same manner as on the first day. If too much beer on the previous night now renders some- one little fit to join in the hunt, the obligation to do so is no more so strict. In some places the hunt takes three days.

At the end of the last day, whatever has been killed on that and the preceding days, is brought together to the *jilujaer* of the principal village of the *parha*, there to be divided between all the villages. Each animal must be carried on the same pole on which it was brought in from the hunting ground. From there each village takes its share to its own *jilujaer*. Here the *pahan* first offers in sacrifice a few pieces of hare or deer, and then the bag is further divided amongst the individual inhabitants. The rules for disputed game, and for the division of the bag, are as follows.

(1) Rules relating to disputed game :

(a) Suppose X and Z belong to different *parhas* or to villages which hunt separately. X has wounded an animal with an arrow and follows the traces of blood to find and kill it. Meanwhile Z meets the same animal and finishes it with a stroke of his axe. He may cut off a shoulder and foreleg if he has time to do so before the arrival of X. If X supervenes too soon, Z looses all claim, provided X can prove that he has wounded the animal before Z killed it. This

he will generally be able to do by his arrow still sticking in the wound. (b) X wounds an animal with an arrow and it runs on. Then Z hits it also with an arrow. It is cut in two lengthwise and each gets half, except that X has a right to the whole head. (c) If the people of one *parha* or of a village hunting independently, have wounded an animal and follow it up, and then meet the people of another such *parha* or village, and state their case, the latter will not join in the pursuit, because they would have no right to a share even if they killed the animal. (d) If several *parhas* or disconnected villages chase concurrently an animal not yet wounded, the whole animal will belong to those who first wound it.

Sometimes violent quarrels arise between two *parhas* or two disconnected villages. These are occasionally settled by a free fight in which people get severely wounded or even killed. As a rule, however, a panchayat is rather resorted to, and those who claim to have inflicted the first wound are put on their oath. This is an imprecatory oath and is one of those believed to be always countenanced by Singbonga, (see under *bhondo*), so that the man who falsely swears that he was the first to wound a certain game, is sure to attract on himself the harm he imprecates.

(2) Rules for the division of the bag between the villages of the same

parha: (a) The individual who, with an arrow, inflicted the first wound on an animal, gets a hind leg (*tupuiṅbulu*). (b) The one who did the same with his axe, gets a foreleg (*mapacāri*). (c) Those who inflicted a second wound or finished a wounded animal have no claim to a special share. (d) Any one who has wounded an animal on the neck with his axe (*jorae masidkeda*), has no right to a special share, and is in for trouble not only with his own village, but with the whole neighbourhood, because by so doing he has spoiled all the future hunts on this hunting ground (*bir oaloo*). (e) All the rest is divided into as many shares as there are villages in the *parha*, and all the villages get equal shares.

(3) Rules for the division of the bag between individuals of the same village: (a) The individual who, with an arrow, inflicted the first wound on an animal, gets a hind leg; *tupuiṅbulu*. (b) The one who did the same with his axe receives a foreleg (*mapacāri*). (c) In Has. both must cede a third part of this share to the one who inflicted the second wound with an arrow (*čelasār*), or with his axe. In Nag. the one who inflicts the second wound has no right to a special share. (d) If a dog got hold of a hare or deer it is regarded as having inflicted the first wound, and a hind leg (*setadundi*) goes to the special share of the dog's owner. (e) All the heads of herbivorous game are set

apart. They will be eaten on the spot by those who are not debarred to do so. Further hunts would be spoiled (*sendera oaloo*) if a woman, or the husband of a woman with child or unclean after childbirth (before the *caṭi*), were to partake of such heads. (f) The stomachs and intestines are set apart for those who cut up the meat and make the shares. Men debarred from eating the heads receive in compensation each a double share of the intestines. These also will be eaten on the spot. (g) In Has. when the bag includes a sambur or other large game, packets of a few lbs. of its meat are set apart to be sent as a token of friendship to the four villages at the points of the compass. These gifts are called *hunḍa* and are offered on no other occasion, but the *pāgusendera*. (h) After the bones have been crushed and pounded with the grinding stone in a little cavity on the stone slab, they and the rest of the meat are disposed in little shares on leaves. Any man or boy of whatever age who hunted or at least accompanied the hunters, gets two such leaves. Male beings who were absent from the hunt, be they suckling babies, receive one. One also is granted to lone widows and families whose head is dead or absent. (i) An additional share is given to those who brought their dog to the hunt and to those (generally children) who carried home a hare, deer or other game as soon as it was killed. Thus a child of seven

may get three shares.

N.B.—(1) The lucky hunter who has secured a fore or hind leg, generally distributes part of it to his intimate friends. Such a gift is called *jûrû*, but the term is not restricted to this occasion. Some time later his friends will, in return, entertain him with a pot of beer. (2) After ordinary hunts, when the bag is divided between those, more or less numerous, who joined in the sport, the one who inflicted the first wound gets only a double share. However, if such a hunt takes place between the *pāgusenders* and the following new moon, he is favoured with a whole leg, as in the yearly hunt. (3) The division of the game must needs take place under the *jêlu-jabur* only at the end of the *pāgusenders*. On other occasions it is never preceded by a sacrifice.

pahal, pahai-hora and **pahal-unçu** Nag. vars. of *pāl*, *pālhora* and *pālunda* Has.

paham Nag. Has. **pām** Has. (H. *paham*) cfr. *popaham*, *papām*, 1^o 1. (1) abs. noun, memory : *hupupia honkotare pām hupūgeu*. (2) stst., remembrance, the act or remembering : *aiā Lulngakimree ulubgīna, tisiujaked soben kajira pāundo banaa*, he told me when I was rather drunk, I have scarcely any remembrance of all that he said.

H. adj, (1) with *horo*, a person with a good memory : *nīdo kâh pām horoge, nitare kajikuleme*, he has a good memory, send word through him. (2) with *kaji*, things one

remembers : *pām kajido sobenita udubadma, ripinaakanakodo kitah lelkedtea udubamea*.

III. trs., (1) to remember smth. : *hola kajim pāmjada ci ? inido langiam metaitana, amado kam pamtana*, thou callest him a lazy fellow, but what about thyself ? (2) to remember sub. ; to recognize him ; to know him : *am okoe ?—Kacim pahamvadiña 'apea hatute mod-sirmania dasikena, w'ho art thou ? —Dost thou not remember me ? I was for a whole year a servant in thy village : amā kajitdola pahamvada, mendo einala kida neikedua, froa what thou sayest I can make out who thou art, but I never met thee before ; ne horom tādā daga ci ? Dost thou know this man ?*

IV. intrs, (1) in the pf. prst., to be remembered : *holara soben kajido kâ pahamvada*. (2) impr-l., with inserted prst. prn, to remember smth. : *hola kajiko sobendo kâ pāmjadina*.

paha-u-va rlx. v., (1) to remember smth. about one-self : *sidade eikani taikena lacim pahaventana* ' Dost thou not remember how thou wert formerly. (2) to try and remember : *j thavame, hola eekangekama uduly lona ? Try and remember the various things told yesterday.*

paham-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : *ne kaji gapa pahamoka*.

pa-u-aham, pa-u-ām vrb. n., the extent to which one remembers : *pamime pānkeda, miaḍ raṭi kaji kae ripinakeda*, he remembered so well

paham-caba

that he had forgotten nothing.

2^o in Nag. only I. abs. n., grief at a demise, mournfulness, sadness, heart-ache : apute goēnante inia jīre *paham* holonana.

II. trs., (1) to mourn smb. dead or gone away : goēnante isele *paham-mea*, if thou die we shall regret thee in great sorrow. (2) to be sad and deplore a misfortune : eikanam *paham-tana*, holatjōtem gosogirikana? What art thou grieving for? Thou art utterly despondent since yesterday.

III. intrs., (1) prs., to grieve, mourn, be sad : bandataō hajana, purgee *paham-tana*. (2) imprs., with inserted prs. prn., to feel full of grief or sadness : enagata gonōō *paham-naqlon*.

paham-en rflx. v., to grieve, mourn, be sad : goēnan lonkinae *paham-en-tana* ; inia butia honkina Asēmtekinajana, enamente purgee *paham-en-tana*.

paham-o p. v., to be lamented, mourned, deplored : jāimin *paham-greo* goēnani hae ruara, excessive grief is useless, it will not bring back the dead.

paham-caba trs., to remember everything that was to be remembered.

pahameaba-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

paham-nam syn. of *pahamteba*.

paham-teba trs., to remember smth. that is recalled to mind by what one sees or hears : Carbery Gomke lelilō, Birsabagoān dipilī tuiālena mente horoko *pahamteba-tanko* taikena, each time they saw Father Carbery, people remembered

pahāra

that at the time of the Birsā rise he had been hit with an arrow.

pahamteba-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

pahāra, *pahra*, *pāra* (II. *pahra*) I. sbst., (1) syn. of *pārakama*, the charge of watching over smth., sitting, standing or working near it and keeping awake if it be at night, in entrd. to *horo* which does not exclude sleeping near the thing to be guarded, and *hina* which only demand that the object to be guarded be visited again and again : tūisido *pārae* namkeda. Here : the opds. *nidipāra*, watching at night ; *saqipāra*, guarding during the day. (2) syn. of *pāra horo* and *pāraui*, a watch, a guard, a sentry : miad *pāra*ko doakāia.

II. trs., to keep guard or watch over smth. or smb. : Durundara bardnōrādo Bhutiko *pāraujado* ; the Bhutia soldiers keep guard over the armoury at Dorunda ; thamaren sipukodo maraia Lāt Saōb hijulen hulna horaka *pāra'ena*, the day the Viceroy came the police guarded the road.

pahara-n rflx. v., (1) same meaning : sipaiko kaeāfirā takapaōsako *pārantana*, the police keeps guard over the treasury. (2) to go about with body-guards : rajako *pārana*.

pahāra-o p. v., to be guarded : Lāt Saōb, orōdo nidasiagi *pārao-tana*, watch is kept night and day over the house of the Governor.

pa-n-ahira vrb. n., the extent to which guard is kept : Lāt Saōb, orōdo *paāra*ko parajada, miā ghanta

raṭi kā lageqtana.

pahāṭa, **pahāṭi** Nag. var. of *pāṭa*, *pāṭi* Has.

pahār Nag. **pārā** Has. (Sad. and II. *pahan*; Sk. *pāhan*, *pāhān*, village headman) syn. of *diuri* Ho. I. sbst., (1) the public sacrificer in each Munda village: *pahār menāia ei*? Is the pahan at home? (2) the office of pahan: *apu goṇnanre pahārdo nīge namea*, this one will get the office of pahan when his father dies.

II. trs., to make smb. pahan of the village: *maran hondo kabu pahāria*, inṭare jeta nage raṭi kae hoporena, bokotekora pahārenka, let us not take the eldest son as pahan, he has no influence over the spirits, i.e., he knows nothing about sacrifices, (Itly., if he sacrifice, not even a Nagebonga will approach), let his younger brother be pahan.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be pahan: *ale hature ne hōpo pahārtana*. (3) to fulfil the duties of a pahan: *nealq apisirmaina pahār-jada*, it is now the third year I am a pahan.

pahār-en, *pārā-n* rflx. v., to take the office of a pahan.

pahār-ḡ, *pārā-ḡ* p. v., (1) to be made a pahan: *apu goṇnanre amei pahārōa*? (2) to become a pahan, to take the office of a pahan: *baām-doe balabatugea*, am *pahārōme*, thy elder brother is a fool, be thou our pahan.

* I. The pahan is the representative and the minister of that form of monotheism which we find exposed

in the Asur legend, where Singlon-ga appears as the creator of the universe, the overlord of all spirits, and the source of all power to reward or punish men which is attributed to the spirits. He holds his office by right of birth: he must not only belong to the Munda race and to the clan of the village community, but must also descend from the founder of the village, in a straight line, through the first-born sons or their nearest agnates. However, as seen above in the sentence under the trs. and passive verbs, it is not always the eldest son who succeeds his father.

His office is purely honorary: he does not depend on it for his living. However in a few villages in the Hasada country, and in nearly all the villages elsewhere, a rice field, called *pahanai* or *dalikatāri*, is attached to the office. The Mundas, kept to this day as pahans in the villages where the Oraons have superseded the Mundas, also possess such a field. The sacrificial fowls are given by, or rather taken from, the community, the pahan indicating to the young men the individual fowl he wants, and these catching it. The rice needed for the meal and beer after the sacrifice of *kolomai* on the pahan's threshing floor, is now brought by the villagers, unless the pahan undertakes to furnish it from his own. Formerly the pahan got it from the fields, going to reap a sheaf in a field at his choice in each dell or, on the Khuntī side,

in a field of each family. The rice needed for the meal of the people in the *bājaer* on the flower feast, is gathered from each family a few days previously by the pahan and his assistant. Whatever rice or rice beer is needed on the other occasions, he furnishes himself. He generally receives a gratification called *bāhorsoq* (like the occasion on which it is given), often one anna per house, when, after the sacrifice of the flower feast, he goes to stick a panicle of *sal* flowers over the door of each house, and present one to each inmate.

2. It is as representative of the community that he offers a sacrifice to Singbonga, the tutelary spirits and to the shades of the ancestors on the *bā*, *batāṭli*, *ko'omsiq* and *wage* feasts. He invokes then on the community natural blessings and protection against evils arising from natural causes such as venomous snakes, wild animals, noxious insects and ordinary diseases. In a certain number of villages on the Khunti side these sacrifices are offered to Singbonga and the ancestors, to the exclusion of the tutelary spirits. This is either because, before the Asur legend, only Singbonga and the ancestors were worshipped or because at that time, there was only ancestor worship, and these villages adopted the Singbonga of the Asur legend without adopting the tutelary spirits. It looks as if the primitive religion had yielded only slowly and by

degrees to the new one of which the Asur legend commemorates the victory.

On the *pāgu* feast he sacrifices to *Birsandḥ*, a spirit, be it noted, not mentioned in the Asur legend. On the *sokorāṭ* feast he does not sacrifice for the community. These two feasts though kept in every village, are evidently of later introduction and have been borrowed from the Hindus.

The tutelary spirits worshipped by the pahan (*pahārbotqako*) are : (1) *Bāburu* or *Burubotqga* (found only in a certain number of villages), (2) *Māburu*, *Marāburu* or *Mahaburu*. (3) *Desāṭli*. (4) *Ikirbotqga* (worshipped as *Maratq Ikir* in the villages where there is no *Bāburu-botqga*, and a tutelary spirit only in this case, according to some informants). (5) *Condor* or *Condorikirbotqga*. To these must be added the *Nagebotqgas* to whom he offers a sacrifice on the flower feast only. They are also mentioned in the Asur legend. There may be more *Burubotqgas*, *Ikirbotqgas* and *Nagebotqgas* dwelling in the village, but these are harmful spirits not counted among the tutelary ones, and are not the object of the pahan's worship, though they are not excluded from the general invitation to the spirits to come and get a share of the things offered in sacrifice. The only sacrifices they get are those offered by a witch-finder when they happen to inflict some harm, or perhaps those of a witch or wizard :

pahār

they belong to the witchcraft system. Some *Burubotgas* and *Ikirbotgas* may be tutelary spirits in their own village and belong to the witchcraft system elsewhere. The best known and most active *Burubotgas* and *Ikirbotgas* of the witchcraft system are *Luguburn*, *Maratuburn*, *Barandaburn*, *Perodjagikur* and *Paggurakur*. The Lugu hill is said to be somewhere in the country from where the Mundas came to Chota Nagpore; the Ranchi hill is the one on which *Maratuburn* lives; a hill some ten miles to the South of Ranchi is the seat of *Baranda*. The *Perodjag* waterfall is on the Karo river and the *Pagura* waterfall is some 3 miles to the East of Sarwada. These spirits are said to turn their backs to the North and to harm only those they have before them as if they held a grudge against the Mundas who have migrated further South.

3. The sacrifices the palan offers for the community on the customary feast days are propitiatory. He never offers satisfactory sacrifices, i.e., sacrifices to appease an angry spirit, not even on behalf of the whole community. This he leaves to the witch-finder. He offers propitiatory sacrifices in the following circumstances: (1) It is he who offers the sacrifice at the beginning of a fair, whenever the fair has been instituted by the Mundas. Such fairs are instituted or suppressed at his will. See however below under 6. (2) When an epidemic of men or

pahār

cattle rages in the surrounding villages, he, with the consent of the community, promises a sacrifice to the tutelary spirits asking them to safeguard the village. If then it remains immune he will himself offer the sacrifice promised. When once an epidemic has actually broken out in the community, he deems himself powerless and is the first to advise recourse to a witch-finder. (3) When an individual member of his community wants to cut a tree in the *sarna*, sacred grove, or catch (by baling or poisoning) the fish of a pool in which resides the *Ikirbotga* or the *Candorkirbotga*, the palan on his own judgment, without recourse to any divination, indicates what sacrifice is needed to do so without incurring the anger of the spirits, and he offers it himself before the work is undertaken.

4. This is the only case in which the palan is consulted by members of the community. He may also be consulted by an outsider who having interrupted his journey to cook his food somewhere within the boundaries of the village, has been then and there attacked by diarrhoea or some other disease. This man then realizes that he must have unhappily made his halt on a spot inhabited by one of the tutelary spirits or drawn water from a pool possessed by an *Ikirbotga*, and thus angered the spirit in question. Only the palan can tell him whether this supposition is true and what sacri-

five is required to appease the spirit. The stranger must offer the sacrifice himself.

N.B. It is useless to enquire from a pahan for details about such spirits as belong to the witchcraft system and thus are not of his province. He carefully avoids showing any knowledge of them because he fears it might, in people's estimation, rank him amongst the wizards, since he is not a witch-finder and those spirits are supposed to be known only to witches, wizards and witch-finders.

5. Before the flower feast people may not stick sal flowers in their hair; they may not eat flowers of the *katar* tree (*Indigofera pulchella*) or the *madykum* tree (*Bassia latifolia*); nor may they prepare cups and dishes from new sal leaves or use brooms made of new *garajepang* grass (*Thysanotum agrestis*). Before the *br'anti* feast they are not allowed to weed the fields in the afternoon. Before the *kolomseru* they may not eat pulsed *Phaseolus* pulse with their rice, nor bring pods of the *Bauhinia Vahlia* (*lamq*) to their house or to their threshing floor, nor burn the stem of the *Phaseolus* pulse. Before the *maga* feast they are forbidden to eat the pods of the *Dolichos Lablab*. It is the pahan who lifts these prohibitions since it is he who fixes the exact date of these feasts.

6. When a hamlet has been formed by people of another clan, a pahan of their own becomes

necessary there, since they cannot join in the sacrifice of the central village at the flower feast. The original pahan cannot prevent them from choosing one. When, however, a hamlet is of the same clan as the central village and its inhabitants wish to have a pahan of their own, they cannot choose one without the consent of the village pahan. The latter then is called *maraz pahār* and the hamlet pahan is called *tolu pahār*. The pahan who sacrifices for a fair is called *burupahār*; but if the village pahan refuses to sacrifice for a fair which his co-villagers want to establish or keep, another man, generally of the munda-khunt, may be chosen to offer the sacrifice, and this one is then called *burupahār*. In contradiction to the *burupahār*, the village pahan who does not sacrifice or refuses to sacrifice for a fair, is called *oyapahār*. The burupahans are rather numerous as there are many small fairs where only a few villages gather for the dances. When the high ground on which a fair takes place, is on the boundaries of several villages, these villages and such of their hamlets as have a pahan of their own, all and each have a burupahan offering sacrifice on a separate spot of the high ground. Thus at the Sukandi fair seven sacrifices are offered simultaneously.

pahār-bongako Nag. **pārā-bongako**

Has. sbst., the spirits who are the object of the pahan's worship, i.e., of the public worship of the Mun-

das. See under *pahār*.

pāhi Kera. (Or. *pāhī*, guest) cfr. *pāi*, I. sbst., (1) syn. of *kupul*, a guest, i.e. one who has come to visit his marriage relations: ale orare *pāhi* enaira, one of our marriage relations has come to visit us. (2) visits to intended relatives by marriage: *marat pahi*, syn. of *bala* Has. *marat pera* Nag., the visit for a betrothal or marriage; *hurit pahi*, a lesser visit, v.g., the consultation of the omens. As. prd. *pāhi* is constructed like *kupul*, and *marat-pahi* like *bala*: *maratpahi kerako*, they went for the betrothal.

pahā, pahī Nag. *pāta, pāti* Has. (Or. *pakkhe*; Sinh. *pettā*) syns. of *para* Nag. *sa* Has. side, direction.

pai, pāi (II. *pāi*) I. sbst., a pie, i.e., a copper coin worth the third part of a pice: *api paire* miḍ *paēsa* hobaoa.

II. trs., to mint such a coin: *tambako paiu*.

pai-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

pāi occurs in the cpds. *bhajanpāi* and *senderapāi*.

paiguṭi Nag. (Sad.) I. sbst., the selection of a new *pahār*, public sacrificer, as practised only in the Nag. country: *paiguṭile* *pahār*bu salaia; *gapa paiguṭi* hobaoa.

*In the Naguri country, when it happens for some reason or other, that a new public sacrificer is to be chosen, the men of the village go in a body to the *bājaer* and there blindfold somebody with a cloth and put him in a trance by means of incense or otherwise. Whilst in a trance he goes or runs to the

village, and the master of the first house he enters is believed to have been selected for the office by *Saḍ-bonga, Luṭikum Harām, Luṭikum Buṛia* and the tutelary spirits. The selection may also take place by means of an ordinary curry stone or a *qarjudiri*, in a manner similar to that described under this word. A *pahan* still alive may thus be replaced when, owing to the number of snake bites, epidemics and other untoward events in the village, he is deemed to displease the spirits.

II. trs., thus to blindfold a man: *miḍ dagraḥako paiguṭilīa*.

III. intrs., to resort to this practice: *pahār salamente gapabu paiguṭiṣa*. *paiguṭi-n* rlx. v, same meaning: *Hasadare kako paiguṭina*.

paiguṭi-q p. v., (1) prsl., thus to be blindfolded and put in a trance: *dangra hoṛoge paiguṭiḡka*, *harāmdo nirjaree tabākange*, let a young man be blindfolded for the selection of the new *pahan*, an old man, when running in the trance, would be sure to fall. (2) imprsl., of this practice to be resorted to: *tisiṇa paiguṭiḡka ci gapa?*

paiguṭite adv., modifying *sen*, to go to the *bājaer* in order thus to select a new *pahan*. Also used as intrs. prd. with inserted prsl. sbj.: *kature koṛa-ko bankoa, nāge paiguṭitekojana*.

paiki, paiki-susun Has. **paikha, paikha-enē** Nag. (Sad. *paikha*; Or. fencing with sticks) I. sbst., a sword-dance, a war dance: *ape disumreo paiki mena ci?* (2) syn. of the noun of agency *paikini*, a

sword-dancer : *paikidoe* midhorogea, there is only one man to perform the sword-dance.

II. tr. caus., to make sword-dancers perform ; to engage people for a sword-dance : *tisia api horoko paikiindkoa* (or *paikisusunjadkoa*).

III. intrs., to perform the sword-dance : *isia paikikeda* (or *paikikena*), *nādoia lagucabajana*. Note the saying : *inia oraŕe eŕu paikitana*, his house is empty, the mice find room there to dance about, i.e., he is very poor.

paiki-n rflx. v., same meaning : *ne sirmado puragee paikinjana*.

paiki-ɔ p. v., (1) prsl., same meaning : *cimin horoko paikilena?* (2) imprsl., of the sword-dance, to be performed : *isu paikijana*, *nādo hokape*.

pa-n-aiki vrb. a., the length of the performance : *panaiki paikijana*, *tikināte aihutarla*, he danced the sword-dance from noon till night.

*The sword-dances seem to be proper to the Mundas and maybe the Santals. The latter call them *pakenɔ* and they give the name of *paikaha* to the dancers. The Hos and the Oraons dance them with a stick, without sword and without a shield. They are quite unknown to the Kharias. The Sadans, though they have a name for them, never dance them themselves and never engage sword-dancers for their feasts. They prefer nauteh-girls. The statement under *akra*, that these dances have been taken from the Oraons, is erroneous.

In the Munda country sword-dances are performed at most marriages and sometimes, especially on the Maranghada side, at fairs. The performers, as a rule, are Mundas, occasionally members of other aboriginal tribes, as weavers, but never Gasis nor Sadans (Hindus). They are paid from 2 to 5 Rs. each for their performance. The Gasis or Doms who accompany the dances with their trumpets and drums, are paid generally 10 Rs. for all together. The Mundas themselves never beat the drums on these occasions, even if they know the special rhythms. The dances mimic fights and are as varied as the ordinary dances, each having its special rhythm (*khōd*). The trumpets required are the *pereŕel* and the *narsingha*; the drums required are the *dak*, the *nag̃era* and the *dulki*. It is the *pereŕel* blower who strikes up the rhythms, any of them, at his choice: the *narsingha* and the drums take it up, and the dancers perform accordingly.

The performers are adorned with a pattern of red and blue ribbons on the arms and under the chest (Pl. XLIV). Their turban has a special form and there is a tuft of, v. g. peacock, feathers stuck in it. They have a *sokoŕandu* or a string of morris bells on each ankle. They carry a shield (*puri*, Pl. XXX, 4) and fence with a short straight sword (*kanda*, Pl. XXX, 2). See under *mergaraŕ*.

paiki-inutɔ (1) sometimes syn. of

paiki-ítun-piři

paiki, *paikis-sua*, but without trs ens and the corresp. p. v. (2) generally said of small children jumping about or playing at sword-dance.

paiki-ítun-piři sbst., a dancing ground always outside the village, set apart for those who learn the sword-dances, but not found in every village.

paikila I. sbst., the horizontal little stick supporting the plank or stone in a rat trap. See under *katearatam*.

II. trs., to prepare a piece of wood to serve as a *paikila*: ne! ne eailako *paikilgeme*.

paikila-gg p. v., corresp. meaning: bitiko *paikilagoka*.

paikila-kunja, the vertical little stick supporting the plank or stone in a *katearatam*. Constructed like *paiki'g*.

paila (II.) *puila* syn. of *teog*.

pail-pail (II. *pahu*) adv. of time, with the afxs. *ge*, *re*, *te*, syn. of *sikapail*, *sikapatur*, first of all; for the very first time.

pair, **pair** (Sad.) syn. of *djajagiri*.

paifa, **paifha** (Sad.) I. adj., with *rasid*, *rasid*, a full receipt, a receipt for the full amount due.

II. trs., (1) to finish, to complete, to achieve: ora baile *paifhajada*. (2) to pay in full: tisiado riřina *paifamea* (or *paifamea*). (3) to use up completely: baria potomle *paifakeda*, (4) to kill: ne sim gapabu *paifaia*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst, (1) to get finished, paid in full, used up:

paka

potom *paifatana*. (2) to die: merom *paifatana*.

paifa-n rflx. v., (1) three first meanings of the trs.: ririle *paifan-jana*. (2) to kill oneself: mairate *paifan-jana*.

paifa-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv, with the afx. *oge*, modifying *jom*, *om*, *kami*.

• **paifaō**, **paifhaō** vars. of *paifa*, as prd. only.

paifi IIo, syn. of *kami*.

pajha syn. of *mīlra dahi*. sbst., a ring of plaited straw fitted near the lower end of the pestle in an oil press. See *gari*.

paji, **phaji** (P. *pāji*) I. adj., with *horo*, a base, mean, scoundrelly person. Also used as adj. noun: nīdo *paji horoge*.

II. intrs, to cull smb. a rascal: alope *pajiaia*, bugin horogedana.

paji-n rflx. v., to act in a scoundrelly way: inleka alope *pajina*.

paji-g p. v., to become a scoundrel or base fellow: ne horo *pajijana*.

pajite adv, through baseness or rascality: *pajite* enkae kamitana (or rikatana).

pajite paji adv., modifying *erab*, to scold smb. calling him a rascal.

paka (II. *pakkā*, ripe, cooked; A. *pakkār*, a stone) 1^o I. adj., (1) with *ifa*, syn. of *isin ifa*, baked bricks. (2) with *ora*, *kūd*, *pal*, *paciri*, *sarima*, *orara ote*, a house, well, bridge or wall built of bricks or stones and mortar, a tiled roof, a concrete floor: lanagařa horoko *paka ora kako* baidaria. Also used

paka

as adj. noun : ne orara *paki* sara-tana, the brick walls of this house crack ; en salanagi *pakalo* Bua-gālikoa ei saōhkoa ?

II. trs., (1) to bake bricks. (2) to build smth. in bricks or stone and mortar : orara paciri kako *pakakeda*, herel itate buakana ; saōhkoa orare otoko *pakaea*, they make concrete floors in the houses of Europeans.

paka-n rlx. v., to get such a building made : Jharja thakur Racire miad orae *pakinjana*.

paka-o p.v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

2^o also *pakaleka*, *pakapaki*, *pakasāē*, I. adj., (not *pakaleka*, but *pakalekan*) syn. of *bugilekan*, *bugin*, *bēs*, *poloto* : *paka* sadome kiriaana, he has bought a good pony ; neado *paka* kajige, nekare okoe kae sukun ? This is the right way of speaking, everybody must be pleased with it ; *pakalekan* horolo eim *eperakijana* ? Why didst thou quarrel with a good man.

II. trs., to do or make smth., or to act upon smth. or smb., in a good or proper way : ne hōro asāre (or asar bai) *pakaca*, he can make good bows and arrows ; kajidoina *pakaledkoa*, dondotoge kako hēkeda, I made them a fair proposal, but they were too stupid to accept it ; uduhdoing *pakaliā*, mendo mon kae lagaōkeda, I explained it properly, but he did not fix his attention on what I said ; talahdoe *pakatadma*, alom bukupua, he has given thee a fair wage, do

pakāi

not complain that it is too small ; sajañdoe *pakitia*, you have punished him as he deserved.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) to be good or well made : ini *kaji* kā *pikatana* (or *pikaga*). (b) to be made or acted upon properly : bisila leserlem, lajal daru kā *pakatana* (or *pakaotana*). (2) imprst., with insrtel prst. prn., to receive the right impression ; to experience that smth. is as it should be : ne utudo kā *pakajana*.

paka-n rlx. v., (1) syn. of *taikan* to do smth. in the proper way or at the proper time : duh kam *pakajana*. (2) to take for oneself a good amount : ilido aē biri *pakajana*, alado midbar papu oandlea.

paki-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *kani*, *kai*, *rika*, *duh*, *atkar*, etc.

3^o trs., to settle a price, an agreement, etc. : kajiko *pakakeda* (or *goekeda*) ; ne hōro epā gonora *pakataipe*.

paki-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

pakādul var. of *padul*.

pakaleka syn. of *paka* (2nd meaning).

paka-paki jingle and syn. of *paka* (2nd meaning).

pakarā, *pakārā*, *pakrā* (II. *pahka*, ripe) of such fruit as become soft when ripe : nearly ripe. Constructed like *gadar*.

pakasāē syn. of *paka* (2nd meaning).

pakāi I. interjection, used, like *hirit*, in the matching of the play-

pakāṭia

ers for a game. See under *baṅgaḍn*.

II. sbst., this interj. : *pakūt* kaia aĩumla, enamente oṛo misaia hirĩ-keda.

III. intrs., to utter this interj. : hirĩkedakia, mar ! *pakūt:pe*.

pakūt-en rflx. v., same meaning : aĩumla, *pakātenne*.

pakūt-o *pakūt-e-o* p.v., imprsl., of this interj., to be uttered : hirĩtad-alia, mar, *pakūtoka*.

pakāṭia, pakṭia (Sad. *phakṭia* ; Or. *phakṭya*, good for nothing, rogue) syn. of *lakārapand*.

pakḍul var. of *paḍul*.

pake I sbst., a bad predicament into which one falls for having tried to better the good he had : *pakeree* ṭojana.

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, a person who has thus fallen into a bad predicament. (2) with *kaji*, advice which has this effect : ama *pake* kajite eḍkanareṭa ṭojana.

II. trs. caus., thus to make smb. fall into a bad predicament by one's advice : nagaḍ gel ṭakatem nukuritān taikena, gatikoḍ kajirem sesen-jana, nḍanaḱo *paketaḍma*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to fall into a bad predicament : am-lekan ḍondo ! kanekanem *paketana*, thou stupid, it is many times already thou hast spoiled thy situation by trying to better it.

pake-en rflx. v., same meaning.

pake-o p. v., same meaning : kanekanem *pakeṭana*. (2)

corresp. to the trs. caus.

pa-n-ake vrb. n., the extent to which one thus falls : *panakeko*

pakēre

pakekja, tisiagapado inkua medm ūā-rā raṭi lel kā aṅgaḍjia.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *rika, rikan, rikuṇ, to, togo*.

pakēre, pakre, paṅke, pakēre-pakēre, pakre-pakre paṅke-paṅke (Sad). I. sbst., the difformity of one who walks not on the sole of his foot or feet, but on the inner or outer side : niṅ *pakēre* kā bugioa nādo, tatijana, his limp will no more get cured, it is too old. (2) the act of thus walking : *pakēre* leṭte mundaṭtana hanido Mangrage hijṭana, it is Mangra who is coming there, he alone walks like that.

II. adj., (1) with *kaṭa*, a foot as described ; a club-foot. Also used as adj. noun : iniṅ *pakēre* kājā sōjeṇa. (2) with *hoṛo*, a person thus walking or club-footed.* Also used as adj. noun : *pakēre* hijṭana.

III. trs., with *sen* or *nir* as d. o., thus to walk or run : sene *pakreeu*.

IV. intrs., (1) same meaning : okotee *pakērekeda* ? (2) with ind. o., to call smb. club-footed : alope *pakēreiaie* kadāraḍoa.

pakēre-n rflx. v., same meaning as the trs. : sene (or nire) *pakērena* ; dukuge *pakērekja*, moṭaṭtedo kae *pakērentana*.

pakēre-o p. v., to get into the condition described : ciklatee *pakērejana* ? iniṅ kaṭa (or talka) *pakēreakana* ; kaṭae *pakēreakana*.

V. adv., single form with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, leka* ; repetitive form with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *sen, nir*,

pakhār

rikan, rikaq, jonomq. N. B. The repetitive form may also be a diminutive.

***pakhār** Nag. (Sad.) trs., after the water has been drained from the cooked rice, to steep the latter, whilst it is hot, in a bowl with fresh water and some salt, for a patient without appetite. He picks out the rice, and leaves the water. *pakhār-q* p. v., corresp. meaning. •

paki, paki-maraō vars. of *phaki, phakimaraō*.

pako Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *kūṇḍi-cokq* Has. sbst., the fleshy pericarp of the fruit of the *Bussia latifolia* (*madukam*) tree. When still raw it is broken off the seed with a stone, then dried, and used later to make dry stews: *peḍq pako rūro-keateko andḡea*. •

* **pakoa** Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *ram-bāramandi* Has. I. sbst., cooked-rice and *Phaseolus* pulse given to the cattle by pagans on the cattle feast.

II. trs., to cook this rice and pulse: *gel pati ramṛa pakoaḡe*.

pakoa-q p. v., corresp. meaning: *gel pati ramṛa pakoaḡka*.

pakoteko, pakuteko, kukuteko, bokakatu syns. of *obor*, sbst., the the Indian Cuckoo, *Cuculus micropterus*. These four names are various interpretations of its call. This bird is superstitiously called *malḡhāō* on the silk-worm breeding ground.

pakṛā var. of *pakārā*.

pakṛe, pakṛe-pakṛe var. of *pakṛe*.

pakūḍul var. of *paḍul*.

paḷa

pakuṇḍi Nag. syn. of *oatagi* Has. (first meaning only).

pakuṛa Nag. (Sad.; Or. *pakhṛā*) syn. of *dabi* Has. the shoulder blade.

pakus, pakus-pakus, pokos, pokos-pokos Nag. syn. of *paḷa, paḷapaḷa* Has.

pāl Has. **pahal** Nag. (Sad. *phar*) I. sbst., a ploughshare. Note (1) the sayings: (a) *ne kuṛihonā gonota bar pālṭe bujana*, the marriage price of this girl was settled at four bullocks; *miad pālṭe auia*, (we shall take) two bullocks as her marriage price. (b) *dikurāṛiko jā hature suilekako boloa, pālṭekako moṭona*, Sadans and Mahomedans insinuate themselves like a needle into a village, and then make themselves swell to the size of a ploughshare i.e., they are humble enough in the beginning, but soon become proud and arrogant. (2) the riddle, the answer to which is *pāl*: *setaete umunena, tikin enaṛe uruṛoa*, he dives from the morning and does not come out till noon.

II. trs., to forge into a ploughshare: *ne mered apia pālṭeme*.

pāl-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

paḷa, paḷa-paḷa (Sinh. *paḷal*, broad) I. adj., also *paḷalekan*, with *hora*, a level, smooth, clean and broad path: *apedo paḷa horatepe hijulena, enamentepe sidajana, aiado miad rum-bidḡ horate*, (you came by an easy path, I by a difficult one, that is why you reached before me. Also used as adj. noun: *nḡ bāribu rum-bidḡtana, oṛq tala ghanṭa seukeato paḷabu namca*.

palah-pilih

palandu

II. trs., to arrange a path so that it is as described : sarkār ne horae *palapalākeda* ; sarkār horae *palapalākeda*, apea hatujaked motor sendaria, Government has widened, levelled and cleaned the way to your village : a motorear can reach you.

III. intrs., (1) to go by such a path : hen horateko *palapalākeda*. (2) in the dt. pist., of a path, to be such : ne hora *palātana* (or *palagea*).

palu-n rfx. v., to go by such a path : hen horateko *palupalājana*.

palu-go p. v., (1) of a path, to be arranged so as to be such : sarkāra kukunte ne hora *palupalājana*. (2) to profit by such a path : apelo *palupalājena*, aledo mara, rumbidtele hijujana.

IV. adv., in the simple form with *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *leka* ; in the repetitive form with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also sometimes *palakenpalaken*, modifying *hora*, *seno*, *hijū*.

palah-pilih var. of *paladpilih*.

paladari (II. *pālū*) syn. of *jagaō*, but only in the meaning of to nurse patients or children ; to bring up.

palad-pilih, **palah-pilih**, **palā-pilih** cfr. *baṇarhijir* I. sbst., the act of several shining in various places ; the condition of one having shining spots, in entrd., to *pilihpilih* the act of one shining intermittently : rim-bilre *paladpilih* lelōtana, nidae gama-cajā, lightning is seen here and there in the clouds, it may rain during the night.

II. adj., (1) of several, shining in

various places : *paladpilih* jul ; ipilko *paladpilihgea*. (2) of one, having shining spots : *paladpilih* diri, a stone with shining bits of mica ; *paladpilih* pampalad, a butterfly with shining spots on the wings.

III. intrs., (1) to shine here and there in moving spots : hicir *paladpilihātana* (or *paladpilihjāta*). (2) to shine here and there in immobile spots : ipilko *paladpilihātana* (or *paladpilihgea*) ; pampalad *paladpilihātana* (or *paladpilihgea*).

paladpilih-en rfx. v., (1) to shine in moving spots : rimbil (or hēn) puragee *paladpilihātana*, there is much lightning ; pampalad *paladpilihātana*, the butterfly shakes its wings with shining spots. (2) of many stars, to twinkle : ipilko *paladpilihātana*.

paladpilih-g p. v., same meanings

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *palad-kenpilihken*, modifying *jūg*, *le g*, *rikar*, *rikan* : ipilko *paladpilih-tank* rikantana, the stars twinkle.

palāka-ara, **palak-ara** var. of *palakara*.

palan occurs in the jingle *pit-palan*.

palandu sbst., *Combretum decan-* drum, Roxb. ; *Combretaceae*,—a large shrub of the jungles, with subsacendent branches, cream-white floral leaves, small flowers in panicle spikes, and 5-winged fruit. A decoction of the roots of this plant is used to wash the body on 3 or 4 consecutive days in cases of puerperal

palaṇ

fever. Where the plant is not abundant, the root, ground and mixed with water, is rubbed and left on the patient's body.

palaṇ (Sad. ; II. *phalang*, a bound) cfr. *palaṇgrō*, rarely used instead of *palaṇbagel* : sadome *palaṇkīa* ; sadomee *palaṇenjana*.

palaṇken adv., (1) modifying *dē*, same as *palaṇbagel* : *saḍārko sadome palaṇkenko dēa*. (2) modifying *kupilparam*, always used instead of *camariken* when there is question of a tiger, leopard or panther : *kula palaṇken cordeali kupilparamkeda*, the tiger cleared the wall with a clean jump.

palaṇ-bagel trs., to jump lightly and easily on horse back or astride on smth. : sadome *palaṇbagelkīa*.

palaṇbagel-en rflx. v., same meaning : sadomee *palaṇbigelenjana*.

palaṇbagel-o p. v., come-p. meaning : *batido kae palaṇbagelon*.

palaṇ-dandiq (Sad.) sbst., an ear ornament with a bit of mirror in it, worn by Keri-Munda women and sometimes by Naguri women.

palaṇgaḍ (Or. *phalangārṇā*, to jump) to jump on horseback ; to jump astride on smth. Constructed like *dē*.

• **palaṇka** (Sad.) I. sbst., a bed plaited with a rope in the diamond pattern used for *maneis*, or plaited with *newari* tape, as those used by Europeans in India, in entrd. to *parkom*, a bed in general, including the ordinary native string bed, and the bed with wire netting.

II. trs. or intrs., to plait a bed with

palaḍ

rope in the diamond pattern : *palaṇkaeum ei sonagara parkomem teṇea* ? —Sonagaraia, *palaṇkado kaiṇa* ituana.

palaṇka-o p. v., corresp. meaning : *inkuṇ parkom palaṇkaakana*.

palaṇka-aṇa, **palāka-aṇa**, **palak-aṇa**, **palka-aṇa** (II. *palak sag*) sbst., *Spinacia oleracea* Linn ; Chenopodiaceae, —Spinach, a succulent herb. A small-leaved form, much cultivated as a potherb by Sadans, sometimes cultivated by Mundas in the Nag. country, is called *hurū palaṇka-aṇa*, in entrd. to the large-leaved European form seen in the gardens of the Missionaries, and called *marau palaṇka-aṇa*.

palaṇ palaṇ jingle of *palaṇ* connoting plurality. As adv. it may take the affs *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *lange*, and the forms *palaṇleka*, *palaṇchenpalaṇken*, and may modify *dē*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rahal*, *kupil*.

palaḍ (II. *paṇa*) I. sbst., prosperity of domestic or bred animals : *kanekane hitumeromkoe kirialedkōa*, *palaḍ kā leljana*, he bought several times he-goats for propagation, it was not a success.

II. trs. caus., to keep or breed animals with success : *laurlaur meromkole jogaḍledkōa*, *mendo kale palaḍ-dariḍkōa*, we kept long-eared, large goats, but could not make them prosper.

palaḍ-n rflx. v., of kept or bred animals, to prosper, turn out well, avail : *baru êrēko dodapira hupia-lekako palaḍna*, *mendo murudie kakōa*, the variety of lac insects pro-

palā-palā

per to the Schleicheria trijuga tree, does pretty well on the Zizyphus Jujuba but not on the Batea frondosa.

palāō-ḡ p. v., (1) same meaning: ne disumre ūtuko kājāko *palāōoa*. (2) fig., of people, to be well off and have a good living: ne hoṛore purā lenja болоjana, orḡ nī *palāōḡḡ* hora kā mudiqtana. (3) fig., of money, to avail: haram hoṛoko kajīia kumbūṛuakan ṭaka, orḡ hoṛo akiriia eman kā bugin kamite namjan ṭaka kā *palāōḡḡ*, mendo gara bāri gogoa, the old people say that ill-gotten money does not profit, but only carries with it punishment from Singbonga.

palā-palā jingle of *palā*.

palā-pilī var. of *palādpilīḡ*.

palāra, palra (Sad. *palangā*; P. *palla*) sbst., the scales of a balance.

palāṭi, palṭi (Sad. *akhōd*; A. *ākh*) sbst., *Calotropis gigantea*, Br., Asclepiadaceae,—the Gigantic Swallow-wort, a shrub with copious milky juice; sessile, opposite, broad, ovate, greyish and velvety leaves, nice medium-sized violet flowers in subracemose cymes; and paired, short, thick, acuminate follicles with comose seeds. Different parts of this plant have many medical uses. (1) *Leaves*. A thick layer of leaves is put between the skin and a heated piece of iron (generally a hoe) to cause local perspiration, thus in headache, the head is covered with a double or treble cap of leaves and the heated hoe held a little distance above the head. The

palāṭi

chest is similarly heated in pneumonia. In tympanites, leaves are spread on the abdomen below the navel in 4 or 5 layers and a heated *cukā* (small earthen pot) is deposed on them and left as long as the patient can bear it. The *palāṭi* leaves may be replaced by a layer of fresh cowdung. This is followed by a massage during which much wind is expelled. After the massage which, as the Mundas think, may have displaced some of the bowels, to put them back into place, the patient is submitted to the process called *haruḡ*; a lighted *ṭaṭi* (earthen lamp) is put on a layer of fresh cowdung over the navel, then a *loṭa* (brass bowl) is turned over it; this extinguishes the lamp, and is left on the abdomen for about five minutes. It sucks on the skin and is often very difficult to take off. For three days after childbirth the mother's abdomen is shampooed by the women who assist her, generally after heating with a *cukā* over *Calotropis* leaves or over a layer of fresh cowdung. In dropsy swollen parts are similarly covered with *palāṭi* leaves and heated with the hot blade of a hoe held at a little distance. If the head is swollen it is not heated thus, but being covered with a cap of the said leaves, a cloth is thrown over it, and it is held over a lighted *ṭaṭi* until the perspiration breaks out. A more usual treatment of dropsy is to wash the body daily for a week with a decoction of *Calotropis* leaves, it being left to dry on the

body. If on the 3rd or 4th day the skin begins to itch, this is a sign that the remedy is taking its effect. This is considered a very good remedy, but utmost care must be taken that the decoction does not come into contact with the eyes. In quinsy (*gūṭi*) the neck over the tonsils is first rubbed with the juice of Datura leaves and then covered with a layer of Calotropis leaves. (2) *Elmors*. These are mixed with other ingredients and eaten by people bitten by a mad dog. (3) *Milk juice*. This is thought by the Mundas to be a fatal poison and is said to destroy the bowels. It is mixed with food to poison crows. If in contact with the eyes, it is said to destroy the eye-sight at once. It is sometimes applied to itch (one application suffices) and can be used to kill maggots in a sore, but this is considered a bad remedy as it causes the itch pustules to burst and increases the sores. Maggots therefore are generally killed with sugar and sometimes with phenyl. In the *denarog* of cattle, this juice is applied on the cavity between the horns. This causes a swelling there, and then, when the cattle drink, the water does not more escape through the nose. (4) *Roots*. In constipation, a very small piece of root is eaten, pounded and mixed with Phaseolus pulse, earth of a white-ants' hill and a little salt. (5) *Twigs*. The dried twigs without the leaves are smoked as cigarettes, against cough. (6) *Palaṭiḥopp* (a

grub boring galleries and living in the stems of the Calotropis). It is crushed and mixed with a spoonful of water, and given as a drink to epileptics, especially at the time of a fit.

The Calotropis gigantea is much used by Hindus against syphilis. This use is unknown to the Mundas, probably because this disease is very rare amongst them; as a matter of fact we never heard of any case.

palāṭi-hopp see just above.

pāl-hora Has. *pahāi-hora* Nag. sbst, the hole in which the plough-share fits.

pali I. sbst, a cloudless sky during a break in the rains: *api gantage palāṭi tākēna, setaog dāṭa, oṛo tarasiagiō*. II. trs. or intrs., of the weather (personified), to favour people with a cloudless sky, or clear the sky from clouds, during a break in the rains: *apimāo palā cāṭai* (or *palāṭi-bāi*); *tisiadōe palāṭi bā, dolaba gurulu irte*.

palā-n rix. v., of the weather, to clear itself from clouds during a break in the rains: *no pūdo barsiagi-ge palān jana*.

palā-p p. v., to be favoured with a cloudless sky during a break. (2) imprsl., of the sky, to be cloudless during a break.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *rika, rikap*.

palihulataq, adv. of time, with or without the afxs. *ge, re*: *palihulataqge gurulu ir besa, dāḍa irkere isu gasarōa*, it is advisable to reap the Panicum miliare (millet) on a cloud-

pāli

less dry, if it rains when reaping it, the panicles shed many of their grains.

pāli, pali (Sad.) I. sbst., (1) also *hadpāli*, a beam squared with the pit-saw; a bole so squared that it can be used as a beam: *ne pālīlepe kirinala ei? hadpālīlepe lagaakada ei goṭate?* (2) sometimes, a beam unsquared, or levelled only on one side: *ale orara pālido kā hadakana*. N.B. *Darna, daura, jaragi*, are beams actually used in building.

II. trs., (1) to square a beam: *ne darule pālita honana, mendo ara kā namqtana*. (2) to make a roof with squared beams; to use squared beams in a roof: *catomopa (or catomorara) upuniako pālitala*. (3) to use as a beam: *hadakan darupe pālīakada ei goṭate?*

pālī-n rflx. v., same meanings.

pālī-g p. v., corresp. meanings: *ne daru hadkeredo baria pālita, paratedo lupianogoa*.

palita I. sbst., also *palitabačar*, a cordage (made with the bark of *asandularu*, *Careya arborea*) used as a slow match by matchlock men: *senigel jundikate palitate sožbandukuko sožea*, they touch matchlocks with the lighted end of an *asandu* cordage. Note the song in which *palita* is used as a rather far-fetched parallel of *banduku*, gun:

Sekari rajage mapatana,
Jaṭire bandeku guṇumkena.
Baranda thakurge tapuṇatana,
Jotare palita reōdekēn.

The rajah of Sekari and the thakur of Baranda fight a battle; on both

palua palua

sides the guns are heard in loud reports.

II. trs., of matchlock men, to use a cordage as a slow match: *cekan bačarka palitaca* ; *palita-g* p. v., to be thus used; *asan-dubačar palitaca*.

palika-aṛa syn. of *palaukaṛa*.

palki (II.) sbst., a palankeen.

palkud I^o syn. of *paṣapusuri*. 2^o sbst., a hard and swollen-like spot in a muscle or in the abdomen, not visible on the surface but perceived by touch, especially when sham-pooing: *iniḡ lāye palkud mena; itiritirite iniḡ palkud lebegotana*.

palkud-g (1) to get such a hard spot, *lāji palkudakana, lāḡ palkudakana*. (2) imprsl., of such a hard spot, to come into existence: *buṭi latarre palkudakana, lolokiate itiripe*.

pāl-meṛed Has. **pahal-meṛed** Nag. sbst., a piece of imported bar iron of the size required for a plough-share, and sold in the markets.

palua (II. *phālūna*; A. *falānā*) adj., with *hoṛo, halu, hulata, candu*, etc., such a one by name. Also used as adj. noun: *palua hijua mente kae kajikeda*, he did not tell that such one (the man named) would come; *paluate senopce metadēa*, he told us to go to such a place (to the place he named).

paluanj prnl. noun, of liv. bgs., such a one by name.

palua-cilua (Sad.) jingle of *palua*, adj. and adj. noun, such and such a one; and the like (one or two only being named).

palua palua jingle of *palua*, adj.

palna-tusūka

and adj. noun, such and such a one (each and all being named) : *palnapalna* mentee rābaraledele.

palna-tusūka syn. of *palnacūna*.

palni fem. of *palna*.

palnia var. of *pitpalnia* (Sad. *pitpalnia*) adj., with *sim*, a white fowl, red on the back.

palo Nag. **palan**, **palon** Has. occurs in the jingle *pitpalo*.

palōa Nag. **paōla** Has. (Sad.) I. sbst., young, fresh or dried, leaves of a potherb, especially of tamarind, finely pounded with the husking pole, intended to be stewed or mixed in the stew, in entrd. to *talsa*, dried, roughly pounded and similarly used leaves or oilcake of *mani*; seeds of *rai*; puffed pulse of *hore*, *but*, or *rafi*; fruits of *bakarakuṭiḍ*, *katumbu* (*hurin hanjed*), *ṛiridumbu*; the head of a fish after baking; also roughly pounded *sargunja* seeds mixed with molasses and not eaten as a stew but as a delicacy: *palōa* omaiane.

II. trs., (1) to make into *palōa*: ne mataara *palōtepe*. (2) to mix a stew with *palōa*: karākomko rapākekoci *palōakope*. (3) fig., in displeasure or jest, in the saying: medre ciko *paōlakodma*? jinaōre lēlsabakan *boro okoem metaletana*, have they thrown dust into thy eyes that thou dost not recognize this person thou knowest very well and that thou askest us who he is? nido medreko *paōlakja*, jonqdoe taromkeda ad jonqe dāṛātana, they have thrown dust into her eyes,

palpal

she looks everywhere for the broom and she has just stepped over it!

palōa-p p.v., corresp. meanings: kotoleara *paōlanka*; karākomko *palōaakunam jomkoa ei*?

palpačara, **palpočara** I. abs. n., (1) syn. of *pura*, *paṇḍra*, redness of a man's hair: iniṇ āhre *palpačara* mena. (2) yellowish redness of the down of the *Apis dorsata*.

II. adj., of a man's hair, red or auburn; of the *Apis dorsata*, rufous; in entrd. to *kodomia sim*, a reddish yellow fowl; *ara sim*, a red or rufous fowl, *madakam-sura uri*, a reddish yellow cow or bullock; *ara uri*, a red cow or bullock; *paṇḍgela hasa*, yellowish ochre; *paṇḍgela hore*, a very fair aboriginal; *paṇḍu sakam*, a dry leaf with reference to its colour: ama gueu *palpačaraṇḍgea*; niliko *palpačaraṇḍgea*.

palpačara-p p.v., of a man's hair, to grow red: soben ama honkoa āh *palpačaraṇḍgea*, all your children have red hair.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *alḡ*, *rikaḡ*, *leḡ*.

palpal, **palpalia** (Sad.) syn. of *lalipuli*, contrary of *jereṃkendem*, I. abs. n., habitual desire to be nicely dressed: talabdo isui talabakana, mendo inṇe *palpal* purage mena, enamente miḍ pačsa raṭi kao dōjomtana.

II. adj., with *hore*, a person with this habitual desire: nido beṭekan *palpal* horege, lija ṭekaḍḡraḍo kac

palpočana

lela, mendo niral lelōgac bicāna ; iniq erāc eutu paikitana aq babu-baiakolekac samporokana. Also used as adj. noun : nakan *palpalko* kaina sukuakoa.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this habitual desire : ne hōro *palpallana*.

palpal-en, *pal'palu-u* rlx. v, (1) to take the habit of this desire : enka alom *palpalena*. (2) to go about dressed according to this desire : piitōc *palpalenjana*.

palpal-q p.v., to get the habit of this desire : ne hōro *pal'palujana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *sam'ojon*, *rikan*, *sebatjan*.

palpeca var. of *palacac*.

pal-pul (Sad) syn. of *alacapalua*,

I. abst. n., thriftlessness, wastefulness : korolac korokorongea, mendo kupitanira *pa pul* mena, the husband is rather saving, but his wife is a spendthrift.

II. adj., with *horo*, thriftless, wasteful, a spendthrift : *pal'ul* horokotaro takapaē-a kā taina. Also used as adj. noun : nido kentēd *pal'uge*, niq tire paēsa alom omia, jēna omlagatiaredo kimaicate omaine.

III. trs., to spend or consume thriftlessly ; to waste : tukado sobene *palpuloda*, siquri gojancā capubajada.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to be thriftless : andom *palpallana*. (2) to be wasted : taka tabu *palpul-tu* (or *palpulotana*).

pal'pul-e v. to spend or con-

paltu

sume thriftlessly : tukac *palpulena* ; ne kurido babae *palpulene*, okodoc ihkela, okoc tabenkela, taralo akiriakēd i sakome kiriajantea.

palpul-q p.v., (1) to be spent or consumed thriftlessly : soben taka *palpaljana* ; baba aloka *palpulq*, kare jurgidia hoqesibu caber, let the paddy not be wasted, or we shall have nothing to eat in the rainy season. (2) to become thriftless : ne hōro puragee *palpaljana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *kare*, *rika*, *rikim*.

paltu (II. *phaltu* ; A. *faltu*) syn. of *cuta*, I. subst., the condition of being unoccupied, not needed for work : nido *paltu* menaia.

II. adj., spare, unoccupied, not used for work ; adz : *paltu* urikotape menakoa ei' *paltu* sūma' mena, I have spare time ; *paltu* helaw (or din) mena, there is a day on which I am free ; darkan kojiko liri kajime, *paltu* kanko alom, say only what is needed, say nothing idle. Also used as adj. noun : Raetna sena homaw, mendo *paltu* kaina nana-jada.

III. trs., to set free from work ; to render disposable ; to render unoccupied or spare ; to make smth. that is spare : ne hōro iskulmentē *pa tutaip* ; ne tunaki *paltu*me, piitōc idiia ; sah suana uriko takena, kiruorgte mialle *paltuhpa*, we had only just the required number of bullocks, we have a spare one now because we bought one.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst. to be

palſa

unoccupied; not to be needed for work: barapāgrako uriko, enamente mid horotale *pallutana* (or *paltugan*).

paltu-a rlx. v., to make oneself free from work by engaging another to work in one's stead: *eti ogren dangra aekitea pallunjana*. (1) same meaning as the trs.: *miad orale pallunjana*, we have built a spare house.

paltu-p p. v., to be made, or become, free from work, unoccupied, spare, disposable: *pallunnamai*, *orepātire apetjia sen*, I am getting free from work, one week more and I shall be able to go and find you.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *om*, *au*, *kaje*, *re*. (2) with the afx. *re*, when one is free, when smth. is unoccupied. (3) with the afx. *to*, over and above, as a surplus: *urī kirinamente ſaka modhiſijā daikāroa*, *paltute mōrē ſaka ilime*.

palſa, palſan, palſaō (II. *palaſnā*)

I. trs., (1) syn. of *usura*, to change a containant or its contents; to change a dress; (*palſan* is rarely used in these meanings): *ne bora pallatam*; *ne borarā caſili pallatam*; *dhuti pallatamle tikiſa*; *ne hondo liſa pallataime*, *gotae lunkeda*. (2) to turn a bag or purse, an envelope, etc., inside out. (3) to bring back from a swoon or from a fit of epilepsy: *daruāte uiſleneci goſanjedlena*, *bugido ſāore dā taiſkena*, *enatele palſakja*, having fallen from a tree he swooned, happily there was water on the spot; we

palſa

made him drink and so brought him back to consciousness: *pirikibān toakanko montorem palſakoa ei?*

(4) to bring back a man-tiger to his human shape by covering him with an upturned bed: *kulakon horoko parkomte tenkekoat ko pallakoa*. (5) to bring back the healthy look of withered plants: *ſetete ſaden laka kodo dā palſakoa*. (5) to change one's expressed opinion: *ando kajim pallakoa*.

II. intrs., of wind, to change its direction: *hoō pallakoa*, the wind changes; *hoō nōdo pallakoa*, *ſingaturſatee biſtan tūkena*, the wind has changed, it came from the East.

paltu-a, *pallan-en*, *palſaō-a* rlx. v., same meaning.

paltu-p p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) to come back from a swoon or from a fit of epilepsy: *hanabgonokkodo akoteg ko pallakoa*. (3) of a man-tiger, to bring back his human shape: *kulaqmente senqtanre parkom duartareko katitukā*, *kulakante ruarjanci enate tenkeſteko pallakoa*, when leaving the house to take the shape of a tiger, they first raise the bed on edge near the door, then, when they come back, having covered themselves with this, they regain their human form. (4) same meaning as the intrs.: *hoō pallakana*. (5) to be reborn by metempsychosis: *Dikukore biſuās mena*, *soben horoko goſjan taōmte biſa*, *urī*, *kula emanrebu pallakoa*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *rika*, *tairika*,

palʃan

hoio

palʃan (II., a regiment) syn. of *santari* I. sbst., (1) a soldier : okore purā *palʃanko* menākoa? (2) the status of a soldier : Sikhko isuge *palʃan-reko* boloakana.

II. trs., (1) to recruit : sarkār oko jatiko purāe *palʃanjadkoa*? (2) in the continuative prst., to have soldiers : oko sarkār purā *palʃanakaḡ-kor*?

III. intrs., (1) to be a soldier : nīdo gelsirmalekae *palʃankena*. (2) in the df. prst., to become a soldier : oko jatiko purāko *palʃantana*?

palʃan-en rflx. v., to become a soldier : Bhuṭiako kūhko *palʃanena*.

palʃan-ḡ p. v., to become a soldier ; to be recruited.

palʃan-baja, **palʃania-baja**, sbst., a military band.

palʃan-banduku, **palʃania-banuku** sbst., a soldier's rifle.

palʃan-hoḡo, **palʃania-hoḡo** sbst., a soldier.

palʃan-inuṛa, **palʃania-inuṛa** sbst., soldier's drill.

palʃaḡ var. of *palʃa*.

palʃi (Sad.) 1^o I. trs., to roll or turn smth. on its side or upside down without lifting it : ne diri *palʃitam*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of smth., thus to turn or be turned : ne diri apihoṛote kṛ *palʃitana*, saḡḡiṛe, this stone does not turn by the efforts of three men, submit it to the efforts of many together.

palʃi-n rflx. v., (1) to turn on one's side or back : losedre keṛa *palʃibayan-tana*. (2) to try and thus turn smth. : ne diri api hoṛotele *palʃinjana*, kale

palʃi

dariada.

palʃi-ḡ p. v., to be thus turned.

pa-n-alʃi : vrb. n., the strength of the effort or quickness in thus turning : *panalʃi* *palʃikeda*, mi-sa jertegee ulʃanterla.

2^o fig., I. trs., (1) to change to the contrary opinion : kajiko *palʃikeda*. (2) thus to make people change : sobenkoa monina *palʃikeda*. (3) to witness to the guilt of the appellant or accuser himself : kasurko (or kajiko) *palʃikḡa*. (4) to decide that the prosecutor himself is guilty : poneokoe namledkoa, mendeke *palʃiḡa*, he was allowed to choose the panches, but they found that he was himself the culprit.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of the culpability to be rejected on the appellant or accuser himself by the witnesses : kasurdo (or kajido) nalāsitanisate *palʃitana* (or *palʃitana*).

palʃi-n rflx. v., (1) to change one's opinion to the contrary : kaji cia enkape *palʃinjana*? (2) to change and give witness to the contrary effect : saḡḡi salhatege najomle sabliḡa, mendo daroga hijulenei api hoṛoko *palʃinjana*, we went all together to consult the soothsayer and found out and punished the witch, but the sub-inspector of police having come, three of our number turned against the others.

palʃi-ḡ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) meaning of the intrs. : kasurdo nalāsitanisate *palʃiḡtana*, the guilt falls back on the accuser ; maku lima *palʃijana*, the case ended

in the prosecutor himself getting punished.

pa-n-alti vrb. n., the extent to which the guilt is thrown back on the accuser by the witnesses: *kasurdo panalti* *palčijana*, *nalásiakanj* *purní-angee* *senojina*, *nalásikenjido* *gel* *čakae* *dandejana*, the guilt was thrown back on the accuser, so much so that the accused went away scotfree and the prosecutor was fined 10 Rs.

palu adj., with *hasa*, and adj. noun, syn. of *lipč* *hasi*, soil of crumbled soft stone, unfit for cultivation and useless for damming: *palu* *hasare* *lobč* *banoa*, enamente *enre* *baba* *kā* *kobaca*; *cefan* *bāri* *keč* *hasa* *mena*, *urlere* *bitarre* *palu* *namoa*.

pāl-unđu Has. *pahaf-unđu* Nag. syn. of *pālhora*.

pambhī, *pumbhī*, *puphi* (also without *h*) Nag. (Sasl. *pophi*; Or. *phophar*) I. sbst., an internodal hollow, especially of bamboos, in entrd. to *čora*, an internode: *ne* *madra* *pambhī* *maparanga*, the internodal hollows of this bamboo are large.

II. adj., with *mač*, a bamboo with hollow internodes, contrary of *čembel* *mač*: *pambhī* *mač* *purasa* *kako* *alaciā*.

pambhī-č p. v., to grow hollow internodes: *ne* *mač* *pambhīak* *tana* *ei* *kā*?

pampal, *pampalač*, *pampali* I. trs. caus., to cause to fly far away in terror or sudden fear: *kula* *pampal-kečkoa*, enamente *siličko* *pirikoreko* *namotana*.

II. intrs., to fly far away in sudden fear, in entrd. to *bidikač*, used only

with a pl. sbj.: *kerere* *hijulena*, *dudinulko* *pampalkena*.

pampal-en rflx. v., (1) same meaning: *buři* *pāpāpāleda*, *sobenko* *pampalinjana*. (2) syn. of *kačkusin*, to leave the country in despair: *hontekora* *Asāntee* *pampalalenjana*.

pampal-č p. v., to be made to fly in sudden fear: *hatigarjačte* *pīti-horoko* *pampa'jana*.

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *age*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *ur*, *rika*, *ričan*, *ričap*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *erata*, *čotoč*, *čora*.

IV. adverbial afx. to *čotoč*, *erata*, *kulač*, *ur*.

pampāla Nag. *pampalač* Has. Nag. (II. *paplā*) I. sbst., (1) a butterfly or moth. (2) fig. used instead of *sim*, a fowl, in order not to seem to boast: *kupulko* *hijulena*, *mič* *pampalāle* *tabagočka*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to become perfect butterflies or moths: *lumamko* *pampaladčana* *ei* *čirige*?

pampalad-en, *pampala-a* rflx. v., same meaning.

pampalad-č p. v., same meaning.

pampalač *sānsorod* sbst., a kind of pale-green grasshopper with broad wings, the inner pair marked with a line of black spot.

pampali var. of *pampal*.

pampu (II. *pamp*) I. sbst., a tube, a rain pipe, a pump, an inflator: *baisikalre* *hoč* *permente* *pampuič* *kirina*.

II. trs., (1) to pump water: *kūāra* *dač* *pampujada*. (2) to make into rain pipes, etc.: *činač* *pampuža* *oro*

merelo, they use either tin or iron to make rain pipes. (3) also intr., to hit a building with rain pipes: ne bangala (or bangalare) cimintiko *pamputada*?

pampu-u p. v., corresp. meanings: ne dādo kūāte *pampulena*; eikan mered *pampukana*? ne bangala (or bangalare) apia *pampulana*.

pa-n-umpu vrb. n., the amount of pumping: kūara dādo *paanupuko* (or *pampuko*) *pampukeda*, api gantare anjelaipijana.

pampu I. abs. n., (1) forgetfulness: ne horore *pampu* purgea, belepe, mod ganta sidareia udubāia, sobene ripiakeda. (2) fig., the condition of not being in possession of one's faculties (madness, foolishness, stupidity, stupefaction of drink, unconsciousness of sleep): aputa *pampugee* aukeda, he has inherited the stupidity of his father; *pampulee* kajijada ei eonakana? Does he say that in his sleep or is he awake?

II. adj., (1) forgetful, oblivious, having a short memory: miad *pampu* celaiā namakāia, itukiagea itukatejāia, I have a disciple with a short memory, I go on teaching him again and again the same things. Also used as adj. noun: ne *pamputare* amināia kaji alope lulea horaree ripiāia, do not send this forgetful man with so much items to be told, he will forget them before he reaches his destination. (2) fig., not in possession of one's faculties.

pampu-u p. v., (1) to become forget-

ful: molo beŕekane *pampujana*. (2) to lose possession of one's faculties: balu, balabatu, bakua, bul ora duŕuntoko *pampura*.

pān, **pān-kasali** (Sk. *pān*) sbst., betle leaf chewed with betle nut, lime, etc., by Hindus. Note the saying: haponga datāromte babaiā ketoketola, do ania tī *pāne* jomkeda, I reaped paddy with a sickle with broken teeth, my hand has eaten betle, i.e., it is red with gore, I cut myself on the hand; eirgime, hei titam *pāne* jomtage, take care! thou art going to wound thy hand.

pana (Sad.) I. sbst., syn. of *gūpudā*, water mixed with molasses and pepper: *pana* mi-alekam nūakida ei?

II. adj., with *ā* or *gupa*, same meaning.

III. trs., to mix water or molasses as described: bakāne boleakauko mente dako (or *gūruko*) *panaea*, people prepare this drink for those who are going to let themselves be swung on the *hakan poroh* (before the ceremony they may not drink or eat anything else).

pana-u p. v., corresp. meaning: mod eipi da *panakana*.

pana, **pana-hisir** (Sad.) I. sbst., a necklace of black or dark blue glass beads (worn by women only): *panae* hisirakada, she has put on such a necklace.

II. trs., (1) to make glass into such a necklace: kaceko *panaea*. (2) to adorn a little girl with such a necklace: enjondoko *panalāia*.

pana-u rlx. v., to wear such a neck-

panār

lace : nādo purā kuṛiko kako *panān-tana*.

panān-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

panār (II. *par*, through) cfr. *pared*, I. sbst., an artificial water channel or outlet : *panār kā cakargea, dā kā soabāna*.

II. trs. or intrs., to lead water through an artificial channel : to make such a channel : *dābu panārea, kabu muldāia, purage liagitana*, there is an abundance of water we cannot keep it up, let us give it an outlet ; *kosatābu (or kosarebu) panārea* ?

panār-g p. v., (1) of water, to be led through an artificial channel : *dā panāreḡti*. (2) imprsl., of such a channel, to be made : *nesare panāreḡti*.

pane (Sad. ; Sk. *pane*, council) I. sbst., (1) also *pane koro* any and all the people present at a panchayat, except the accuser and the accused, the opinion and concurrence of each as to the decision or judgment being asked, so that all act as judges ; in entrd. to the var. *pane, panceo*, which see : *pancho cekanḡko kajikeda ? pane horoko dubakana*. (2) syn. of *pancāit* : *ne kajimente hature pane kā hobalena, rokage tanatekiajēna*.

II. trs., (1) to judge smb. in a panchayat : *hola miad kumburule panekia*. (2) to judge a case : *ne kajido gapabu pancea*. (3) to choose smb. for a judge or arbitrator : *panejadmealiḡ, ne kajire rajitaliame*, we choose thee to arbitrate

pancāit

between us. (1) of a plaintiff, to call a certain number of people together to act as judges ; the defendant on his part, if he thinks himself innocent, may also convoke other people to sit with the first : *purage erankiḡna, enamente aḡeia pancjudpea, tisia bicarḡka*.

pane-en rflx. v., to act as panches, as judges in a panchayat : *amdo purasa panekoḡ hukum kam manatinajana, enamente ama kaji kale pancea, ama nḡleka jilia horu sabeme, manalo banoa*.

pane-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pancāit, pancāiḡi (Sk. *pancāyat*) I. sbst., a panchayat, i. e., a meeting of at least five (II. *pane*) men to discuss some point of common interest, or some course of action to be taken ; to settle a dispute amicably or to try, judge and punish an offender privately : *pancāit gapa hobaoa*.

*In the panchayat of the Mundas any men present are counted amongst the panches and are asked their opinion, except the accuser, the accused and their witnesses. The panches must be at least five, otherwise there is no panchayat, but it is always desired that they be as numerous as possible. No women are allowed to assist ; if called to give witness they retire at once after giving it. There are several sayings in which *môre horoko* stands for the panches of a panchayat whatever be their number : *môre horokoāte maraḡ jetae bāgaia ; môre horokoḡ kaji*

manatiage lagatiua ; mōpê horo panekoꝝ kaji huraagipi kâ baioa ; sir-mare Siabonga, otere mōpê horoko ; etc. In a panchayat the people do not always sit in one group ; the president may send them to deliberate in separate groups which then send their proposals and counter proposals or acceptance to one another through the president. When all the people sit together, the proceeding is called *arubakru* ; when they sit in two groups it is called *guṭu*. Thus when all the panches sitting together have found an accused guilty of an offense which will probably entail a fine in cash, the president sends them to deliberate, apart and without him, over the amount of this fine. In this manner the culprit cannot know who in particular is hard on him, and consequently cannot conceive any ill-will against an individual. When the panches have thus come freely to a decision, they send somebody to tell the president what is the amount decided upon. Whenever possible, it is a blacksmith or a weaver who is asked to act as go-between. This man is generally accompanied by a witness, who likewise is not one of the panches. The president calls the culprit to hear what has been decided. This one agrees to the amount or makes a counter proposal. In the latter case the panches deliberate again and send again their decision, and so on until the agreement necessary for the proper working of the system is

reached. If a fine were enforced larger than what the culprit agrees to pay, he might recur to law and there would be trouble. The president interferes only when the proposals and counter proposals come to a deadlock. He calls then everybody together and tells the culprit that he has to pay so much more and tells the panches that they must forego so much. His decision is always a middle course and is generally accepted on both sides. Similarly, when an outcast wanting to be readmitted, asks the munda and pahan how much he will have to spend, a panchayat is convened and the panches are sent to deliberate apart. If the question comes to a deadlock and the president has to interfere, his decision is final and must be admitted. .

The *guṭu* system is resorted to also in the discussion of a marriage price, but this is a panchayat without a president, and it is the match-maker who carries the proposals between the parties ; a deadlock here means the breaking of the match.

No deliberation apart takes place when somebody is to be fined because his animals have grazed on another's crops, because in this case a settled ratio is followed ; neither does it take place in the case of a minor offense for which one or two pots of beer are imposed as a fine, because no one ever objects to this. In the Naguri country, however, where the Lutherans are numerous and make a show of not drinking

beer, fines in cash are imposed even for minor offenses, as those that can be judged by the hamlet panchayat.

According to the groups of people invited and admitted to the panchayats, these are divided into hamlet panchayats (*ṭolapancāit*) ; village panchayats including the hamlets (*ḥatupancāit*) ; panchayats of the village groups called *paṭi* in the Mankipati, and *parha* in Sonpūr (*paṭipancāit*, *parhapancāit*), the latter being practically clan panchayats ; public panchayats (*gaṛṇo pancāit*) to which are invited and in which take part a certain number of neighbouring Mundas not belonging to the groups of people in question. Thus to a public village panchayat are invited two or three of the neighbouring villages ; to a public *paṭi* or *parha* panchayat are invited three or four villages belonging to a neighbouring *paṭi* or *parha*.

(1) *Hamlet panchayats*.—These take place only in the hamlets which have a *ṭolamunda* and a *ṭolapārā* ; hamlets without a headman of their own must have recourse to the village panchayat. The *ṭolamunda* with any four of his people suffice for this panchayat, except when there is question of outcasting sub. Then the pahan or at least a member of his khunt must be present. Minor offenses committed in the hamlet, are judged by this panchayat, but if the headman of the hamlet fears complications or disagreeableness he may carry the case before the village panchayat. Such minor offen-

ses are : (a) quarrelling ; fine : one or two pitchers of beer. (b) beating one's wife, when she complains of it to the headman ; fine : a pitcher of beer and a fowl. (c) the same repeatedly, even without the wife complaining, if any member of the community asks the headman to interfere ; same fin. (d) letting one's animals graze on another's crop, if complaint is made ; fine : $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per goat, 1 anna per bullock, 2 annas per buffalo, 1 rupee 4 annas per pony. This fine is handed over to the one whose crop has been grazed ; but both parties must give each a pitcher of beer to the panches. (e) eating or drinking food prepared by people of another tribe or caste. When this is duly investigated and proved, one of the panches asks the pahan or his representative to pronounce the sentence. He then declares the culprit an outcast, saying : " Sabuti leljina, nādo barsia mīdearibu parkahā ; ne kaji soben ṭolarenko udubakope. It is proved ; we shall henceforward treat him as an outcast ; warn of this the people of all the hamlets." The sum needed for the *ḥantā* ceremony by which an outcast is readmitted into the tribe, is also determined, as stated above, in the hamlet panchayat, at the instance of the outcast. In this panchayat also both khunts must be represented : it is generally presided by the pahan if the outcast belongs to the mundakhunt, and by the munda when he belongs to the pahankhunt.

(2) *Village panchayats*.—Hamlets which have no separate headman are in all their cases subjected to the village panchayats. When a case is brought before a *pātmunda*, he calls to the panchayat the headmen and pāhans of the hamlets, if four of them join him, they are five together and can hold the panchayat. If the *pātmunda* has only one *tolamunda* under him the two mundas and the two pāhans with a man of the culprit's hamlet suffice for the panchayat; but this the *pātmunda* does not like, he generally requests the presence of several panches belonging to the culprit's hamlet.

As already said, the hamlet munda may carry his cases to the *pātmunda*. This he often does if his authority is not much respected in the hamlet, but the punishment inflicted by the village panchayat is more severe than that imposed by the hamlet panchayat. The following fall under the authority of the village panchayat: (a) disputes about the ownership of land. (b) theft within the boundaries of the village with its hamlets. (c) fights. (d) getting hold of an axe during a quarrel. Formerly the fines given by the village panchayat did not exceed 5 Rs., now they reach double this amount, and even more in the case of threatening with an axe. In the Naguri country, however, the fine is heavier. N.B.—In the case of theft in another village, both villages join in the panchayat.

(3) *Panchayats of village groups*

(*pāti* or *parha*).—In a *pāti* panchayat, the marki must be assisted by 3 or 4 village chiefs. When people come to ask him for this panchayat, he asks them what village chiefs they intended to invite, and if he considers the importance of the matter requires it, he tells them to invite a great number of chiefs. Five men suffice for the panchayat, but the presence of as many panches as possible, belonging to the village in case, is always desired.

The cases subjected to the *pāti* panchayat are: (a) any case a village chief does not like to judge himself. (i) a dispute between a *pātmunda* and his *tolamunda*. This is often settled by the decision that the hamlet should become a separate village. (c) a dispute about village boundaries. (d) a dispute about the right of being the munda or pāhan of a village. (e) a quarrel between the khunts of a village. (f) adultery with another's wife. (g) marking of a woman with *sinduri* (red lead or vermillion) by a man of another tribe or caste. The fines imposed by the *pāti* panchayat range from 20 to 50 Rs., but in the latter case the highest fine that can possibly be enforced is resorted to; thus we know of a man who had to pay a hundred rupees and 5 maunds of rice. In such a case the panches take off first what is necessary for the *kandā* ceremony to reinstate the woman's parents in the tribe, the rest they divide amongst themselves.

The *parha* panchayat in the

Sompur country differs from the *paṭi* panchayat in the Mankipati only in this that it is presided by the *raja* of the *paṭha*.

(4) *Public panchayats*.—Cases of a dispute about a burial stone or of lechery within the clan, demand a public panchayat of the *paṭi* or *paṭha*. Cases of witchcraft or of accusation of witchcraft are judged by a village, *paṭi* or *paṭha* panchayat. In the two first, in addition to the villages of the *paṭi* or *paṭha*, must be invited also such members of the delinquent's clan as live close by. Moreover, as there must be present a number of panches belonging to other clans, these must be invited outside the *paṭha*, which is always homogeneous, and outside such *paṭis* as do not consist of villages of various clans.

The one who is found guilty in a dispute about burial stones, is fined some 50 Rs.

A very heavy fine is imposed on those guilty of lechery within the clan. Formerly they were simply exiled for life; now, for fear of a lawsuit, their punishment is reduced to a very heavy or even ruinous fine v. gr., the man 100 Rs. and the woman 50, or the man 50 and the woman 30. As soon as the guilt has been satisfactorily proved, the panches belonging to the same clan as the culprit are sent apart to deliberate on the amount of the fine. If they are too lenient the other panches are displeased, but no amount of severity meets with disapproval.

The culprits and their families are called to hear the go-between when he comes to tell the fine proposed; they may send back a counter proposal. When this parley comes to a deadlock, the manki who presides, is asked to decide. He then calls everybody together and says a sum larger than that offered by the culprits, smaller than that asked by the panches. The lecherous woman is represented at the proceedings by her family, she herself is present only for her examination. The fine in its entirety goes to the panches belonging to other clans.

In cases of witchcraft (*najom*) or *kudūra najom*, a panchayat is convened before the people go to consult the soothsayer. In this panchayat every man in the village promises beforehand to defray the necessary sacrifice, pay the fee (generally 5 Rs.) of the *dehri* and pay a certain fine he names, if the divination should point out a member of his household as responsible for the sickness ascribed to witchcraft. Any one refusing to make such a promise would be regarded as a wizard and would be boycotted. If the munda or manki, or panches from other villages, are already present there, they do not interfere, except to prevent fighting. When they come back from the soothsayer's there is again a panchayat in which the culprit pointed out by divination is asked to make good his promise. If he demurs

the panches from other villages try to reason with him, but if he remains obstinate, they will not save him from the thrashing he is sure to get.

When without any divination having been resorted to, smb. accuses another of witchcraft, the village panchayat will fine him and, if he refuses to pay the fine, will countenance the accused taking the case to the court of law. This means that he may count on the witness of the panches; but if a man thus accused goes straight off to law, he rouses the whole village against himself. If he does not trust his fellow villagers and fears that some of them may have secretly the same idea about him, he may always carry the case to the manki, when it will be judged by a panchayat of two or three villages, his own and that of the manki, and often a third. When the person accused of witchcraft is a woman, her relatives often similarly carry the case to the manki, and then it is judged by a panchayat of at least three villages.

In all cases connected with marriage (the settling of the marriage price; an abandoned wife, an abandoned husband; adultery of a man with a spinster or widow of another clan), the two parties; i.e., the man's village and the woman's, take part in the panchayat.

II. trs., to judge a man or an affair in a panchayat: en hoṛole *pancāiṭ-ḥiā*; ne kajido gapabu *pancāiṭiā*.

III. intrs., to hold a panchayat:

pancāiṭṭaako; hola okoreko *pancāiṭkeda*?

pancāiṭ-en, *pancāiṭi-n* rlx. v., (1) same meaning: *tisiagapa api māle pancāiṭinjana*. (2) meaning of the trs.: ne kaji api māle *pancāiṭinjana*. '*pancāiṭ-p* p. v., (1) prsl., of a man or an affair, to be judged in a panchayat: ne kajire hola *pancāiṭlena*, (2) imprsl., of a panchayat, to take place: api mā *pancāiṭlena*.

pancāl (Sad.) abs. n., cleverness or cunning, in entrd. to *peali*, cunning: inṭiṭare *pancāl* banoa, jānagēe bedroa, he is not clever, he gets easily cheated; cōṛōkōre kiā ad jontukore tuṭiṭare *pancāl* mena, among the birds the crow, and among the quadrupeds the jackal, are noted for their cleverness, they cannot easily be defeated or caught; ama *pancāl* antarege taṭinka, keep thy cunning to thyself, i.e., do not try to cheat us, we see through it all.

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, clever or cunning: *pancāl* hoṛoko pueṇteṇ rokageko nanea, clever people see at once a way of extricating themselves; *pancāl* hoṛo namledkoā, soben duntireko nirbolojana, they met a cunning fellow and fell all an easy prey. Also used as adj. noun: nido kenteḍ *pancālge*. (2) with *kaji*, *kami*, a clever or cunning way of speaking, or of acting: neado *pancāl* kajige.

III. trs., (1) to cheat by cunning: ne hoṛo *pancālkedleca*. (2) to render smb. clever or cunning, to teach him cleverness or cunning: puragee

pancaṛi

donḍoa ne daaḡra, amleka *pancālize* me; sōjegee taikena, dikujaṭiko *pancālkiā*. (3) to speak or act cunningly: *kaji pancāljaḍa*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be clever or cunning: en hature api horoko kenteḍko *pancālṭana* (or *pancālgea*).

pancāl-en rifl. v., (1) to use cleverness or cunning: *pancālenne*, janaōm bedaṭṭana; enka alom *pancālena*, kā bugina. (2) to beware, to be actually on one's guard: *tisiādoe pancālenjana*.

pancāl-ḡ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. *pancālṭanale* mente kako tōrā; sokōtār kamitee *pancāl-jana*; *kaji* (or *kajire*) *pancālṭana*. (2) to become clever or cunning: *inḍo puragee pancāljana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, modifying *kaji*, *kami*, *rikan*, *tain*, *menḡ*.

pancaṛi (Sad. *pacari*) I. adj., (1) with *diri*, *takata*, etc., a flat object resting near the ground on small cushions; burial slabs. (2) with *kuṭi piri*, etc., a place where there lie slabs of stone thus raised above the ground.

II. trs., thus to raise a flat object: *takātako pancaṛikeda*.

- *pancaṛi-ḡ* p. v., thus to be raised: *diri jatiṇ hulaṛa naḍa sisandiri*.
- *pancaṛioa*, on the day of its inauguration the new burial slab is raised on little stones at the corners.

panda (Sad.) 1^o I. sbst., the meshes of a net, the interstices of trellis-work: ne julaḡarira *panda* bupuriagea.

panda-pundu

II. trs., to make with meshes of a certain description, *barda'indjāldo maparaageko pandatada*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have meshes of a certain description: *ama girado maparaage pandatana*.

panda-ḡ p. v., to be made with meshes of a certain description: *sarajāl aḍ kulaḡjāldo moḍge pandaakana*.

2^o fig., cfr. the jingle *tanḍapanda*,

I. sbst., wrongful implication or involvement into another's guilt: *inkia gopōkena*, *hardukena*, *do pandaita nantala*; *miad pandareṭa toḡakana*, *pucura hora kina nandariṭana*, they have wrongly involved me and I find no way of extricating myself; *pandako lagaḍkia*.

II. trs., thus to implicate or involve: *gopōṭankina*, *hardukena*, *do aivako pandakina*.

panda-n rifl. v., to expose oneself to be implicated or involved: en hature *tisia gopōḡ hobao*, alom *pandana*, *ruara arme*.

panda-ḡ p. v., thus to get implicated or involved: *miad hoṛo dalgoḡjana*, *isu hoṛoko pandaakana*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *rikar*.

pandaḍ Has. rare var. of *phandaḍ*.

panda-pundu Nag. syn. of *ruṛuṛ-paḍu* Has. I. adj., partly husked: *sadom pandapundu baba omaime*.

II. trs., to husk partly: *sadomente baba pandapunduime*.

pandapundu-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying

पानदारु.

pān-daru, **pān-sakam** sbst., *Barleria cristata*, Linn.; *Acanthaceae*,—an erect, unarmed undershrub of the jungles, with opposite entire leaves, large leafy bracts and bracteoles, and showy sessile blue flowers. Children sometimes chew the leaves because they redden the saliva and remind them of the *pīn* of the *Hindus*.

pande I. adj., of food, drink, firewood, so plentiful that it cannot all be used: ne hature ili *pandegēa*.

II. trs., to prepare smth. superabundantly: iliko *pandetala*, ciminem nūia? They have brewed a lot of beer, one cannot drink so much.

III. intrs., in the df. pr-t., to be superabundant: *tisiagapa putukui-ko pandetana*.

pande-n rflx. v., to prepare smth. thus plentifully: porohparted ne hature iliko *pandena*.

pande-g p. v., corresp. meaning: ili aloki *pandeg* mente parēar kaji-akkoa, mendo kako manatinjana.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *naa*, *rika*, *vi*, etc.

pandraš-daru sbst., *Albizia procera*, Benth.; *Mimosaceae*,—a tall, handsome tree of the jungles, with evenly 2-pinnate leaves and 2-6 jugate, ovate, obtuse leaflets, and flowers in globose, copiously panicle

pandal cfr. *pandil*, *perua*, I. sbst., a slight rebounding of an axe, pickaxe, hoe, stick, etc. after hitting *pandal* lete *munditana*

jōrte hake kae uñjadia.

II. trs., to cause to rebound thus: *jōrte* mēme, pere banleka hakem *pandaljadia*.

III. intrs., thus to rebound: *darule mātana*, hake kē lesera, *pandul'tana* (or *pandultana*); hake *pandul'kena* (or *pandullena*).

pandul-en rflx. v., to cause to rebound thus: *hakedo purgem p: i-du'entana*.

pandul-g p. v., thus to rebound.

pa-n-andul' vrb. n., the amount of such rebounding: *p: i-andul' e* *panduljadia*, mid hake *rafi jōrte* kae uñjadia, he does not even once strike with force, the axe rebounds each time.

pandait, **pandēt**, **pandit** also with *i* at the end (Sk. *pandit*, learned in languages) I. sbst., (1) popular meaning, one who 'foretells the future: ne sirna nante d rē cika *panditko* olakada? (2) new meaning, as known to the educated, one qualified to teach a language (*Hindipandit*, *Urdu-pandit*, etc.); one who has followed successfully a course in a training school for masters; the position of teacher of a language: *Hindido oko pandit itajajpa?* *panditreko* sabkja. (3) ūg., one who poses for learned.

II. trs., (1) to foretell the future: *puti parādituana ei andanjtee panditjajhua?* Can he read the book (the almanac, in which the weather, epidemics, etc., of the year are foretold) or does he foretell things by mere guess? (2) to engage qualified schoolmasters: *Hindi kaji*

itumente ne iskulre ciminarako
paṇḍittlaṇḍko?

paṇḍait-en rlx. v., to qualify for
teaching a language: oko jatiko
purako *paṇḍitintana*?

paṇḍait-p p. v., meanings corresp.
to the trs.

paṇḍe (Sk., a title for brahman-)
I. sbst., the clerk of a landholder
(zaminidar); the office of clerk to a
landholder: *paṇḍe menaia* ci?
paṇḍee namkeda.

II. trs., of a landholder, to engage a
clerk.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be
such a clerk

paṇḍe-u rlx. v., to accept this office.

paṇḍe-p p. v., to become such a
clerk; to be engaged for this office.

N. B. *Sira* (or *seru*) *paṇḍe*, the clerk
with a cloven upper lip, is an appella-
tion applied in tales to the jackal,
presented as being a clerk to the
tiger.

paṇḍea-kakāru Has. **paṇḍea-kakāru**,
paṇḍi kakāru Nag. sbst., Benincasa,
cerifera, Savi; Cucurbitaceae,— a
large, softly hairy climber with
leaves more or less 5-lobed; large
yellow flowers; and a large, oblong,
white-pubescent fruit.

paṇḍet, **paṇḍeti** var. of *paṇḍait*.

paṇḍil (1) syn. of *paṇḍul*. (2)
syn. of *paṇḍaṇḍa*. (3) poetical syn. of
teḥ, *eṇḍ*, *kuṇḍil*, as denoting the jump
of the plough in hard soil.

paṇḍit, **paṇḍiti** var. of *paṇḍait*.

paṇḍra, **panra**, **parna** (Sad. and Or.
paṇḍrā, fair skinned) syn. of *pal-
paṇḍaṇḍa*, first meaning. Also used as
proper noun. Also used of buffalo's

hair.

paṇḍri, **panri**, **parni** fem. of
paṇḍra.

paṇḍu (Sad.) I. abs. n., the grey-
ness of hair, the brownness of dry
leaves: *paṇḍu* okoṣṣa purā leḷo-
tana?

II. adj., (1) with *uḷ*, *hoṇo*, grey.
Also used as adj. noun and proper
noun: nīdo okoren *paṇḍu*? (2)
with *keṇa*, syn. of *paṇḍi keṇa*, a
buffalo of grey colour. (3) with
sakam, brown because dry: *paṇḍu*
sakamko alom ania.

III. trs., to render the hair grey by
means of some white stuff: *lilarde*
paṇḍulḍi.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of a
man or his hair, to become grey:
paṇḍutanac; inia *uḷ* *paṇḍutana*;
uḷe paṇḍutana. (2) of leaves, to
dry and become brown.

paṇḍu-u rlx. v., to render one's hair
grey by means of some white stuff:
amo lisiado ne raiate *paṇḍunme*.

paṇḍu-p p. v., same as the intrs.:
paṇḍuakana, *uḷ*: *paṇḍuakana*, inia
uḷ *paṇḍuakana*.

pa-u-aṇḍu vrb. n., the extent to
which one's hair becomes grey: en
hoṇodo *pananḍuḷ* *paṇḍuakana*, miaḍ
raṭijā inia ḷōre hende *uḷ* *kā* namoa.

Paṇḍu name of one of the Munda
clans. See under *kili*.

paṇḍu, **paṇḍu-bita** sbst., the Spec-
taled Cobra, *Naja tripudians*,
called *paṇḍu* because of its brown
colour. The same short name is also
given to (1) *korkoḷa* (or *kurkuḷa*)
paṇḍu a yellow coloured form of the
spectacled cobra. (2) *ḍaṇḍu*, the

pançu putam

Monocellate Cobra, *Naja monocellata*.

(5) *pançu putam*, a little snake said to be only 7-8" long, a finger thick, and the most venomous of all. This seems to be but another name for the Saw-sealed Viper, *Echis carinata*, called *burupandait* in Has. and *kutijara* in Nag. The name *lota jara* probably also denotes the same viper.

*The head of the cobra is kept till it rots and worms are generated. These worms roasted up in mustard oil are said to be a deadly poison, and are supposed to be used by witches.

pançu putam syn. of *jarañdi putam* sbst., the Ring dove, *Turtur risorius*. It calls *kér-kér-quqū-aca*.

pani-dandūri sbst., oedema of the face or of the feet, the first symptoms of *panikāḍār*. Constructed like the latter.

***pani-kāḥār** I. sbst., a dropsical swelling of the extremities and limbs, in contrd. to *udūri*, a dropsical swelling of the trunk. Both these forms of dropsy are also called *mō-lukn*: *panikāḍār* parā dinjanre udūriko met; *panikāḍāreko* bapaḍkoa, the remedy generally resorted to is the process described under *bapaḍ*. Another remedy sometimes used in *panikāḍār* and often in *udūri*, is to drink cow's urine saturated with a kind of dark salt called *karibuluq* in Mundari and *khari non* in Hindi. The dose is two spoonfuls three times daily. This acts as a mild purge and sometimes cures the patient in a very few days. See another treat-

panjaraḥ

ment under *palāḍi*.

II. adj., with *horō*, syn. of *pani-kāḍārnā*, a dropsy patient when only the extremities are swollen: *pani-kāḍāreko cenātem ranujakoa*?

III. intrs., in the 1st prst., to have this ailment: *panikāḍāranne*.

panikāḍār-q p. v., to get this ailment: *panikāḍārakanae*.

panjaraḥ (Sk. *panjari*, rib; Sad. *panjarek*) I. sbst., a poke in the ribs with a stick: mid *panjaraḍe* nam-keda.

II. trs., to poke in the ribs: mial urñ *panjarāḥiwe* brjutarjana, he poked a bullock with a stick in the ribs, it sank to the ground.

panjaraḥ-q p. v., corresp. meaning

panjaraḥ (Sad. *panjarek*) I. abs. n., the habit of hinting, of speaking or acting with a veiled or ironical meaning: *nitaro panjaraḥ kūh mena*.

II. adj. (1) with *horō*, a person with this habit. Also used as adj. noun: *amlekan panjaraḥ kaina lelkeḍkoa*. (2) with *kaji*, a hint; an indirect or veiled suggestion; irony. (3) with *eraq*, a veiled or indirect reproach; with *kami*, an action meant to be an indirect reproach.

III. trs., to address or reproach smb. indirectly or ironically; to allude to; to hint: *kūh niralpe kamitana nekarē okoe kae sukifi?* mentee *panjaraḍkeḍkoa*, he praised ironically their bad work; *taramura horoko tsinagapa purageko kadāraḍainatana mentera aiūmla mentee panjaraḍ-kāḥa*, he said that he was aware of several people being very angry with him, but he meant me; *jā*

panjaraō

panji

horo homa deagaitare kūh sukuina mente *panjaraōkūina*, he suggested indirectly that I should help him in his work; rabaatana, jeteletebu kamia mente jagartane aiūmekdeci lijakō dōkedtee kamitana, ale *panjaraō* mente, having heard us say that it was too cold to work and that we should wait till the sun shone, he has doffed his clothes and started to work as a tacit reproach; *panjaraōjadpae*, sōjegerpe aīkarjada, he speaks with a veiled meaning and you take it literally!

IV. intrs., (1) same meaning: enaa kajite okooe *panjaraōkena*? kaia mundikeda, whom did he allude to just now? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. pin., to be aware of being meant indirectly or alluded to; to be aware of irony, of a hint: dōdō horokogedaa, enamente en-kate kō *panjaraōkedkoa*, they are stupid people, that is why the allusion to them fell flat.

panjaraō-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: nīdo abu cī *panjaraōntana*? Does he mean us?

pa-p-anjaraō repr. v., to address each other indirectly or ironically.

panjaraō-q p. v., (1) thus to be addressed; *panjaraōlenako*, mendo kako lakamkeda, they were meant indirectly, but did not notice it. (2) thus to be addressed and take the hint: inia kajiteko *panjaraō-jana*.

pa-n-anjaraō vrb. n., the amount of allusion or irony: *pananjaraōe* *panjaraōkedkoa*, sobenko esedgiri-jana.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *kaji*, *kami*, *rika*.

panjaraō II.az. (Sad *pajceō*) I. adj., (1) with *dz*, water oozing through an embankment: *bandakundamra loeōado jargidin panjaraō dātele losodjada*. (2) with *balbal*, perspiration breaking out. (3) with *buluā*, saltpeter.

II. intrs., in the df. prst. and indt. ts., of water, perspiration or saltpeter, to ooze out: *balbul panjaraōtana*; *jargidindo eukakoāte buluā panjaraōa*.

panjaraō-n rflx. v., of water (personified), to ooze through an embankment: *dā panjaraōntana*.

panjaraō-q p. v., of water, perspiration or saltpeter, to ooze out.

pa-n-anjaraō vrb. n., the extent of oozing: *balbaldo pinanjarāō panjaraōjuna*, goṭa song lumjana, perspiration broke out so abundantly that (his, my) whole coat got wet.

panji (Sad., Sk. *panjiki*, record of human actions in Yāma's book) 1^o I. sbst., (1) the signs on which divination is based, in entrld. to *ere*, the auguries or omens before a marriage: *pinjir* leltana, he looks for signs in divination. (2) the prognostication arrived at by divination: *panjia* namkeda ci? Didst thou get any definite statement from the diviner. (3) syn. of *sagun*, divination, the act of divining: ne horoā *panji* kale bisūāsea. N.B. (a) As a prd. *panji* is a syn. of *sagun*. (b) Some Naguri-people, in imitation of the Hindus,

panji

use *panji* and *sagun*, also with reference to marriage auguries and omens.

*The witch-finders divine by the processes of *dorenam*, *hidnam*, *cal-pitua* and *kolqnam*. The magicians and, sometimes, ordinary people, read hidden events in a few husked rice grains; in the aspect of a leaf; in scratches drawn on the ground (*panjiol*); in earth taken from the footmarks of the inquirer or from the sides of his fireplace. They also see them through the main feathers of a vulture's wing (*panjiul*), or find them out by means of a book called *panjikitalah* in Mundari and *jutish* in Hindi. People who want to build a new house, put at night a few grains of rice at the four intended corners, and count them in the morning to see whether the site is propitious. A blade of couch-grass hidden in a ball of cowdung and thus baked, indicates, if it remains green, that a person gone abroad is still alive. The Mundas do not practise palmistry like the Hindus.

Divination is also ascribed to the tiger, which is said to scratch the ground in the morning and then to turn round and read in the scratches what kind of prey it is allowed to catch that day, and where it will find it. The vulture is credited with seeing the day's carrion in its *panjiul*.

II. trs. and intrs., (1) to try and divine: *adakan merome panjikenā*, *kac dapijana*; *daliaia namakada*, *nea*

panji

panjikeale *sigtina*, I have a question to examine by divination, when I have finished I shall go to my ploughing; *panjikadae* *ci aūrige?* (2) to find out smth. by divination: *adakan merome panjiūia*, he has found out by divination where the lost goat is (3) to examine an object for signs in divination: *sakame* (or *sakamree*) *panjiūia*, he uses leaves for his divinations.

panji-n rflx. v., first and third meaning of the trs.: *adakan urjia panjintana*, *mendo aūrigea sabutia*; *enanātem panjintana*, *namino ci jetana kam namjada?* *nīdo sakame* (or *sakamree*) *panjina*.

panji-2 p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) *inprsl*, of the examination of the signs, to take place: *panjijana ci aūrige?*

pa-n-anji vrb. n., (1) the degree of success in divination: *pananjiū* *panjikeda*, *upun hopekoare miad raṭi kâ bertajana*, he divined so well that his prediction came true in the four cases. (2) the time spent over a divination: *pananjiū* *panjikeda*, *singiturotanra cuete tikiinjaked lagatnaakangee taikena*, he was busy with the divination so long that having begun at sunrise, he was still intent on it at noon. (3) the act: *pananji kam sekerajala*; *miā pananjiūe kac mundikedei orogoo panjikeda*. (4) the result of the divination: *inīa pananji samajana*, his prognostication has proved idle. 2^o fig, syn. of *andanj*, to guess: *miad orare ilina panjikeda*, *dola*,

panji-il

ototianam; matālahdo kākia upudub-kena, mendo *papanjitekiq* mundi-keda.

* **panji-il** sbst., a certain feather in each wing of a vulture, in which the bird sees hidden and future things and which man can use for the same end. When vultures sit with half opened wings to catch the rays of the rising sun, they can see in these two feathers the carrion they will find in the course of the day and the place where they will find it. This is why vultures gather at once in great numbers around any carrion. If a man wants to appropriate these two feathers, he must catch a vulture alive and pluck its main feathers throwing them into running water: the two divining feathers are not carried off by the current but float upstream. He must feed the bird and even give it an occasional treat of human flesh, until it has grown new feathers replacing those that were plucked out. Until then, if he causes or occasions the bird's death the divining feathers lose their virtue. To use them for divination he has only to hold one of them before his eyes and look through it. If he thus happens to look at a man with a cat's, dog's or snake's, etc., soul, i.e., at a man who has the same character as such an animal, he sees him in the shape of this animal.

***panji-diri** syn. of *sagundiri*, sbst., a round stone (*gurūgudiri*) kept in a few villages and not used to crush

panji-ol

curry materials, but only to find out the spirits or the witches responsible for sickness or other harm, and also to find out thieves. Wherever there is such a stone, the people of neighbouring villages often come to borrow it. The stone is put down in the middle of the people assembled and anybody holds his hand on it whilst a *haṭṭleōrā* invokes the spirits and throws husked rice grains at him, very much as he does in the *hiḷnam*. When the man gets into a trance, the stone begins to roll and he follows it without removing his hand. It leads him to the *sarna*, hill, pool or other place where the spirit in question resides, or to the wizard, witch or thief sitting in the assembly, or to his or her house. It is the entranced man who reveals what sacrifice may be required.

When available, such a stone is preferred to an ordinary curry stone in the practice of *hiḷnam* and *pai-guti*.

***panji-kitāḥ** syn. of *sagunkitāḥ*, cfr. *puṭhi*, sbst., a divining book. This is a little book edited by the Hindus who call it *jutish*; the first page is ruled in as many squares as there are pages in the book. The person who comes for a consultation is told to put his finger on one of the squares at his choice, and then the corresponding page is read and is supposed to give him the answer to his query.

***panji-ol** sbst., (1) syn. of *kula-deōrā* Nag. scratches and cross

panjiri

scratches made on the ground by a tiger in the early morning. The animal is believed to read in them what will be the day's quarry, a man, a bullock, a deer or a goat, and where it will meet it : *panjiolle* lella; kuladeôrâle nella. (2) similar lines scratched on the ground by a man for the purpose of divining by their means.

panjiri Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *tunurah* Has. sbst., the cross-pieces between the two poles of a *sagarî* cart, except the short one in front which is called *pûl*.

pân-kasaili I. collective noun, betel leaves, betel nut and whatever is chewed with them by the Hindus. No Munda has the habit of chewing them.

II. trs., to give smb. betel leaves and betel nut to chew : *pânkasailikêkôce*.

III. intrs., to chew the same : *mandidokina jomkeda, nâdokia pânkasailitana*

pânkasaili-n 1flx. v., same meaning : *tisindô Banâgalikolckam pânkasailintana*.

pânkasaili-g p. v., to receive the same : Banâgalikotâe senkeni purâg e *pânkasailijana* ađ lacoe potang-jana cunate.

pân-sârî sbst., Piper Betle, Linn ; *Laplacea*—a stout climber, with coriaceous ovate-oblong, 5-7 nerved leaves, and minute flowers each in the axil of a petiole brace. It is not cultivated by the Mundas. The Hindus chew its leaves.

pania var. of *pandia*.

panta

pân-sakam syn. of *pândaru*.

pansara cfr. *pasârâtô*, 1^o syn. of *sandara*, but not used with reference to the teeth in lock-jaw. 2^o syn. of *busara*. 3^o trs., to push back at one spot two coils so as to make an opening between ; to push back the sides of a ring or link which has been flattened ; to separate two fingers ; similarly to separate posts or branches so as to make a passage between : *baliakan bôro pansarakeate potomâte balako urunaa ; tunakiko pansaratida, baba nurtana ; mudam cepoakana, pansaratam ; tiganda pansaraeme ; bikîrîrâ jâta pansarakeate sukuri paromjana*.

pansara-g p. v., corresp meanings : *iniâ tigindako jarkaakana, kâ pansaraou*.

panta Has. Nag. **pata** Nag. (Sk. *pât*, a line) 1^o var. of *panti*, a row. 2^o var. of *paŭn*, the stories of a building. 3^o I. sbst., a layer, layers : *paŭôrâ panta lekalem ciminnaa*, count the layers in the heap of reaped paddy.

II. adj., with a prefixed nl., comprising a certain number of layers : *paŭôe aŭiptutaga*.

III. trs., (1) to put in layers : *birako kako pantakuda, ôôge haraatanôrkana*, they have not ranged the sheaves in layers, they have been thrown together in a confused heap. (2) with a prefixed nl., to put in a certain number of layers : *sigîrîre bûrle ampanatabeda ; paŭôele wêrepantatada*.

panta-g p. v., corresp. meanings :

panti

panti

sagĩre bira *pantaakana* ; paŕoŕi *apipantaakana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, also with a prefixed nl, modifying *tiriŕa, ladi, rika, dŕ* : sagĩre baba *apipantale* ladiŕada.

palapanta adv, with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge tan, tange*, modifying *tiriŕa, ladi, rika* ; in layers.

4^o sometimes syn. of *dopa, dopa* : *dopa*, successive groups : *tisindo* pukako *pantapantako* hijutana, sida *pantakodo* setadipiliko tebalena ad *taŕampantako* tikiŕi, to-day locusts come in successive groups, those of the first group came in the morning, those of the next came at noon.

panti, panti-panti (Sad. ; Sk. *pānti*, a row) syn. of *siri* Has. I. sb.-t., a row or rows of things ; a line or lines, abreast, of men or animals : *panti* alope bagĩraŕo, keep abreast, or keep the things in a row, *pantire* duŕpe, senepe, sit, walk, abreast : inkua *pantire* amo duŕme, seneme, sit, walk, abreast with them.

II. adj. : han *panti* (or *aparapiakan*) *burakiado* okotaŕa ? Near what place are those two hills which, from here, look as if abreast ? ho-
raŕa *panti* *darukiatare* taagiŕape, wait for me at the spot where there is a tree on each side of the road.

III. trs., (1) to put in a row ; to place abreast : isũkalredo mandi ha-
tiŕatan dipili eipikoko *pantiŕa* ; apiŕa oŕakole *pantitada*, we built the three houses with broad sides on a line ; isũkul honko *pantikom*,

place the pupils in a row (or rows) abreast.

(2) to come or pass abreast of smth. ; to settle abreast of smth. : oŕo miŕ *ganŕa* senuera han buru-
bu *pantiŕa* ; kotrepe hataakada ? Baranda burule *pantiakada*, where did you make your village ? On a line with the Baranda hill, as seen from here.

(3) to cause smb. to be abreast of oneself : *pantiŕaŕa*, deasire alom-
duŕa, sit abreast of me, not be-
hind my back.

IV. intrs., (1) to sit, stand or walk abreast of smth. : mandi jointure
alelgee *pantikena*. (2) in the df.
prst., of a thing, to get abreast of
smth. : sentsentiŕa lagatunreo en
buru kũ *pantiŕana*.

panti-a rlx. v., (1) to sit, stand,
or walk abreast, in one or several
rows : *pantiŕanale* honor senope. (2)
to place one self abreast of smb.
mandijointure alelgee *pantiŕana*.
(3) to walk so as to come abreast
of smth. : marbu sekopanga, oŕo
miŕ *gutare* en burubu *pantiŕa*.

panti-g p. v., meanings corresp. to
the trs.

pa-n-anti vrb. n., the exactness or
duration of the line abreast : en
hatukiado nitaŕe *pantiŕa* *pantiakana*
miŕokog *raŕiŕa* ka aarŕaŕomoa,
from here those two villages are
so exactly en a line, that probab-
ly one is not even a very little
more distant than the other ; *paŕan-
tiko* *pantiakana*, miŕ hogo *raŕi* es-
kar baŕgana, they are so well ab-
reast that none is alone ; *paŕantiŕa*

pantinjana, Raciāte Durundako te-bala, they walked abreast the whole time from Ranchi till Dorunda.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, re, te*, and in the repetitive form also with *tan, tange*, modifying *sen, nir, tiṅgun, duḥ, dō, roa, tañ*: ototopoltedo kâ, *pantipanti* senḡpe, go away not in Indian file, but walking abreast; duar sōjere daruko *pantipanti* roaakana, there is a row of trees in front of the door.

VI. adverbial affix in the opds.: *senpanti, nirpanti, tiṅgupanti, duḥpanti, dōpanti, roapanti*.

panti, pantiḥ var. of *panti*, but restricted to (1) the being equidistant on a line: han *pantiḥ* burukindo okotara? (2) the being or getting abreast of smth.: en daru *pantiḥre* miad kulaira lellja, when that tree was abreast of me I saw a tiger also abreast; orḡ moḡ ganta senlere Baṇanda burubupantidea (or Baṇanda buru *pantuloa*, Baṇanda burulobu *pantuloa*); en buru *pantidenjanci* huṛialekabu rurunâ. As adv. it may take the afxs. *ge* and *re*: en burulḡ *pantiḥle* taiken dipili (or en buru *pantiḡge, pantiḡre*) da gamakeḡlea, we got rain when we were abreast of that hill.

N. B. In these meanings the forms *panti, pantiḥ* are generally preferred to *panti*.

paṇ, paṇ-bagel, paṇaken ni (Sad. āng) to open suddenly a door, a window, the lid of a box. Constructed like its contrary *harāḥpa*,

to shut suddenly the same.

pāga cfr. *porḡa*, I. subst., a chink, a cranny, a long and narrow vertical interstice between two things or between two parts, v. g., of a wall; a gap in a hedge or fence; the space between stems, stakes or fencing brushwood, too wide apart: huṭuḡkia talare *pāga* tañna, a narrow space between two boulders is called *pāga*.

II. adj., with *duar*, a door with a chink; a door which leaves a narrow passage when shut: nekan *pāga* duarte simko kaciko paromâ. (2) with *bakri*, a hedge or fence with a gap; also *pāḡḡpāga bakri*, a hedge or fence with stems, stakes or brushwood too wide apart. (3) with *ḡaṭa*, syn. of *pāḡḡpāga ḡaṭa*, teeth with natural spaces between, not growing contiguously: *pāḡḡḡḡḡ* hoṛoko siṇolako metakoa. (4) with *ṭaṭaḡ*, room in between v. g., people who sit down: netā *pāḡḡḡḡḡ*, duḡmentem soaba.

III. trs, (1) to make smth. with a chink or interstice: pusi raṭi paromleka duarpe *pāḡḡḡḡḡ*. (2) to make a gap in a hedge or fence: kumbūru honko netare bakriko *pāḡḡḡḡḡ*. (3) syn. of *pāḡḡḡḡḡ*, to make a hedge or fence with stems, stakes or brushwood too wide apart: jāṭa aloḡ *pāḡḡḡḡḡ*, simko paromleka. (4) to place an object near another, or two people near each other, so that they do not touch; also syn. of *pāḡḡḡḡḡ*, the same of several people or objects: ne poṭomkia *pāḡḡḡḡḡ*, ṭepesaakana

netā poṭom *pāṛgaṇpe*, paḍṛire ṭoukana (or intrsly., netā *pāṛgaṇpe*, poṭom paḍṛire ṭoukana); en honko *pāṛgakom*, rebedrebedko gitlakana.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to have a chink, cranny, etc.: amāṭedo iniā ḍaṭa purage *pāṛgatana* (or *pāṛgagca*); netāre bakṛi *pāṛgatana* (or *pāṛgagca*); netā *pāṛgatana* (or *pāṛgagca*), duḥmentem soaba.

pāṛga-n rflx. v., of two, to stand, sit or lie without touching each other; also syn. of *pāṛgapāṛgan*, the same of more than two: *pāṛganpe*, jērṛjepedpe dubakana.

pāṛga-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) of teeth, not to grow contiguously: iniā ḍaṭa *pāṛgaakana* (or *pāṛgagca*).

pa-n-āṛga vrb. n., the broadness of the chink or interstice: en duardo *panāṛgaṇpe* paṛgikeda, pusi rāṭi paromdaṛia; bakṛido *panāṛgaṇpe* pāṛgakeda, jūṣatoge meromko pucunṭana, you have made the hedge or fence with stems, stakes or brushwood so wide apart that the goats insinuate themselves.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, modifying *duḥ*, *tiṛgun*, *gitṭi*, *bai*, *biḥ*, *dō*, *tiriṇ*, *ḍaṭaq*, *bakṛi*, *terā*, etc.: pāḍitako *pāṛgagc* roaakana, the papaw trees have been planted wide apart.

paṛgaḍ-peṇgeḍ jingle of *peṇgeḍ* I. sbst., a glitter of light appearing and disappearing now here, then there: jargidin rimbiltare ipiṛipiuṛakō *paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍ* nida dipili leloa, when the weather is cloudy in the rainy season the gleaming

of fire-flies is seen at night on all sides; en bagaṭcaredo ōekan *paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍ*? Laṭṭinko ci curinko? What lights are flitting about in that mango grove? Are they lanterns or ignes-fatui?

II. adj., with *jul*, same meaning: *paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍ* juldo kacim lelḍada?

III. trs., (1) to carry about a light occasionally hidden: laṭṭinko *paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍḍada*. (2) to light a place with a light carried about and occasionally hidden: laṭṭinle bagaṭcako *paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍḍada*.

IV. intrs., to gleam, glitter or shine interruptedly now here, then there: ipiṛipiuṛakodo hola purako *paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍḍena*.

paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍ-en rflx. v., (1) of the ignis-fatuus (believed to be a spook) and the fire-fly, same meaning: curin cima *paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍentana*, dolabn nira. (2) to turn about with a light: samagele *paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍenjana*, uli miado kale namana.

paṛgaḍpeṇgeḍ-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) same meanings as the intrs. and the rflx. v.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *arsal*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaḡ*, *julq*, *lelq*.

paṛgan (Sad. *baṅgan*) parallel of *nasan* in the phrase *tero nasan*, *baro paṛgan* occurring in adjurations by the witch-finders. It seems to be taken from *laṛganpaṛgan*, a jingle of *laṛgan*.

pāṛga-pāṛga jingle of *pāṛga*, used of interstices between more than two persons, objects, etc. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan* and

ṭange.

paṭagar-paṭagor syn. of *paṭagor-paṭagor*, but connoting plurality.

paṭagela intensive of *esel*, I. abs. noun, the greatest fairness of skin to be met amongst aborigines : inia hoṛōmore *paṭagela* mena.

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, *hoṛmo*, fair as described. (2) with *hasa*, brownish red ochre, of the same colour as dry leaves.

*Paṭagura-baṭaga sbst., the *ikir-baṭaga* who resides in the *Paṭagura ikir*, a pool under a waterfall to the S. E. of the village of Pangura, some 12 miles S. of Khunti. This spirit is the *marat ikir*, one of the tutelary spirits, of this village, where consequently he never harms people ; but he attacks and harasses the Orcas of the neighbourhood, and like other Barubongas and Ikir-bongas, as *Raciburu*, *Baranda* and *Peroāyāgikir*, harms in general people who live in a westerly, easterly and especially in a southerly direction. Those towards the North are pretty immune : kaṭajambar-sādoe deakundaṃkedako menea. This incidentally shows that the migration of the Mundas followed a southerly direction, those who had dwelled for some time near a striking hill or pool, keeping up further South the worship they had begun locally to the spirits residing there. They were forced to it by these spirits who, in order not to lose their worship, harmed them in their new country. Thus the Hos of the Kolhan in Singbhum lived, at one

time near the Pangura pool and have even now to pay their cult to the *Paṭagurabōṭaga*, since his mischievousness reaches as far as their actual home. In fact they worship him as one of the more important spirits, saying, according to Dalton, that *Paṭagurabōṭaga* is the wife of *Canaladisumbōṭaga*. Thus for them *Paṭagura* is a female spirit. The people in his neighbourhood regard him as a male, and nevertheless the formula they use in their sacrifices suggests rather a female spirit, since it names a number of spirits inhabiting the surrounding hills and ravines and calls them *Paṭagura's* aunts and nieces. It is noteworthy that *Paṭagurabōṭaga* is offered fish in these sacrifices. The formula says :

“ Paṭaguraikir hatonleko gereteko, Harinikir, Masuribera, Bandugaraikir, Bicaburu, Paṭahesel, Kandurubasa, Ulijaria, Saubanda, Kulalōr, tela-koṭora atarakoṭoraepe, jomepe ! Miaḍ gandu miaḍ calpare duḥtan jārutanko haṭinepe, cuṇṇipe ! Okoe kaia teba-keḍko hapuṇape, cupuṇupe, daruataḥ sakamsoreuko, Nageera, Bindiera, kaia leltebaṭaḍko, kaia aiuntebaṭaḍko, nea sabepe, abuape ! Omkeḍ cedkedpeaia, manatiape ! ” Adesia rasuṇisaleka gārāḍka, buṭaḍka, saṇṭinabarāṭinaḍka. Gerni laṭahuṇi, cuṭuni, kateani ger baṇka ! laṭaḥ baṇka ! Aunts and nieces of Pangurabonga, you, Harinikir, Masuribera, Bandugaraikir, Bicaburu, Paṭahesel, Kandurubasa, Ulijaria, Saubanda and Kulalor, catch this

up in your outstretched hands and eat it. Divide it amongst you who sit chatting on one and the same stool. Even you whom I have not named, take your share, you who dwell in the places covered with numerous trees or in the places luxuriant with dense scrub, thou Nageera, thou Bindiera. You also whom I have never seen and whose names I have never heard, take this, accept this, I give it to you, be satisfied with it. Let all what we are going to sow, take root and shoot up and multiply in the manner of ginger and garlic plants. Let no rodents, no rats, no mice, and the like, attack it."

From the last sentences it is clear that this formula is used in a sacrifice offered at the beginning of the sowing season.

On the same occasion, viz., the beginning of the sowing season, a kind of *hirigiriṇ* ceremony is also resorted to. One Monday morning all those who will be in charge of the sowing, go to bathe and, on coming back, one of their number sacrifices in silence a black fowl, cutting off its head, gathering its blood in a leaf cup and putting this on the ground. Near the cup is placed another containing a *cirpi* fish, and yet another containing rice-beer. The sacrificer then, facing East, says: "Ahare! tisiadole hirigirintana, babaṇaga, kedeṇaga tisiadole uṇaṇada. Tisiado ger eṇaga, laṭaḥ eṇaga uḥre, piṭire tentakom, haruḥtakom. Ha-raṅka, buṭaṅka, siṇade siṇarasuṇleka.

I say, O spirit; to-day we perform the *hirigiriṇ* ceremony; to-day we take out our seeds, the rice mother and millet mother, to go and sow our fields. Crush to-day and shut up all the rodents into a covered basket so that what we sow may grow and shoot and give a plentiful crop, in the manner of ginger and garlic plants." After this invocation, said to be addressed to *Paṅgurabotaṅga*, he besprinkles himself first with he blood, and then with the fish stew and with the beer. The other sowers do likewise and then go to sow the fields.

paṅka Nag. (H. *phāknū*; Sad. *paka*) syn. of *kapa* Has. to eat throwing bits in the mouth.

paṅka Has. paṅkha Nag. (Sk. *punkhā*) I. sbst., a fan, a punkah; *paṅka* bar rakam lelṭana, miaḍḍo tāsakante baṭkana kāre maḍḍ bitigalaakeate; eṇa miḍḍ tite jiroa. Gomkekoa *paṅkado* liṇate maṇḍijom kuṭurire hakaṇa aḍ maṇḍi jom dipili racagea.

II. trs., (1) to make into a fan or punkah; (2) to fan; to submit to the action of a punkah.

III. intrs., to pull the punkah: nukuriṇ namakada, baṇgalaree *paṅka-tuna*.

paṅka-n rlx. v., to fan oneself; to submit to the action of a punkah; to order the punkah to be pulled.

paṅka-2 p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of the punkah, to be pulled: baṇgalaree dinaki maṇḍi jom dipili *paṅkaka*.

paṅka-paturu, paṇ-paturu Has.

paake

Nag. *pāka-paturu* Nag. jingle of *paake*, connoting plurality, syn. of *kudarkān*, but used moreover of a cloth with holes and sometimes of a cloth torn in several places. Constructed like *kudarkān* and *paake*.

paake, *paake-paake* var. of *paake*.

**paakira* (Sad. *pākira*) I. sbst., (1) the custom described under the trs.: soben disumre *paakira* *hobaojā*. (2) the little field produce given according to this custom: *paakira omaipe*.

II. adj., with *bāba*, *gurūlu*, etc., paddy, millet, etc., thus given.

III. trs., (1) of the blacksmith and the watchman, and of the Gasis or Doms living in the village, to go to the threshing floors and beg a little of the crop. When the blacksmith goes to ask for some millet, he says: "Bīra gurūlu asiia hijuakana", and at the time of the upland rice he says: "Bīra bāba asiia hijuakana", though he knows that they will not give him a sheaf but threshed millet or paddy. Similarly people will say: "bīra gurūlule omāia, bīra babale omāia", though they have given him threshed grain. This way of speaking is a remnant from the time when the blacksmith instead of going to the threshing floor, went to the *gurūlu* fields and *gorababa* fields at the time of actual reaping and was allowed to take a sheaf as large as he could tie with a rope stretched from his toes to his forehead. (2) of the same, to beg, or to get, some paddy or rice in the houses on the

pāṭa-paṭa

occasion of the *mage*, *pāṇu* or *bī* feast: *cimināia babam paakirala?* How much paddy didst thou get? *okocokoem paakirakekkoa?* To whom didst thou go and beg? *oimin oraṁ paakirala?* To how many houses didst thou go and beg?

(3) especially of lone women, to visit relatives at harvest time, at the time of the sweet-potato crop or in the jack fruit season, and beg some. When people are invited to a feast in the sweet-potato, maize or jack fruit season and take with them a pot of beer, get a meal with fowls meat, and come back with a load of the produce in question; or when children are invited to come and partake of sweet-potatoes, maize or jack fruit—(they do not bring any beer)—, this is not called *paakira*, but *saraga* (or *jonra*, "kautara") *jom sen*. (1) on the occasion of a visit, to ask for and bring back some field produce: *birdisum kupulqia sen-kena*, *jonra ad handuain paakirala*. IV. intrs., same meanings: *holado han haturea paakirakena*, *enamente nete kaina hijudarijana*.

paakira-n rflx. v., same meanings: *gurūlui paakiranjana*; *tisindo paakiranlema ci?*

paakira-q p. v., corresp. meanings: *gurūlu paakirajana*; *ne gurūludo paakiralena*; *tisindo digurtele paakirajana*.

paṭa-paṭa, *bāṭa-bāṭa* (Sad. *phang-phang*) I. sbst., a wide opening: *paṭapaṭe seta bolojana*; *ne paṭapaṭ itate tepedoka*.

II. adj., with *ora*, *duar*, *kiriki*, *bakasa*,

caṭu, etc., a house, door, etc., wide open : *paṭapaṭa* duar haṇḍeḍṭam ; *paṭapaṭa* oraṇḍo kera bolojaṇḍi caṭukoe ḍaṇḍuṇḍkeda. Also used as adj. noun : *nekan paṭapaṭare* rabaṇa kâ sātināoa, in a house wide-open like this the cold is unbearable.

III. trs., to open wide : ora (duar, caṭu, etc.) alom *paṭapaṭa*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be wide open : ora (etc.) *paṭapaṭana* (or *paṭapaṭagea*).

paṭapaṭa-en rīlx. v., of one remaining inside, to open the house, door or window, wide : duardo cenamente enkaṭe *paṭapaṭena* ?

paṭapaṭa-p p. v., to be opened wide.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *paṭa-kenpaṭaken*, modifying *nī*, *oṭa*, *rika*, *tairika*, *leḷa*.

VI. adverbial afx. to *nī*, *oṭa*, these epds. being syns. of *paṭapaṭa*.

paṭa-poṭa frequentative jingle of *poṭa*, I. subst., gaps in an embankment : aṭira *paṭapoṭa* (or *paṭapoṭko*) bairuarṭka.

II. adj., with *ari*, *banda*, *loṣoṭa*, an embankment broken through in several place : *paṭapoṭa* aṭile bairuar-tana.

III. trs., to break through embankments ; to break through an embankment in several places : saṭasaṭi ḍa gamala, soben aṭikoe (or loṣonakoe) *paṭapoṭakeda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of an embankment, to have or get several gaps : soben loṣonakotale *paṭapoṭana* (or *paṭapoṭagea*, *paṭapoṭtana*).

paṭapoṭa-en rīlx. v., of water (per-

sonified), to break through embankments : ḍaḍo isu bandakoe *paṭapoṭenjana*,

paṭapoṭa-p p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *ḡa*, *rika*, *leḷa*. (2) with the afx. *ḡge*, modifying *gama*.

paḍ I. subst., the act as under the trs. : samaēṛa (ṭakara, perṭra, etc.) *paḍ* lelte kâ sukukijā.

II. adj., (1) useless, vain, spent in vain, spoilt, lost : *paḍ* ṭaka alom uṛua, kâ rūra, do not brood over lost money, it will not come back ; *paḍ* naēaldo paṛakeḍte tinaṭe ; neado *paḍ* sērāge, this is a useless idea. (2) with *hulata*, a day free from work and important occupations : *paḍ* hulata hijume. (3) with *kaji*, *eraṭa*, *dal*, *sajaṭ*, unmerited, uncalled for, without reason.

III. trs., (1) to spend uselessly money, time, strength, etc. : ṭakape *paḍtana* ; samaēpe *paḍjada* ; banda dulce api canḍu perḡle *paḍkeda*, the water has carried off the bund and rendered vain a work of three months ; en ṭikadāṛa kamire apimā perḡle *paḍkeda*, we lent our strength for nothing, the contractor did not pay us ; sangin hora sen hobaoa inuare perḡ alom *paḍea*, thou hast to go on a long journey, do not spend thy strength on play. (2) to leave one's strength, or acquired knowledge, useless : ḍanḡāṛaredo perḡe *paḍkeda*, haṛamre loṣone baitana, he did not put his strength to good account when he was a

young man, now that he is old he has to make new rice fields; *iskulre isu maskilte namlen sôram paðjaula*, thou refusest employment in accordance to the knowledge thou hast laboriously acquired at school. (3) to spoil smth. or let it get spoiled: *ne utudo hasasunumtem paðkeda*; *miad botoloe paðkeda*, he has broken a bottle; *ne babado hitape paðkeda*, you have let this paddy become unusable for seeds. (4) to spoil, or render impossible, smb.'s doing smth.: *buru leldo lâjhasu paðkja*, stomach-ache kept him from going to the fair; *baba irge buru lele paðkja*, the reaping (personified) of the rice prevented me from going to the fair; *buru lel alope paði*, soben *danagărako senqtana*, do not make it impossible for him to go to the fair like all the other young men. (5) to deprive of pay or of a share in a division: *en țikadărdo hajiri kamiko pașae paðkedko*; *jiľudo miđ horoko pað'ja*, tașomte *ôramkedteko omăia*, they forgot a man in the division of the meat, afterwards they made up a share for him by giving each a little.

IV. trs. caus., to cause unprofitableness of smb.'s strength: *țikadăr babu apimă ita gôre perçe paðkedlea*, the contractor made us carry bricks for 3 days without paying us; *apuiado perçe paðjaľlele-kaiŋa ațăkarjada*, *ne banda kăjă țeardarion*, I fear that my father makes us exert ourselves in vain, it will most probably not be possible to finish this bund before

the rainy season; *ne danagrado cia perçe paðjaia*, ote *baiațape baroa*? Why do you not make use of the strength of this youth? Have you no spot that can be made into a new rice field? *nimira bări perçe paðkeda*, *baria nașa loșona hajana*, this flood has rendered people's exertions vain, the embankments of two new rice fields have been broken through.

V. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of strength, to be left useless or to be exerted uselessly: *ama perçe paðlana* (or *paðqtana*). (2) to get spoiled: *ne jilu paðlana* (or *paðqtana*). (3) to be deprived of doing smth.: *kolom hororăte susunia paðlana* (or *paðqtana*). (4) to get deprived of one's pay or of one's share in a division: *nita hajirikamikodo pașsa kanekaneke paðlana* (or *paðqtana*); *guți lekare golmalqtana*, enamente *purăsa miđbar hoșo paðlana* (or *paðqtana*).

pað-n rflx. v., (1) to spend uselessly money, time, strength, etc. (2) to let oneself be deprived of one's pay: *cirgalpe, ină isu bașmăn țikadărge, kamikenă pașsa alope paðna*. (3) to divide smth. so as to keep no share for oneself: *begăr andăjkedtee haținakeda*, așgee *paðnjana*. (4) to render impossible one's doing smth.: *bala oșo arandă emanăre dușum isu horoko paðna*.

pað-o p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. and to the trs. caus. (2) meanings of the intrs. (3) to prove useless or ineffective; not to produce the intended effect: *ama moca* (or

eraṇ, asi, kuli, udub, etc.) *paḍjana*; ama sêrâ *paḍjana*, thy advice was followed, but did not avail.

pa-n-aḍ vrb. n., the number of things spoiled: sinjaromdo *panaḍ* *paḍjana*, golbarire miaḍ eskare ururakja, so many of the eggs got spoiled that the hen got only one chicken out of the twelve eggs.

VI. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *re*, *te*, modifying *rika*, *lagaḍ*, *kirea*, *senprika*, to spend uselessly money, time, strength, etc. (2) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *rika*, *rikaḡ*, to spoil or get spoiled. (3) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *re*, modifying *dal*, *erika*, *sajaj*, without reason. (4) with the afx. *te*, (a) modifying *jom*: *tisia paḍte* mandīi jomkeda, to-day he ate without having worked; *ri.ri paḍtee* jomkeda, he took a loan and did not refund it. (b) modifying *asi*, *kamirika*, without paying the price: *thanadār paḍte* simkoc asiked-lea; *ṭikadār paḍtee* kamirikakodlea.

VII. adverbial afx. (1) in the cpds. *asulpaḍ*, *duḥpaḍ*, *goḥpaḍ*, *hijupḍ*, *jompaḍ*, *senoppaḍ*, *taleḡipaḍ*, uselessly. (2) in the cpds. *dandepaḍ*, *eratapḍ*, *goḥpaḍ*, *kulipaḍ*, *nalḥisipaḍ*, *sajajpaḍ*, without reason. (3) in the cpd. *jompaḍ*, without having worked.

pāḍ, **paḍ** (II. *pāuwā*) sbst., (1) one fourth: *pāḍ bhar* omairame, give me a full quarter. (2) a quarter seer weight: *tulamente miaḍ paḍu* omairame.

paḍa Nag. (II. *pāuwā*, one fourth of a *kharī*, which is a rice field requir-

ing 16 maunds of seeds) sb.t., a rice field requiring, according to the villages, 3, 4 or 5 maunds of seeds.

paḍ-gaḍ jingle of *paḍ*, same meaning.

paḍla var. of *paloa*.

paḍne (II. *paḍne*) of any number, minus a quarter: *paḍne* ek bajē, 45 minutes after 12 o'el, a quarter to one.

pāp (Sk.) **pāpo** cfr. *gara*. I. sbst., a sin: *pāpem* (or *pāprem*) *ṭogoa*; *pāp* bageentertam.

*Note the sayings: (1) *pīp ṭul-tan*, thy sins burst out. This is said in jest by children to those who get styes on the eyelids, or boils. (2) *kilira pīp etako capigirita*, sins against the tribe rules are wiped off by members of other clans. The *kanda* ceremony by which an outcast is readmitted into the tribe, must be presided by a member of another clan. Moreover, now that the law prevents the Mundas from punishing with exile those who have married or committed lechery within the clan (see under *azgir*), the final decision about the amount of fine which the members of the clan propose to inflict on the parents of the culprits, rests with a panchayat of members of other clans, and only these benefit by the fine. In the case of a single delict this fine is generally twice as heavy on the man's parents as on the woman's. But if the delict has been repeated, the fine is equal on both sides. Circumstantial reasons may interfere with this rule. When

It is the woman herself who divulges the sin and brings an accusation against her accomplice or violator, no fine is imposed on her parents and they have only to defray the panchayat.

II. adj., (1) also *pāpi*, with *hoṛo*, an habitual grievous sinner (see *pāpi*). (2) with *kami*, a sinful action.

III. trs., (1) to commit a certain sin: *kumbūruī pāpkeda*; *cekanāo pāpkeda*?—Hagarapanjanae. (2) to violate a woman; *kuṛii pāpkia*.

IV. intrs., (1) to sin: en dan-gradanagrikia *pāpkena* (or *pāpkeda*). Note the proverb: *abu manoahonko candanapartedbu pāpjada*, we children of man, sin every step. (2) in the df. prst., (a) prsl., to be a sin: en *kaji pāptana* (or *pāpgea*); *hoṛo goṣ pāptana* (or *pāpgea*). (b) imprsl., of sin, to be committed: *kaljūgre purage pāptana* (or *īāpqtana*), many sins are committed in this era.

pāp-en, *pāpo-n* rflx. v., (1) to sin: *disumre haṭikuṭiko pāpentana*. (2) to violate a woman: *eṭaniaṅ kuṛii pāpoujana*, enamente iniaṅ jī senq-jana, he violated a married woman, that is why he was killed.

pāp-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *miad kuṛi pāpjana*, enarāko bicārtana. (2) to become sinful, to fall into sin, to sin: *ciminsam pānjana*? *Enkan goā alomaṅ, kāredom pāpoa* (or *pāpom togoa*). (2) imprsl., of sin, to be committed: *tisina jilu jomlere pāp-
ea* (or *pāp togoa*) ci? Is it a sin

to eat meat to-day? *kaljūgre purage pāpptana*.

pa-n-āp vrb. n., the number of sins: *pināpoe pāpkeda*, disumrenkoṅ latur perajana, lōtore kae namqtana, enumente jitae bancaṣakena, kāredo disu nātee meṭaḍjana honana, he has sinned so much that people have their ears full of it; he is never caught in the act and that has saved his life, otherwise they would have rid the country of him.

V. alv, with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *rīku*, *rīkan*, *kaji*, *kami*.

papa, *pā*, *pā* childish for *laṭ*, bread, cake.

pāp-pā, *pāz-pāz* onomatopoe, constructed like *cuṭṭacaṭṭi* which denotes a sharp or clear clapping of the hands. The sound imitated by *pāpā* is deeper or hollower and may be produced by clapping the hands; by drumming the buttocks with the palms of the hands (*lan-ḍidumina*); by beating the sides with the elbows; and also by the flopping of the breasts on the back of a weretiger (*hoṛokula*), when it is a woman who has been changed into a tiger.

papaham Nag. *pāpām* Has. frequentative form of *paham*, to remember. It is used only as adj. and adv. in negative phrases, meaning thoughtless, stupid, thoughtlessly, stupidly: *kā-pāpām hoṛo*, *bepāpām hoṛo*, *begar pāpām hoṛo*, *begar pāpāmren hoṛo*. *Ne hoṛo kae pāpāma*, is rarely said. As adv. it

may take the afxs. *ange* and *ge*:
 begar (kā, b.) *papāmēm* kamia (cr
 kajia, rikana).

pāpā-pāpā (in jest *huapāpā*) onomatopoe of a repeated short sound uttered by angry bears mostly when they fight together or meet with a man, in entrd. to *garjaḍ*, used of their roar; and *tarḥor*, their snorts when they dig up white ants' nests, I. sbst., this sound: *nidadipili en loa subare buṛikinaḡ pāpāpāpā aīumjana*; *buṛipāpāpāpā ciminiṣam aīumakada?*

II. adj., with *sari*, *kakāla*, same meaning.

III. trs., with d. or ind. o., of a bear, to utter this sound at smb.: *buṛi lelbāritedo kale borola*, mendo *pāpāpāpāpāleci* (or *pāpāpāpāleci*) *sobenlo jarepateronjana*.

IV. intrs., to utter this sound: *buṛi pāpāpāpāea*.

pāpāpāpā-n rflx. v., same meaning.

pāpāpāpā-ḡ p. v., to be subjected to this sound, i. e., to be one at whom this sound is directed: *buṛi hijutaneḡ kapi siḡkedṭe diṛigeḡ aṭākarla*, mendo *pāpāpāpāleci inia jī kā daraḡjana*, when the bear came on, he took his axe and felt full of courage, but when he heard the *pāpāpāpā* of the bear, he did no more feel at ease and took to his heels, *pāpāpāpālenam ci buṛi leltegemnirjana?*

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *kakāla*, *sari*, *vika*, *rikan*.

pāp-apu, **pāpo-apu** sbst., natural father, in entrd. to *daramapu*, fos-

ter father.

papāri (Sad. *khapri*) I. adj., of seeds, especially of paddy seeds whether sown or not, dried up immediately after the swelling or first stage of germination, and thus killed; in entrd. to *gama*, not used of sown seeds, and to *omonkubu*, used of seeds thus dried up and killed after complete germination, before the cotyledons show above ground: *papāri baba itikiḡlere holonḡoa*.

II. trs., of insufficient moisture or rain, or subsequent sunshine, or both, to cause seeds thus to dry up: *honderḡ dḡdo kā omonakan herjeṭe babakoe papārikeda*, the other day's rain, by its insufficiency, has caused the paddy seeds which had not sprouted yet, to dry up and die in the subsequent sunshine.

III. intrs., in df. prst., to be, or become, thus dried up: *neḡ! leleme, soben babako papāritana*, (or *papārigea*), look, all the paddy seeds have died, they go to powder under little pressure; *nimirgo huṛiahuṛiaḡe dala, nḡdoḡ jeṭejada, isu babako papāritanaḡḡ* (or *papāriḡ-tanaḡḡ*).

papāri-ḡ p. v., thus to dry up after incipient germination: *huṛiahuṛia dḡ aḡ maraḡ jeṭete babako papārioa*.

pa-n-āpari, generally *papāri*, vrb. n., the quantity of seeds thus spoiled: *babadotale papāri papārijana*, moḡ sala herlen loḡonare gel ṭeḡḡ iminange omonlena, three quarters of the seeds sown in our

papāra

rice field have died before their germination was complete.

papāra, papra, papōro, popro sbst., the fruit of the *papāradaru*.

papāra-cukā and vars. I. sbst., (1) in tales, the unbroken woody endocarp of a *papāra* fruit. (2) in jest or scorn, a very small pot (of rice beer) : *miad papāracukare tapalena, enale nūtana, mid puruleka nūanme*.

II. trs, with *miad* as d. o., to brew a very small pot of beer : *miade papāracukaleda, api horotele cabakeda*.

papāracuka-gg p. v., with *miad* as sbj, corresp. meaning : *miad papāracukalena, holale nūkeda*.

papāra-daru and vars. sbst, *Gardenia latifolia*, Roxb. ; Rubiaceae,—a small unarmed tree with thick, woody, resinous branchlets ; broadly elliptic or orbicular, obtuse, nearly sessile leaves, 8-10" long ; large, white, solitary flowers ; and a globose berry with woody endocarp. The fruit is eaten.

pāpi, papi I. adj., (1) with *horo*, an habitual grievous sinner ; a man addicted to such crimes as human sacrifices, theft, entering houses to violate women, witchcraft, sacrifices for obtaining smb.'s death, etc. : *pāpi horoko takalōbte horo goḡko moneca, ad kumbūruko acuna*. Also used as adj. noun : *nilekan papi kaina lelakadko taikena*. (2) with *kami*, a grievous sin. (3) with *latu*, a village where there live many grievous sinners or criminals.

papukaq

pāpi-n rflx. v., to addict oneself to grievous sin or crime : *saharrenko purageko papintana ci debaitirenko ? Where is crime more rife ? In the towns or up country ?*

pāpi-g p. v., to become big sinners or criminals : *ne haturenko purageko papijana*.

pa-u-āpi vrb. n., the extent of grievous sin or crime : *kajite aiuntana, Kalikataredo paupiko papijana, sukuido parkaree tainka*, it is said that the people of Calcutta sin worse than swine.

papi, papla papu, papua vars. of *bapi*.

pā-pq 1^o syn. of *hapahope*. 2^o also *popo*, frequentative of *pōken uḡ*, onomatope of falling *loa* figs or other soft and not very small objects ; said also fig. of small children falling, even without noise. Constructed like *padped*.

papu, paū Nag. childish for *hebe* Has. *leo* Nag. : *dela babu popuanne* (or *papunne*) ; *papumeae*.

pā-pū connoting plurality, frequentative of (1) *pūken uḡ*, onomatope of things falling with a great thud, as mangoes or larger fruit, and as cloth being washed by flopping it on a stone. Also used fig. of men or animals falling, even without noise. Constructed like *padped*. (2) *pūken oq*, onomatope of blowing with long-drawn breath and compressed lips. Constructed like *pūpū*. Occasionally syn. of *qhāqhl*.

papu, papua vars. of *bapi*.

papukaq I. sbst., (1) the state of being inflated, puffed up, swollen a

if by wind : *phuṭubōlra papukaḍ* ōraṭtana. (2) the condition of a person bloated, puffed up, fat but without strength.

II. adj., (1) inflated, puffed up, swollen as if by wind : *papukaḍ* phuṭubōl māḥīnārīte cepotana. (2) with *hoṛo*, a person bloated, puffed up, fat but without strength. Also used as adj. noun : he *papukaḍ*, kotemtana ?

III. trs., of a toad, to puff up its body : *keredlīre leṭereoke hoṛōmoe papukadea*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to become such : *onajadae*, enamente *phuṭubōl papukaḍtana*.

papukaḍ-en rflx. v., of a toad, to puff itself up : *leṭereokedo keredlīre papukadena*.

papukaḍ-p p. v., to become such : *phuṭubōl onate* (or *hoṛote*) *papukaḍa-kana*.

V. adv., with or without tho' affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaḡ*, *leḡ*, *moṭoḡ*, *kiriḡ*.

pār (Sad.) cfr. *pareḍ* and *pāḍrī*, 1^o I. sbst., also *panār*, the new channel of a current of water deviated to permit the baling of a pool lower down : *keseḍdope taḥkakeda*, *panār huṛingepe gupakeda*, *ḍa kā soaḥtana*.

II. trs., to deviate a current of water, digging a new channel for it along the side of a pool (in the riverbed) one wants to bale for fish : *purage liagitana*, *kape muldaṛia*, *ḍa pārepe*, the volume of flowing water is too great, you cannot simply hold it up by a barrage, dig a side

channel to let it flow by.

III. intrs., same meaning : *ḍa senḡmente neṭarebu pārena*.

pār-en rflx. v., same meaning : *ḍaḍo kosatebu pārena*.

pār-p p. v., corresp. meaning : *ḍa pāroḡka kabu muldaṛia* ; *neṭare pāroḡka*.

pa-n-ār vrb. n., (1) the length of such a side channel : *ḍaḍo panārko pārkeda*, *upunia ḍobakoāte paromjakeḍ parkatege liagitana*. (2) also *pār*, the making such a channel : *panār kape taḥkakeda*. (3) also *pār*, the channel thus made : *panār huṛingepe cakarkeda ḍa kā soaba*.

2^o fig., sy n. of *pareḍ*, also in the fig. meaning.

paraḥ (Sk.) **poroḥ** syn. of *nēg*, but only in the meaning of a religious feast.

parācār var. of *parcār*.

parāci var. of the intensive adverbial affx. *parci*.

parādīa 1^o poetical form of *parādia* : *Nokoejā*, *bārena*, *neretad māsūrī*, *neretad māsūrī* ?

Ḷimaējā, *bārena*, *pasiretad kālārē*, *pasiretad kālārē* ?

Saramjā, *bārena*, *jometān māsūrī*, *jometān māsūrī*.

Sailjā, *bārena*, *nabetān kālārē*, *nabetān kālārē*.

Marejā, *parādīa*, *kēsēdelekāime*, *kēsēdelekāime*.

Terejā, *parādīa*, *tārālekāime*, *tārālekāime*.

O my brother, who has sown lentils and field-peas ? A sambur grazes the lentils, a bison feeds on the field-peas. Lie in wait for the animal,

paraē

O hunter, bar its way.

2^o Occurs also with the same meaning in the shout: *hārtanairā parādia* (twice), of the one who pursues another player in the *hapardatā inuā*, and tries to catch him.

paraē Nag. **parca** Has. (II. *parcā*) sbst., a large, white, domesticated pigeon: *paraēko* ne *hatureko* *asulakakoa*.

paraē-tora sbst, a pigeon house: *paraē-tora* *netare* *baia*.

paraīul cfr. *paraē*, poetical parallel of *dudūmul*:

Jurijuri dudūmūlkiā nokotekiā senōjāna?

Jotajota paraīulkiā cimaētekiā biridejān?

parāka, **parka** Has. **pharak**, **pharka** Nag. (A. *farā*, difference, separate) 1^o I. trs., to remove aside, to put out of the way: ne *daruko* *racāete parkatam*.

II. intrs., to go aside, to go out of smb.'s way, to remove oneself: ne *sōjera* *rimbil māṛimāṛite parkakeni* (or *parkalena*).

parāka-n rflx. v., same meaning: *parkanme*, *calū kainā itajada*, get out of the way, I cannot hoe.

parāka-g p. v., (1) same meaning. (2) to be removed aside, to be put out of the way: ne *soben itako parkaoka*.

pa-n-arāka vrb. n., the extent of the motion aside: *panarka* *parkanme*, *miḍcokoḥ* *raṭi losodte* *alom pasiroka*.

III. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ge*, modifying *duḥ*, *seno*, *nir*, *idi*, *go*, *har*, *udur*, etc. (2) with or without the afx. *re*,

parca

modifying *duḥ*, *tain*, etc. (3) with or without the afx. *te* modifying, *seno*, *nir*, *idi*, *go*, *har*, *udur*, etc.

IV. adverbial afx., to the prds. *duḥ*, *seno*, *nir*, *idi*, *go*, *har*, *udur*, etc.

2^o syn. of *varagin*.

3^o syn. of *binga*.

4^o syn. of *juda*.

parākasa, **parkasa** syn. of *piṛṣa*, *piṛsa*.

parālaē, **parlaē** syn. of *mushkil*, but the rflx. v. means only, to cause oneself to get into difficulties.

paral **piril** plural form of *piril* *piril*.

parān (Sk. *prān*) syn. of *jī*, life, used only emphatically: *da tetanato parān senotana*, I verily die of thirst.

parāpasu, **parāpasua**, **paṛāpasu**, **paṛāpasua**, **pasāparu**, **pasāparua**, **pasāparuṛa**, **pasāpāruṛu** syn. of *andubasua*, used preferably when there is question of paring wood or of tying. Note the saying: *parapasulane kajikena*, *iniā matālah jetaco kako mundikeda*, he spoke not taking care to express himself clearly, nobody saw what he drove at.

paraṛa-puruṛu (1) syn. of *parpandu*. (2) syn. of *landalundu*. (3) syn. of *perapiri*. (4) syn. of *parapuru*.

parca (Sad.; P. *parca*, *pārca*, fragment, proof) I. also **parcakagaj**, sbst., the written record of the survey of an individual's lands and trees: *parcape* *namkeda oi?*

II. trs., (1) to fill a certain number of sheets with this record: *amaṛ soben otekomete ciminare* (or

parcār, pracār (Sk. *parcār*, publication) I. subst., (1) a native preacher or catechist : *parcār menāia ei* ? (2) his position : *parcāre namkeda*, etā ka nido banoakana. (3) his work ; the act of preaching religion : *iniā parcārte daramro isu horoko bolo-*

jana.

II. trs., to give smb. the post of catechist : ape hature Gomko okoe *parcārkiā* ? (2) to teach religion : nīdo oko misanṛa darame *parcārea* ? okoe *parcārjadṛea* ? (3) sometimes, fig., to lecture ; to divulge and spread news : ne ukudanā kaji cenamen-tem *parcārkedā* ?

III. intrs., to be a catechist or religious teacher : nīa honkore miḍ hoṛo *parcārtana* ; isu sirmāia *parcārkedā* (or *parcārkena*), nādoia hokajana.

parcār-en rflx. v., (1) to undertake the duties of a catechist : *parcāren-am* ci ? (2) to fulfil the same : oko misanṛa darame *parcārentana* ? *parcār-ḡ* p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : jetan binti kam ituanre eikam *parcāroa* ? (2) to become a catechist ; to undertake the duties of a catechist : *parcāroam* ci ?

parcār-buṛia sbst., a catechist's wife.

parcār-hon sbst., a child of a catechist.

parcār-huda sbst., syn. of *parcari huda*, the position of catechist.

parcari Has. **parcāri** Nag. adj., with *huda*, *kami*, *iskul*, referring to the position of catechist. Also used as adj. noun instead of *parcari huda*, *parcari kami*.

parcārin sbst., a catechist's wife.

parcār-iskul sbst., syn. of *parcari iskul*, sbst., a school where catechists are prepared for their work.

parcār-kami sbst., syn. of *parcari kami*, sbst., the duties of a catechist, his work, his position.

parcār-maṣṭarko, **maṣṭar-parcārko** coll. noun, the catechists and school-masters employed by a Mission station. Constructed like *parcār*, but without the trs. meaning of to teach.

parcār-padṛiko, **padṛi-parcārko** coll. noun, all who live in the Missionary's compound : the Missionaries, the catechists, the servants, the masters and boarders of the school.

parci Has. **pharci** Nag. (Sad. and Or. *pharic*, *pharica* ; H. *parcāi*). 1^o 1. abs. n., (1) actual or habitual cleanness : Gōṇḍokore *parci* banoa ; ne oṛare *parci* banoa ; ne kapire *parci* banoa ; dudūmulkore *parci* mena, kāūkoredō kāge, pigeons avoid dirt and eat only clean food ; not so the crows. (2) sometimes, fig., personal beauty ; ne daṅgra-mente oṛḍo dutam kāñā, cārcalan-ṛado kae urna, *parci* bārīi lelela, I will no more try and arrange a match for this youth, he does not mind a girl's conduct, but only looks for beauty.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, (a) habitually clean ; cleanly : *parci* hoṛokodo nekan ṭaṇḍre kako duba. Also used as adj. noun : *parciḡ* tamā isin huluadulungeko jojomajā. (b) actually clean ; modḥisi Gōṇḍokore miaḍ raṭi *parci* hoṛo kajā lelkja. (2) with *ṭaṇḍ*, a clean spit. Also used as adj. noun : *parci* duḥme. (3) of things, clean : *parci* lija omairame.

III. trs., to clean, to cleanse : kolom *parciḡpe* ; ne kapi *parcitam*, clean this axe of its rust.

parci

IV. trs. caus., to teach smb. cleanliness : ne hon isūkulreko *parcikīa*, gārdalgordalge tāntane taikena.

V. intrs., (1) in dif. prst., to get clean : nurajadaina mendo kā *parci-tana* (or *parciqtana*) lijā. (2) imprsl, with inserted prsl. prn., to find smth. clean : ne oṛādo kā *parcikīña*.

parci-n rrlx. v., (1) to endeavour cleaning smth. : enaraāto ci miad lijagem *parciutana*? (2) to clean oneself : jū nādo bandare *parcinpe*. (3) to take the habit of cleanliness : ne hondo isūkulree *parcinjana*, sidado neka kae taikena.

pa-p-parci repr. v., to clean each other : deakia opōḍkena, mendo bugileka kakia *paparcijana*.

parci-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : racatabu *parciqka*, ili nūko hundina ; isūkulre ne hondoe *parcijana*. (2) to become clean or cleanly.

pa-u-parci vrb. n., the degree of cleanness : *panarci* parciine, ne kapire miad raṭi kāi aloka lelō.

VI. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *lelō*, *rika*, *capi*, *rēra*, etc. (2) with the afx. *qge*, modifying *rika*, *capi*, *rēra*, etc. N. B. In negative sentences *parci*, *parciqe*, *parcie*, *parici*, may mean : at all ; but *parciange* always refers to cleanness : mūḍido *parci* kaeajana, he did not partake of the meal at all ; tamaku *parciqe* banoa, there is no tobacco at all.

VII. adverbial afx. to prds. with the same meaning as the Engl. adv. clean, i.e. thoroughly, perfectly,

parci

completely.

2^o fig., (1) clean, i.e., not filthy, speech : dikukōā eperararō ciulaō *parci* kaina aiumkeda. (2) a clear demonstration : hakiṇdo ana kajiro *parci* kae namkedi, enamento mukudimitam dismisjana. (3) a clear exposition : hela ! ana kajiro *parci* kale namkeda, oṛq misa kajilem. (4) a clear pronunciation : nūā jagarre *parci* banoa, kalaḍkolod hoṛoko kako mūḍidaria. (5) the correct and clear use of a language : ana diku kajire *parci* banoa, hoṛomē. In all these meanings the construction is the same as above.

3^o intrs., especially imprsl. with inserted prsl. prn., to feel all right : balbal jōrjante begar rērate tānro kā *parcia*, when one does not bathe after profuse perspiration, the body does not feel comfortable ; tisiado hoṛōmo kā *parcijāñā*, ruajā namiña, my body does not feel all right, fever may get hold of me ; bigge saaga jmkedte ili nūtada, laj kā *parcijja*, he has drunk beer after eating his fill of sweet-potatoes, his stomach feels uncomfortable ; ciula kā nūakaḍkodo huṛialeka ili nūlere mon kā *parcihoa*, when people drink a little beer for the very first time they feel it in the head ; julābia nūā, nājaked moea kā *parcijāñā*, I drunk castor oil, I feel still nauseous in the mouth. In this meaning the adv. *parci*, *parciqe*, may also be used modifying *aṭkar*, *aṭkarp*. 4^o syn. of (1) *palī*, bright weather. (2) *pariaō*, to settle. (3) *caba*, to finish. (4) *goḥ*, to kill.

parcin

5⁰ syn. of *rabal* Has. *rear*, *dā nam* Nag. Kera. I. sbst., childbirth : en *kuřido aīubātee dubakana*, *parci* aūrige hobaoa (or aūrige *rabalaoa*, aūrige *rearoa*, *dā aūrige* names).

II. intrs., with inserted prsl. prn., of a woman, to be delivered of child : *kiminko barsinako dubkena*, *tisina enana parciadkkoa*, (or *parciadkkoa*).

parci-q p. v., same meaning : *parci-janae* (or *rabaljanae*, *rearjanae*, *dāe namana*).

parcin (Sad.) sbst., an inferior or subordinate kind of catechist ; a catechist's helpmate. Constructed like *parcār*, but not used trsly. of teaching, or of divulging and spreading news.

pardan Has. **pardhan** Nag. Ho. (Sad.) I. sbst., (1) in the Kolhan, the village chief. (2) in Has. and Nag. (a) also *pardhan gomke*, the director of a school. (b) also *pardhan mastor*, a school sergeant. (c) a school monitor : *ne isūkulren pardhan kotijana* ? (3) the office described : *ne Gomke pardhane namkeda*.

II. trs., to put smb. in this office : *ne isūkulre okoeko pardhankia* ?

III. intrs., to occupy this office : *isu sirmae pardhankeda*, *nađoe haramjana*.

pardan-en rflx. v., to undertake this office : *okoe parthanenjana* ?

pardan-q p. v., to be put in this office : *ne iskulre oko Gomke par-dhanakana* ?

pardia (Sad.) sbst., a professional big game hunter, armed with a gun :

pardia *udubaipe*, *abuā birre kula rakabakana*.

pardia-n rflx. v., to take big game hunting as a profession : *pardianiā monejada*, *mendo ne disumre purā jiluko barakoa*.

pardia syn. of *hurīā sāđrāj*, sbst., *Blainvillea latifolia*, DC., Composi., the,—a scabrid herb, 1-2' high, with opposite leaves, and flower heads in small leafy balls, the top of which, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " across, is flat and white.

pardia-kami sbst., the work of the professional big game hunter : *par-diakami bēdo bēgea*, *mendo ena jī badala jira kami tana*, *kulaburilq saparubjanre*, *aq karedo am*, to hunt big game professionally is good, but it is dangerous work ; when a tiger or bear is faced, it means death for the one or for the other.

parea Has. var. of *para* Nag.

parearā 1⁰ I. sbst., the two long wooden side pieces of a string bed frame, the pieces at the head and the feet being called *opanā*.

II. trs., to use a piece of wood for this side piece : *ne daruina parearāca*.

III. intrs., to make such a side piece : *dingaḡgepe parearākeda*.

2⁰ syn. of *parkomparearā*.

pared 1⁰ I. adj., especially with *hon*, syn. of the noun of agency, *paredni*, one whose twisted loin cloth passes loosely between the buttocks. Also used as adj. noun : *amlekan pared jetasare kaina lelkia*.

II trs., to shove a rope aside in or from its groove, as v. g., the rope

pareja

in the groove of a rice bale, the string of a bow, the twisted loin cloth between the buttocks : ne hon itanre botoŋ *pareŋ* kae ituana.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of such a rope, to move, or come out, by itself : ne asarraŋ dekem huriŋkeda, kanekane ūriā *pareŋlana*.

pared-en rflx. v., (1) to move aside the twisted loin cloth from between one's buttocks : en hondo itanre kae *paredenjana*, enamente botoŋe ilumkeda. (2) of a bowstring (personified), to come out from its groove by itself : aiŋā ūriādo kanekanee *paredentana*.

pared-ŋ p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

2^o fig., I. adj., with *hoŋo*, syn. of the noun of agency, one who often shirks work. Also used as adj. noun : nekan *pareŋkodo* sendera-mente kako uruaŋŋeo baia.

II. intrs., to shirk work ; to slip away in order to avoid work : baba irle aculja, do piŋitee *pareŋkeda*.

pared-en rflx. v., same meaning : okote nādom *paredentana* ?

pared-ŋ p. v., imprsl., of shirking, to take place : aiumepe, honko, tisina jetate aloka *paredŋ*, rimbiljadae, jalekate ne oraŋ dahpuraŋŋka.

3^o fig., syn. of *ŋār*, which in its turn, is used fig. in the first and 2nd meanings of *pareŋ*.

pareja, parja poetical form of *paria*, (1) a subject of a rajah. (2) syn. of *hoŋo*, a man :

Ninidō, nōkō norolekaiŋa nēlia ?

Nōkō norolekaiŋa nēlia ?

Ninidō, cīmāe *parejalekaiŋa*

pargaŋā

cīmāia ?

Cīmāe *parejalekaiŋa* cīmāia ?

Who is this man whom I do not know ?

pare-pare, pire-pire poetical forms of *pirpir*, to tremble in the wind.

pargana, pragana (Sad.; II.) sbst., a division of the country larger than a *paŋi*, generally, now or formerly, under a *ŋhakur*.

pargaŋā, pargāŋā 1^o I. sbst., (1) a good hold, footing, seat, purchase, point of support for one's stick : taŋiŋa *pargaŋā*, a good footing for tugging ; saŋra *pargaŋā*, a good hold on smth. with the hand ; duŋra *pargaŋā*, a steady seat, a good place for sitting ; tegara *pargaŋā*, a good footing for standing or walking. (2) the impress left on the ground by special efforts to keep one's footing, by leaning heavily on a stick or by clinging with the hands into mud, in entrd. to *manŋa*, ordinary traces and footprints : kaŋara *pargaŋā*, dandaŋa *pargaŋā* ; tiŋa *pargaŋā*.

II. trs. or intrs., (1) to take a good hold, footing, purchase, point of support with one's stick : janumakanāe enamente kaŋa kao *pargaŋājada*, he has a thorn in the foot, that is why he does not put it down firmly ; jijilaŋŋo haŋam hoŋoko dandaŋko *pargaŋāea*, where it is slippery, old men plant their sticks firmly. (2) to mark with traces of such an effort : inuŋtan dipili ne darudo kula *pargaŋātada* ; cekaniŋa neŋare kula saŋkjae (or saŋkja, otee) *pargaŋāakada* ? What animal has the tiger

pargařá

caught here? It has clawed the ground in dragging it; jijiładře harám hořoko dandáteko (or dandáte oteko) *pargařácea*, where it is slippery, old men mark the ground by leaning heavily on their sticks.

III. intrs., imprsl., in the df. prst., of a good hold, footing, etc., to be taken: *kā pargařátana* (or *pargařátana*), *cilkaiā racajōrea*? How can I pull with force without proper footing?

pargařá-n rflx. v., to take a good hold, footing, etc.: *oruřuařtanre duarree pargařánjana*, when they dragged him out he clung to the door; *netā jijiładřea*, *ne sořate pargařánme*.

pa-pargařá repr. v., to take a footing on the soles of each other's feet: *kařa papargařájantekiř rapčakena*, with their hands on a stick between the two, and the soles of their feet against one another, they pulled to see who was the heavier.

pargařá-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *kulakiā inuřatana*, enamente *ne daru pargařáakana*.

(2) meaning of the imprsl. intrs.: *kā pargařájana*, *neřee bařia*.

pa-n-argařá also *pargařá*, vrb. n., (1) the firmness of the hold, etc.; the amount of traces left: *panar-gařáe* (or *pargařáe*) *pargařákeda*, *bar hořote raři kakiā uřuadariřia*.

(2) same as the sbst.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *sař*, *tiřgun*, *řunđa*, *duř*, *řika*, etc.

2^o fig., I. sbst., (1) an opportunity for speaking: *pura hořoko tařkena*,

pargařá

kajiřa pargařá kaina namkeda, there were too many people, I could not speak to him alone. (2) a leg to stand on in exculpating or in accusing: *rařiuabuko metameredo hětabone*, *kārelom jěloa*, *amsaře pargařá kā leiřtana*, if they offer to come to terms, agree at once, otherwise thou wilt be put into jail, thou hast no means of escape; *niře kunbūřukena mente sobenkole ituina*, *goāko bařkorate nalěsira pargařá kale namjada*, we all know that he is the thief, but for want of witnesses we cannot prosecute him; *mukudima kamire pargařádo goākoregea*, in a lawsuit the hold of the accuser and the stand of the defendant are both in the witnessess. (3) a moral hold on smb.'s will: *hukumřa pargařáia namakada*, I have him well in hand, he cannot escape doing my bidding.

II. adj., with *kaji*, words which give force to an accusation or defense: *am binaoř mente pargařá kajido goākoate mudo kā uřuajana*, enamentem *dandejana*.

II. trs., (1) to get a hold on smb., so as to be able to accuse him: *janao kantarakoō godbařaea*, *tisiado kumbūřule pargařátia*, he always steals people's jack fruits, to-day we have caught him in the act. (2) to find a leg to stand on: *ammente ukil kae pargařákeda*.

III. trs. caus., to give smb. monetary help to keep his ground in a lawsuit: *hugako pargařářia*, enamente *larař kae borojada*.

IV. intrs., imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel or judge that one

pargaŋ

has a leg to stand on : jetan kajire
kā *pargaŋājia*, he sees no means to
extricate himself ; phaidariaŋ nakalko
paraŋāina, ena aiŋmekŋte dewani-
mente kā *pargaŋākiŋa*.

pargaŋā-n rifl. v., to keep steadily
to what one says : ukilko jiramero
kaji alom posaca, ne kajirege *par-
gaŋāme*, karedom adoa, even if the
pleaders cross-examine thee, keep
steadily to this assertion and do not
be drawn into explanations, other-
wise thou wilt lose thy head.

pargaŋā-ŋ p. v., meanings corresp.
to the trs. and trs. caus.

pa-n-argaŋā vrb. n., also *pargaŋā*,
the strength of the position taken
in accusation or defence : *panargaŋāe*
pargaŋākeda, inia kaji kako radidari-
jana.

3^o fig., I. sbst., a sure livelihood :
rifi purā bolojanre jetan *pargaŋā*
asulmente kā namoa ; nādo asuloŋ
pargaŋāle namakada ; renagetaure
Gomketā *pargaŋāinā* asikena, par-
cākamii omaiŋa.

II. trs., to ensure smb.'s livelihood :
landia boroko okoe *pargaŋāduriu-
koa* ? garearen maēnolekado kako
asuloa ; apukoā banai ote purā
banoa, bandar ote *pargaŋākeŋkoa*,
they have very few inherited fields,
some more fields which they have
taken in mortgage, ensure their
living.

pargaŋā-n rifl. v., to ensure one's
living : isūkulre itunte asuloŋ *par-
gaŋāme*.

pargaŋā-ŋ p. v., to get a sure living :
sarkāŋ nukuritee *pargaŋāukana*.

pargaŋ in jest, syn. of *pargaŋā*.

parhār

pargaŋ Nag. (Sad. ; Sk. *pragaŋ*,
visible, notorious) syn. of *aŋakur*
Has. Nag.

parhār Nag. (Sad.) I. adj.,
1) syn. of *serser* Has., with
mandi, cooked rice, well dried and
ventilated, neither pasty nor lumpy :
parhār mandi omaiŋe tapā-
juraŋeado kā. Also used as adj.
noun : baria caŋure *mandi* menā,
nido *parhār* emaiŋe. (2) syn. of
purai Has. with *taēad*, a place that
is not damp : *parhār taēad* rebu duba.
Also used as adj. noun : sukuriko-
mente soben rakam baioa, mendo
meromko burummente *parhār* laga-
tiŋa. (3) syn. of *puli*, with *din*,
a cloudless day in the rainy season :
parhār din senŋpe.

II. trs., (1) to cook rice as de-
scribed : enaŋmente nimir *mandi*
misao kan *parhārjaku* ? tisiŋdo
mandii parhārtadbu. (2) to dry
nicely a place : apimāŋ situa abua
raeae *parhārtadu*. (3) to put in a
dry place : meromko isupe *parhār-
tadko*. (4) also intrs., to make
the day fine : tisiŋdoe *parhārtadu*,
sahan agutebua.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to
be cooked as described : ne *mandi*
isu *parhārtana* (or *parhārgen*). (2),
imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn.,
(a) to find that the rice is thus
cooked : ne *mandi* kā *parhārnadiŋa*.
(b) to find that a place is not damp :
ne meromdo kā *parhārnadia*, ena-
mente kae burumtana. (c) fig., to
have a comfortable feeling of clean-
ness on the body : balbalŋate ji kā
parhārnadiŋa.

paria

parhār-en rflx. v., thus to cook rice :
mandido musinao kam *parhāren-*
tana.

parhār-g p. v., meanings corresp. to
the trs. : mandido musinao kã *par-*
hārotana ; jargisāre misamisa din
parhāroa.

IV. adv., with or without the afx.
ange, ge, gge, modifying *rika, mandi,*
aṭṭkar : dupunkōte auri ābenjakeḍ
parhār kã *aṭṭkaroa*, after sleeping,
until one washes one's face, one has
an uncomfortable feeling of not
being clean.

paria, pariare (Sad. ; Or. *pariyā*,
epoch, time of) adv., in the time of :
ale (or alea) *pariare* St. John iskulra
oraḱo neka kã taikena, when we
were at school at St. John's there
were not all these buildings ; Diku-
koḱ *pariare* nekageci ain taikena ?
Was this the law when the Hindus
were masters of the country ? ne
kajido setako dirialen *pariarejā*
hobalena, this may have happened
when the dogs had horns (i.e.,
never) ; setako diriaḱ *paria* (or
siaḱi ultate turḱlipili) enka hobaoa.
pariarenko prnl. noun, the people
living at a certain period : ne *paria-*
renko, the present-day people ; en
pariarenko, the people in those
days.

pariaḱ IIas. **phariaḱ** Nag. (Sad.
phariaek ; Or. *pharya' ānā*, to clean,
to settle) I. sbst., the settling of a
matter : kajira *pariaḱ* hobaakana.

II. adj., with *kaji*, a matter that
has been settled : *pariaḱ* kajim
biridrūrajada.

III. trs., (1) syn. of *caḱa*, to use up ;

paricaḱ

to finish ; to give all or to all :
ṭakale *pariaḱeda*, we have used up
all the money ; talabo *pariaḱedḱbua*,
he has paid us the whole of our
wages ; riṭiṭ *pariaḱeda*, he has re-
funded the whole loan, got rid of
all his debts ; ilidom *pariaḱedḱkon* ci ?
Hast thou distributed beer to all ?
(2) syn. of *goḱ*, to kill a man, to
kill and eat an animal ; to settle a
matter : lāḱhasu *pariaḱḱia* ; kula
bar hoḱoe *pariaḱedḱkiṭi* ; meromle
pariaḱḱia ; *kijipe pariaḱeda* ci ?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a
matter, to get settled : *kaji kã*
pariaḱlanṭ (or *pariaḱṭana*).

pariaḱ-n rlx. v., (1) to finish or do
all smth. : jom aṭṭrigele *pariaḱna*, miḱ
hoḱo sareakana. (2) to kill oneself :
maṭṭratee *pariaḱṭjana*. (3) to settle
a matter : en *kijipe pariaḱṭjana* ci ?
pa-p-ariaḱ repr. v., to settle a
matter : soben kajilia *pāpariaḱjana*.
pariaḱ-g p. v., (1) meanings corresp.
to the trs. : bicārdo aṭṭrige *pariaḱoa*,
the case is still pending. (2) of men
or animals, to die : hobateko *pariaḱ-*
jina.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge,*
gge, modifying *kaji, bicār, jagar*.

VI. adverbial afx. to the prds. *bicār,*
jom, kaji, lel, om, vduḱ, etc., syn.
of *caba*.

paric, parici var. of *parci* in the
meaning of at all, and an adverbial
afx.

paricaḱ I. sbst., the act of the
elder sister-in-law threatening (in
the *bōragea* ceremony) the bride-
groom with a husking pole as a
warning of the punishment awaiting

parici

him if he leaves his wife for another :
paricaō hobaqtana, dolaŋ lelelte.

II. trs., thus to threaten : bōrageare
bōrdo tukute ajihanartetako *pari-*
caōia.

paricaō-n rflx. v., same meaning :
dola, bōrbu *paricaōna*.

paricaō-q p. v., corresp. meaning :
bōr *paricaōjana*.

parici same as *paric*.

parik, **pariki** IIas. Nag. *parkaō*
Nag. (Sad. *parkaek* ; II. *parkhnā*)
I. trs., (1) to recognise by sight :
meḍtedo kaina *parikledma*, mendo
aūmtera urumtaḍma, I could not see
thee, but I recognised thy voice. (2)
to test : samārom senagelteko *parik-*
ea, raŋa hendeḡre nakaligea, they
test gold by fire, if it becomes black
it is not pure ; *parikikijaiŋa*, inī
nekanāko kae ituana, I have examin-
ed him, he does not know such
things.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to
be recognisable : neado oko aḡār ?
kā *pariktana* (or *parikṭana*). (2)
imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn, to
see clearly : meḍ kā *parikijaiŋa*, ena-
mentee casāmantana, he does not see
well, that is why he wears spectacles.
parik-en, *pariki-n* rflx. v., (1) to
recognise by sight : medina aḡṭtana,
nādo isu boṛokō kaina *parikina*, I am
getting blind, there are many people
I do no more recognise. (2) to test
oneself : *parikinme* ne būromem
daiŋa ei kā ? Try and see whether
thou canst carry this load.

parik-q p. v., meanings corresp. to
the trs. : haṛamjanaina, enaments kam
parikiṭtana, udubenme, am okoe ?

parili

I am old and cannot recognise thee,
tell me who thou art.

III. adv., with or without the affxs.
ange, *ge*, *ḡge*, modifying *lel*, *lelq*,
aṭākar, clearly.

parili, **pariṭi** syn. of *sarili*, *sariŋ*,
sariŋi, which however, is used also
of overflowing grains ; cfr. *ṣelcepet*,
tulom, *ḡuba*, and *tapiŋa*, I. sbst., the
fact of water overflowing the brim
of a vessel, or part of the embank-
ments of a bund or rice fields, or
part of the borders of a river : *pariṭi*
lelṭanlogena kajila ne bandae odegea
mente, when the water was seen to
overflow the embankment of the
bund, I said that it would break
through it.

II. adj., with *da*, water thus over-
flowing : *pariṭi* (or *pariṭilen*) *ḡaṭo*
aṛi haṛialeka kerpajana, haḡo kā
hajana, the ridge was thinned but
not broken through by the water
that flowed over it.

III. trs., thus to flow over the brim,
etc. : *da* bandae (or *bandaariŋ*) *pari-*
rikeda ; *da* aṛi (or *loḡona*) *pariṭi-*
keda.

IV. intrs, (1) thus to overflow :
aṛite da pariṭikena (or *pariṭilena*).
(2) in the df. prst., of a brim, em-
bankment or border, thus to be over-
flowed : *aleḡ aṛi pariṭitana* (or *pari-*
ṛiṭtana).

parili-n rflx. v., of water (personi-
fied), thus to overflow : *da pariṭin-*
tana ; *tisinaṛ da* (or *bāṛi*) *isu aṛikoe*
pariṭinjana.

parili-q p. v., thus to be overflowed :
bāṛite isu aṛiko pariṭijana.

V. adv, (1) with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*,

parja

oge, modifying *perg*, *liqgi*, *bāri*, *riku*.
(2) with the aff. *oge*, also modifying *gama*.

parja (Sad.; Sk. *prajā*) (1) the subjects of a rajah. (2) syn. of *rañli*, but used moreover of the non-cultivators living in a village. Constructed like *rañli*.

parjal, **parjall** var. of *parja*, 2nd meaning, as noun denoting the status, and as adj.

parka var. of *parāka*.

parkaō Nag. syn. of *parik*.

* **parkom** I. sbst., (1) a bedstead in general. (2) an ordinary native string bedstead (Pl. XXI, 2), with strings simply crossing themselves. The string bedstead with diamond pattern is called *palazka*. The *parkom* is too short to lie on it stretched; people sleep on it curled up; they use it often to sit on. It is the seat ordinarily offered to guests: *parkomre* dulme. The string used is made of *bycom* grass. Formerly the string was often replaced by 1½" broad strips of untwisted *rurua* fibre. (2) a bedstead with wire netting as used in hospitals and by Europeans. Note the phrase *parkom* horo, to be kept in bed by sickness: *kuřam* hasute api mā *parkome* horola.

II. trs., to make into a bedstead: ne baear ađ daruko *parkomepe*.

III. intrs., in the past ts., to have made or acquired many or few bedsteads: *isupe parkomtada*.

parkom-q p.v., to be made into a bedstead: ne baear ađ daruko *parkomphu*.

parmaō

parkom-baear sbst., string used or to be used to make the bottom of a bedstead.

parkom-qbula, **parkom-qlula** sbst., a ball of string to be used for a bedstead.

parkom-qhuli, **parkom-qluli** (1) syn. of *qhuli*. (2) a species of large fish.

parkom-ipilko, **topagařa parkom-ipilko** cfr. *marua parkom-ipilko* and *hirumea parkom-ipilko*, sbst., the Bed-stars, i.e., the four stars Dubke, Merak, Pheeda and Megrez which form a quadrangle in the body of the Great Bear.

parkom-kařa sbst., the legs of a bedstead.

parkom-opanđi 1^o syn. of *opanđi*.

2^o I sbst., four spots on the back of a woman where the hair or down radiates: ne kuřire *parkomopanđi* mena.

*II. adj., with *kuři*, a woman who has four such spots on the back. It is superstitiously believed that the four first husbands of such a woman are vowed to early death: *parkomopanđi* kuři dutam aloma, kořa gořjanrem bodonāmoa.

parkomopanđi-q of a woman, to get four such spots: ne kuři *parkomopanđiakana*, upunia kořakořae gojoa, inkua točomten kořa tekaōoa.

parkom-pareařa 1^o syn. of *pareařa*. 2^o syn. of *parkomopanđi*, 2nd meaning, as referring to a woman.

parkom-repe **ipilkiu** syn. of *hirumea repe ipilkiu*.

parmaō, **parmās**, **parmase**, **parmasi** Has. **pharmaō**, etc. Nag. (Sad.) syn.

parna

of *khanjadh*.

parna, **parni** var. of *pandra*, *pandri*.

parōana (P. *parōāna*, grant under seal, command, letter) I subst., a written order or notice : *ne kagaj-re parōana olakana*.

II. trs. or intrs., to give a written order : *Sarkār parōanakedlea* (or *parōanaudlea*).

parōana-g p.v., to receive a written order : *cimin hoṣope parōanalena*?

parom (H. *pār*) I. trs., (1) denoting crossing, passing over or through, (a) also *senparom*, *debel-parom*, *ḍoṅgale parom*, to cross, to traverse, to ford, to swim across, to pass across in a boat : *marara birle paromkeda* ; *gaṛale paromkeda*. (b) also *senparom*, *ḡḡparom*, *idiparom*, *dondoparom*, etc., to lead or take across or through : *ne bir parom-taitape* ; *moṭomjoṭomko gaṛa paromepe* ; *sadom gaṛae paromkiṇa*. (c) also *urnarom*, *roḡarom*, *tuṭṭarom*, to make pass through and through : *kūido isule gaṛakeda mendo dirile namakada*, *ena aūrilo paromea* ; *esandihoraita roṭana aūriga paromea* ; *kulaṣe tuṇḷjae paromḡarikiṇa*, he shot an arrow through and through the hare. (d) to end at a certain point the road or path that crosses, i.e., to make a path or road, v.g. through a forest, so that it leads to a certain place : *ne birhora okotareko paromakada* ? Whither does this forest path lead ? (e) fig., of a bribe, to save ; of a man, to help smb. through with a loan in a momen-

parom

tary need : *gunaakadia taikena daroga hijulena*, *ṭaka paromkiṇa* ; *tisina paṣaita banoakana*, *aīṇa sūḷ paromtam*, I have no money to-day to pay the interest on my loan, pay it for me, I shall refund it to you afterwards ; *uṛile kiriatana*, *ṭaka huṛiṅgea*, *mōṛē ṭaka paromtalena*, we are buying a bullock, and find that we have not money enough with us, lend us 5 Rs. (2) with the notion of surpassing or exceeding, (a) to go beyond : *Barandaburu pantire duḡpe*, *alope paromea*. (b) also *haraparom*, *itaparom*, to outgrow smb. ; to outstrip in learning or in any good or bad quality : *kūbe harasekeratana oṛṭ bar sir naree paromiṇaḡṇa* ; *itunree paromkedūna* ; *nīdo eperare apatee paromia*, he is more quarrelsome than his father. (c) also *asiparom*, *omparom*, to ask more than is needed or due ; to give above what is needed or due : *gel ṭakaita asikena*, *miḷ ṭakam paromkeda* (or *paromkiṇa*). (d) to ask or pay above a certain price ; to ask or give more than a certain quantity ; to spend above a certain time over smth. : *gūkiko hijure api ṭaka alom paromea* ; *lija kirinaeme api ṭakara*, *gonora alom paromea* : *sonare kaṇḍim paromkedaci aūrige* ? *ne kamire gel mā alope paromea*. (3) with the notion of coming through and out, (a) to make seedlings come out : *huṛiṅgea gamakeda babako kae paromkeda*. (b) to void in one's clothes really or figuratively : *biṇḍ kae daritana*, *lijaree paromkeda*

parom

(the d. o. *ī* is understood; this is more polite than to say *īkedae*); *kula garjaōlere nāge botoḡrem paromea*, if the tiger roars thou wilt at once have a great fright.

II. intrs., (1) to pass by a place: *netātee paromkena*; *būnda japātele paromkena*. (2) in the df. prst., (a) of seedlings to come out: *miad̄ baria baba paromtanatale*. (b) to be fordable or crossable: *gara nādo kā paromtana*. (c) to pass through and through: *ne unḡu paromtana*, enamente bḡ menoa.

parom-en rflx. v., (1) to cross, to traverse, to ford, to swim across, to pass across in a boat: *pīti senḡ dipīli en gara okotārepe paromena*? (2) fig., to save or extricate oneself, (a) by a false pretext (*mocate, kajite, bānate*): *ene! nādo bānatem paromentana*; *urī gupile aculīa, kajitee paromeniana*. (b) by angry protests (*mocate, dundurte*). (c) by raising a quarrel (*mocate, eperatēte*). (d) by stubborn denials (*mocate, rinḡile*). (e) by bribing (*ṭakate, gusute*): *ṭaṅkagee gunalā, mendo daroga hijūlenci ṭakatee paromenjana*.

pa-p-arom repr. v., to have the habit of leading or helping each other in fording a river: *aletāre ḡoaga kā taīna, pereakan garādo enkatēgele paparoma*.

parom-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *ne bir api ganṭare paromḡka*. (2) meanings of the intrs.: *birbu paromoa*; *ne unḡu paromakana*.

pa-n-arom vrb. n., (1) the rapidity

parpanḡu

of crossing or traversing: *en birdo panarome paromenjana, miḡ ganṭarege atome tebaḡa*. (2) the act of crossing or traversing: *gara panaromle purāgee lagajana*.

III. postp., (1) also with the afx. *re*, on the other side of a river, a forest, a village, etc., beyond: *en hatudo gara parom mena*; *iniḡ orḡ hatu paromrem namea*; *rōgo har dipīli siman paromre caṭuko, ṭuṭūki jonḡko giṛioa*. (2) with the afx. *te*, towards the other side: *gara paromte senme*.

IV. adverbial afx. in the cpda. *senparom, ḡebelparom, harparom, urparom, rḡparom, haraparom, ituparom, asiparom, omparom, kajipirom, lelparom*.

parom-disum (coined by Christians), syn. of *bitarpēr* (used by pagans), sbst., the country beyond death, i.e., the next world.

paromdisumte adv., modifying *senḡ*. Also used intrsly. with inserted prni: sbj.: *Soto haṛam tisiado paromdisumṭijana*, old Soto died to-day.

parpanḡu I. adj., with *sān, gucu, ūh, il, daru*, etc., scorched by fire; in cntrd. to *roḡgo*, of food, burnt on, more or less carbonized.

II. trs., to scorch by fire. Applied to men or animals it refers only to the singeing of hair or feathers; applied to a living plant or tree, it refers to the stems and leaves: *cuagi siḡtanre gucudo salaitee parpanḡukeda*.

parpanḡu-n rflx. v., to singe one's hair or feathers: *gucu cilkatem parpanḡunjana*?

parpanda-n p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.: sakam rūoakan berel opaḍko sakamloḡe onḍorjamalere, sakamdo toroēoa aḍ opaḍdo *parpanduua*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, ŋge* modifying *atar, lō, riḱa, rikaḡ, lelḡ*.

IV. adverbial afx. in the epds. *atarparpandu, lōparpanḍu*.

par-par, parparaḍ Has. **pharpharaḍ** Nag. 1^o syn. of *lārpār*. 2^o (Sad.) of smarting eyes, I. sbst., a smart in the eyes: medre manisunum tōlena, nḡjakēḍ *parparaḍ* menaḡea.

II. trs. caus., to make smb.'s eyes smart: manisununte iniḡ mede *parparaḍkeda*; medḱārātān hon ranutea *parparaḍḱia*; eḱan ranute iniḡ medem *parparaḍkeda*?

III. intrs., (1) in the dī. prst., of the eyes, to smart: ranuia lagaḍtada, medḱ *parparaḍtana*; ne ranute medḱ *parparaḍa*; medre tōjanre ne sunum *parparaḍa*. (?) imprsl., with inserted pr-l. prn., to feel one's eyes smarting: medre ranuia lagaḍlā, purage *parparaḍḱiṇa*; medḱ *parparaḍḱiṇa*.

parpar-en rflx. v., to make one's eyes smart: medḱārā eḱjaṇia enamentea (or enamente media, or medre ranuia) *parparaḍntana*, I feel a beginning of conjunctivitis in my eyes, therefore I apply a remedy that makes them smart.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tanḡe*, modifying *rika, atakar, hasu*. (?) with the afx. *ḡge* modifying *lagaḍ*.

parpar-pirpir rare jingle of *pirpir*:

hoḡokoḡ *parparpirpir* lelte aiḡoia nirjana.

par-pir (Sad.) cfr. *phirken*, I. sbst., the act of dispersing, viz., of people or animals, running away, or of birds flying away, in various directions: pīṭire hati garjaḍlēḱei *par-pir* hobalena.

II. trs. caus., to cause this act: hesare huaḡako dubakan taikena tōteten *parpirkeḱkoa*.

III. intrs., to do this act: huaḡako *parpirtina* (or *parpirḡtina*), kerere cinaḡ hiḡuakana, the green pigeons fly off in various directions, there must be a falcon.

*Note the riddle: honko *parpir*, eḡa teteoḱ, the young ones fly off in all directions, the mother is left standing alone. The answer is *sarjom*, the salt tree and its winged seeds.

parpir-en rflx. v., same meaning: kula garjaḍlēḱei soben senderako *parparenjana*.

parpir-ḡ p. v., thus to be dispersed: hati garjaḍte piṭ hoḡoko *parpiriana*.

IV. adv. with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tanḡe*, modifying *nir, apir, rika, rikan, rikaḡ, senḡ, parkan*.

par-pur frequentative jingle of *por*.

par-pur (Sad. *pharpur*) cfr. *purken*, syn. of *parpir*, but restricted to quails and the like, which fly off from grass or shrubs, and the wings of which are not much spread at the start.

parsād Nag. (Sad.; Sk. *prashād*, favour, food) 1^o syn. of *sidha* Nag. I. sbst., a present of uncooked food

to one who is not present at a banquet : *aṇandira jomnū hobaḡ dipili taramara Kirtānko Padri Gomkemente parsādko kulea.*

II. trs., (1) to send such food : *cauli, bulura aḡ jilu bāriḡ parsād-keda, sasara, dāli oṛḡ sunum aūriḡ omea.* (2) rarely, to present smb. with such food : *parsādtaipe.*

parsād-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o syn. of *sahia, sakikupul.*

3^o syn. of *surī, surileṭe* Has. *surileṭe* Nag.

• **parsā I-bhōg** (Sād.) sbst., a late, small-grained variety of rice, sown or planted in low fields.

parta cfr. **purta**, I. sbst., a patch of white leprosy : *iniḡ deare parta taikema ranutele baṅkeda.*

*N.B. A Buruma man has a wide reputation for curing white leprosy, advanced leprosy, carbuncles and sores, but keeps secret the nature of his remedies. The late old man from whom he learnt and who was still more reputed, told once one of our informants that the chief ingredients of his remedy for leprosy were melted fat of the *turbinḡ*; melted fat of the chameleon, and oil of the black-seeded form of *Sesamum indicum*, in equal parts. To this was added a certain ingredient to be bought from the Hindus at the market; he never indicated the last ingredient more clearly. A few days' application of this mixture cured incipient white leprosy, but advanced leprosy in its maiming form required a treatment extending over weeks and

months.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, a person affected with a patch of white leprosy : *parta hoṛoko cenātem ranukoa?* Also used as adj. noun.

III. trs., of a spirit, to affect smb. with a patch of white leprosy : *Janumpiṛi haturḡ miḡḡ ḡobaren nage partakea.*

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to have a patch of white leprosy : *partakanae, ranutaibe, he has a patch of white leprosy, treat him for it.*

parta-g p. v., to get, or be caused to get, a patch of white leprosy : *nage aṛte ne hoṛodoe partajana.*

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *rika, lelḡ*. (2) with the afx *gge* modifying *aṛḡ*.

partaḡ, partāḡ, portāḡ, portāḡ (Sk. *pratāp*) sbst., power, influence. It is used only in adverbial phrases with the afx. *te* : *Padri Gomkeḡ partaḡte daroga ṭaka kae hereḡḡkeda, through the influence of the Missionary, the sub-inspector of police did not extort money from us; Haraṃḡ partaḡte purānge babale namikada, by the favour of the Old One our paddy crop is good.* Note the jest : *amḡ partaḡtele bugitangea, according to thy good wishes, we are in good health.*

parta-purta jingle of *parta* and of *purta*, in both meanings of the latter. It connotes plurality. As adv. it may also take the afxs. *tan* and *tange* : *sudmoroḡakanko sidako partapurtāoa, advanced leprosy is preceded by white patches on the skin.*

parted

parted Has. **partiḍ**, **parti** Nag. (Sk. *prati*; Sad. *partī*) distributive suffix. The epds. it forms mean: each person, each family, each case, each time, etc., and may be used in various functions: I. adj.: *nīre candupartedḥ hanahgonoḥ mena*, he has monthly fits of epilepsv.

II. trs., (1) *craako horopartedḥkiṇa*, they scolded me each and all. (2) *craadoe horopartedḥkedḥka*, he scolded them all, each in turn.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst.: *ne sirmado ale hature gonoḥ candupartedḥtana*, this year every month there is a death in our village. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn.: *hanahgonoḥdo jāintanaia ei candupartedḥia?* Are his fits of epilepsy irregular or monthly?

parted-en rflx. v.: *jiludoko etōār-partedentana*, they eat meat every Sunday.

parted-q p. v.: *craiaia horopartedḥjana*, I was scolded by each in turn; *craale horopartedḥjana*, we were scolded each in turn.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *craia*, *nam*, *seno*, etc.: *orapartedḥko goḥjana*, in each house some one died; *horopartedḥ mimiḍ takako namkeda*, each of them received a rupee; *senpartedḥ sime goḥainatana*, each time I go he kills a fowl for me. Note the proverb: *duḥupartedḥ hake kā namoa*, no different axe is taken for each tree stump that is cut, i.e., a collective order is enough, it is not necessary to repeat it severally.

para

par, **para** Nag. (Sad.) **pā** Ho. syn. of *sa*, like which it takes the afxs. *re*, *te*, etc.

para sbst., a side, part or quarter of a village: *dukupara*, the hamlet where the Hindus live. It occurs also in the collective epd. *tolapara*, the neighbouring villages.

para (Or. *pārā*, state of being parted) syn. of *sindurihora*, *sinuri-hora*, I. sbst., the line parting the hair: *ama para taika kā baiakana*, *nakirūranme*.

II. trs., to part smb.'s hair: *ne hona ūḥ paratam*; *ne hon parataime*; *ne hon ūḥ parataime*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the hair, to get parted: *nīa ūḥ risa aḍ ratagea oro bāse kae sunumakada*, enamente *kā paratana* (or *kā paraḥtana*).

para-n Has. Nag. *pare-n* Nag. rflx. v., to part one's hair: *ūḥ paraṇme*.

para-q p. v., of hair, to be parted: *inīa ūḥ paraakana*; *ūbe paraakana*; *paraakanne*.

para (Sk. *phāra*, to rend, to split) cfr. *caṭa*, I. sbst., (1) the split made by striking wood with an axe in the direction of the fibres, and subsequently twisting the axe: *miṣa paraṭe kā caṭagotanredo darure caila ajomkeateko paraḍiḍa*, if the first stroke and twisting does not split the wood altogether, they put a wedge in the split and go on striking and twisting. (2) a piece of the wood thus split: *miḍ para omīame*. (3) a plank obtained by dividing a bole lengthwise, not with

pāra

paraṭaṅga

the saw, but with the axe: ne *paraṭo* puṭuraṅka ei paṭiṅka?

II. adj., with *sān*, split firewood: *paraṭ* sānpe tiraṅkada ei goṭaṭa?

III. trs., (1) thus to split wood, either in its whole length, or pieces being split off: *sān paraṭepe*. (2) syn. of *soṛa*, thus to make planks: ne muṭu saṛaṅige *paraṭepa*, tarabu puṭuraṅa, tarabu paṭiṅa.

IV. intrs., (1) to strike wood as described, the subsequent twisting of the axe not being connoted in certain contexts: *apisae paraṭa*, *kac ṭarikeda*. (2) fig., in the df. prst., of drying earth, to get cracks: *jeṭe tisiraṅapa jorakana*, enamente loṅṅa-ko sekerage *paraṭana* (or *paraṅṅo-tana*).

para-n rifl. v., same as the trs: enaṅaṭem *paraṅtanurco* ne daru aṅṅigem eabaea, however long thou hast been splitting pieces from this bole, thou hast not yet finished it.

para-ṅṅo p. v., (1) corresp. meanings: ne daru *paraṅṅka*. (2) fig. meaning of the intrs.

pa-n-aṛa vrb. n., (1) the quantity of wood split: *sāndo panarṅko paraṅkeda*, moḍ *ganṭare* moḍ *sagī-riko* hundila. (2) the act of splitting wood: *panara* kam ṭaṅkajada, *sān cāṭtana*, thou dost not split the firewood properly, the pieces are unevenly thick, some are very thin. (3) the wood split: *nado okoaṅ panara*? Who has split this wood? Also used as adj.: *panara* *sān tiraeme*. (4) the split made: *darura panaraṅre* caṅṅako ajomea.

pāra (II.) term used in schools

only, syn. of *dunai*, I. sbst., the oral multiplication of a number by another as it occurs in the recitation of the multiplication table, in entr. to *guna*, a written multiplication: *bariara pāra mōṛōsa kajilere gelea hobao*, if one says five times the multiplication of two by the successive numbers, it will be ten, i.e., 2 multiplied by 5 makes 10.

II. trs., (1) to recite the multiplication table as referring to a certain number: *cār pāraeme*. (2) to give orally a certain item of the multiplication table: *cār apisa pāraeme*, 3 times 4, say how much that is.

para-cata syn. of *soṛacata*.

paraḍsa, **praḍsa** onomatopoe of the sound of swaying a cane, switch, whip, rope, etc. and hitting smth. with it. Constructed like *huṭ*, *suṭ*, but used also in the rifl. v., when hitting oneself: *rumtaure* *apisae paraḍsinjana*, in his trance he scourged himself thrice. As adv., it takes, like *huṭ*, the afxs. *aṅge*, *ge*, *ṅge* or *ken*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *hāṛsa*, *saṛi*, *aṅur*.

paraḍsa-paraḍsa, **praḍsa-praḍsa** frequentative of the preceding. As adv. it may take the afxs. *aṅge*, *ge*, *ṅge*, *tan*, *lanṅe*. The forms *paraḍ-saleka* and *paraḍsakenparaḍsaken* are also used.

paraḍṭa, **paraḍṭa-paraḍṭa**, **paraṭ**, **paraṭ-paraṭ** vars. of *paraḍsa*, *paraḍsa-paraḍsa*. The adv. *paraḍṭaken* sometimes replaces *jaṇaraken* modifying *tabiri*.

paraṅga I. sbst., a load of poles, small bamboos or brushwood in two

paraṅgaleka

paraḥ

bundles converging at the top so as to make an acute angle, and joined with a stick that traverses their middle. The bundle may be replaced by two single pieces of wood, long and pretty heavy, as rafters or stems of half-grown trees. In carrying this kind of load, the cross stick rests on the shoulder and the angle is on the side, or it rests on the neck and then the angle is in front : *neado okoea paraṅga* ?

II. adj., also *paraṅgaḥ*, with *darukia*, syn. of *paraṅgaḥakan darukia*, two rafters or stems thus disposed for carrying : *ne paraṅga darukia okoea* ?

III. trs., also *paraṅgaḥ*, thus to dispose a load : *sān paraṅgaeme* ; *darukia paraṅgaeme*.

paraṅga-n rīfx. v., (1) same meaning : *ne baṭako paraṅganme*. (2) thus to carry.

paraṅga-2 p. v., of a load, to be thus disposed : *ne darukia paraṅganaka*.

paraṅgaleka adv., parallel of *dirileka* in songs and sacrificial formulas. It is used in reference to the shoulder of Singbonga : *dirileka kuṛamtema, paraṅgaleka suputema*, thou hast a chest as strong as stone, and shoulders as strong as a *paraṅga*. This is meant to describe him as almighty.

Searire nundibādō nokoegeca
roālēda ?

Bakaṛire baṅgūrubādō cimac-
geca poālēd ?

Dirileka kuṛāmtia inigecca
roālēda,

Paraṅgaleka supūtia inigecca

Who is it then who has planted the *Jasminum arborescens* in the midst of the *Caesalpinia saparia*, and the *Acacia Farnesiana* among the *Caesalpinia digyna* ? None other than the almighty Singbonga has planted them.

paraṅgaḥ var. of *paraṅga*, but not used sbstly.

paraḥ (H. *parāḥ* ; Sad. *parah*) I. trs. caus., (1) syn. of *ḥḥ*, to cause smb. to get into a certain condition good or bad : *pōncoko maskilreko paraḥmea*. (2) also *paraḥ* Nag. syn. of *ḥḥ*, to cause a smaller, equal or greater result : *ḥḥḥḥ gonoamente paḥsa telakenko orḥ caḥli telakenko moḥgee paraḥkeḥko*, he gave the same price for *lae* to those who were paid in cash and to those who were paid in rice. (As a rule the value paid in cash is greater).

II. itrtrs., (1) in the df. prst., to give a smaller, equal or greater result : *babate* (or *babaakante*) *kiriare iral teḥḥ paraḥḥtana* (or *paraḥḥtana*) *tisinagapa*, *caḥlitedo turui teḥḥ namḥtana*, at present, if you buy unhusked rice, you will, after husking, have 8 measures in the rupee, if you buy it husked you get only 6 measures ; *okoa* (or *okoare*) *pura paraḥḥtana* ? What gives the better or greater result ? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to find the result smaller, equal or greater : *shaharre barhisi takate dasin orḥ debatire hisimōḥḥ takate dasin moḥgee paraḥḥ-jadmea* *ci judage* ? Does it seem

practically the same or not, to you to be a servant in town with 40 Rs. wages, or in the country with 25 Rs. wages? *kerasagĩre modhi-i daru ladiakana orq urisagĩre geleu, hambaldo modgejã paraðjadkoi*, the buffalo cart is loaded with twenty trees, and the bullock cart with ten, the buffaloes and the bullocks probably find it equally heavy.

parað-n rlx. v, (1) to put oneself into a certain condition: *maskilree paraðnjana*. (2) to procure oneself a smaller, equal or greater result: *ne simã gonora iril ganda om kam sukutanredo, api teðã eãuli omaname*. — *Mendo modgem paraðntana*, *barana kaina sukutana*, if thou do not like to pay 8 annas for this fowl, give me 3 measures of husked rice instead. — Thou dost not lessen thy price, it comes to the same, and I like it neither the one way nor the other.

parað-q p. v., (1) to get or to be put into a certain condition: *isu dukurele paraðakana*. (2) to give a smaller, equal or greater result: *ne horatem sene eã en horatem sene modge paraðoa*, it comes to the same whether thou go this way or that, (the distance, and difficulties of the road are the same); *guřuluhita mod teðã ađ babahita gel teðã hermente* (or herre) *jetan parka kã paraðoa* (or *modge sac senoa*), in sowing, one measure of *Phaseolus* seeds and 10 measures of rice are needed for equal plots; *madaĩti kamikenko ađ nũnalako ilido modgele paraðjana*, we drank the same whether we help-

in the work or not.

parað, parað-bujað and parað-sunað vars. of *parað, paraðbujhað and paraðsunað*.

paraðpãđta var. of *paraðđta*.

para-para, para-para (II. *paraðna*, to read) cfr. *paraðpađta*, I. sbst., the act of reading aloud fast: *enkan paraðpara kaina namtana, mãrite paraðeme*.

II. trs, (1) to read smth. aloud fast: *ne kitãh mid gantaree paraðparaðeda*. (2) to hurry one's reading aloud: *paraðee paraðparaðeda*.

paraðpara-n, paraðpara-en rlx. v., to read aloud fast: *enka alom paraðpara-na, mãrite paraðalem*.

paraðpara-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: *kitãh* (or *parað*) *paraðpara-jana*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *parað, rika*: *enkan paraðpara parað kaina namtana*.

para-para, para-para (Sad.) jingle of *para*, I. sbst., the custom or rule of doing smth. each in turn: *mid horoge janað kae sena, paraðpara mena*, it is not always the same who goes, they do it in turns.

II. trs, (1) to alternate or rotate things; to make things come in turns: *utu paraðparaĩpe, musia dali, musia ara*. (2) to affect smb. on alternate days: *rua paraðparaĩjãina, honder hulanaia rualeni, hola kã, mendo tisina namjãina*. (3) to do smth. to people each in their turn: *erania paraðparaĩkedkĩna*; *rua paraðparaĩkedkoa, musia ni, eđã hulana inĩ*. (4) to do smth. each in turn

to smb.: *eraiadoko paṛapaṛikedmea eiko mo-atokedmea?* Did they scold thee each in turn or did they do it all together? (5) to help doing each other's work when occasion arises: *bīriakan kamile paṛa-pariā.*

III. trs. caus., to make people do smth. each in turn: *dasiko Racitee paṛapaṛijadkoa*, he makes his servants to go to Ranchi in turns.

IV. intrs., (1) prsl., to alternate or rotate an action: *dinakido kako susunako paṛapaṛijada.* (2) imprsl., in the df. prst., of the custom or rule of doing smth. each in turn, to exist: *ape eskardo alope durāca, susunre paṛapaṛitana.* (3) to help in each other's work when occasion arises: *kami bīriakanrele paṛapaṛia.* (4) imprsl., of mutual help when occasion arises, to be meet: *tisiā bīriakana, denagāpe, paṛapaṛitana.* *paṛapaṛi-n* rflx. v., to do smth. each in turn: *paṛapaṛinpe, daṛidaṛi moḍte alope buraca, caṭuko tupugurioa*, take turns, do not draw water from the spring all at the same time, the pitchers would get knocked against each other.

paṛapaṛi-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange, le* modifying *na, urui, kaji, kami, sen, rika, rikan, vāṛiḡ, depetḡga*, etc.: *kami bīriakanre paṛapaṛiṭe depetḡḡ.*

paṛapasu, paṛapasua vars. of *para-pasu.*

paṛāpāṭ var. of *paṛpāḍṭa.*

paṛa-piṛi Nag. var. of *paḍāpiliḍ.*

para-puṛu (Sad.) 1^o syn. of *para-piri.* 2^o also *paḍapadu* Nag. cfr. *puṛu*, I. alj., with *acar, ata, aril, meḍ, onol* and sometimes *mandi*, large.

II. trs., to make large: puffed rice; to hail large stones; to open big eyes; to write in large (v. g., double sized) letters: *tisiādo arile paṛa-puṛuleda*, to-day it hailed large stones; *jourae atakena mendo kae paṛapaṛukeda.*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, to be, or become, large: *telepe arilko paṛapaṛutana*, look the hail stones are large; *jouraia atatana, mendo kā paṛapaṛutana* (or *paṛa-puṛutana*), I am puffing maize grains but they do not become large.

paṛapaṛu-n rflx. v., to open big eyes: *meḍḍo cenāmentem paṛapaṛutana?*

paṛapaṛu-ḡ p. v., of the same, to be made, or become, large.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange, le* modifying *ala, aril, meḍ, meḍḡ, mandi, o', rika, rikaḡ, lelḡ.*

paṛapuṛu-med adj, with *hoṛo*, a person with large eyes.

paṛāraḍ, paṛāsaḍ commonly used by children; used in jest or scorn by grown-ups, syn. of *hāṛāsa*, but not used with reference to laths.

paṛar-bagel syn. of (1) *paṛaḍ-sabgel.* (2) *caḍṭabgel.*

paṛar-puṛur Nag. **paṛar-puṛur** II is. cfr. *puṛur*, syn. of *paḍḡgapuḍḡgu* as referring to ploughing, to shaving or to burning the hair off a slaugh-

tered animal; not used of weeding or plucking out.

paṛāsaken, *prāsken* var. of *paṛāḍsaken*.

paṛa-sān, Has. **paṛa-sahan** Nag. sbst., (1) the eve of a public feast, on which fire-wood is generally split and other preparations are made: magera *paṛsān* gapa hobaoa. (2) the day on which the men of a village go and gather and prepare the firewood for a coming betrothal or marriage feast: gapa arandira *paṛsān* hotaon II. intis., (1) to prepare next day's public feast: tisiale *paṛsāntana* (rarely *paṛsānjada*), gapa mageoa; gapale *paṛsānea*. (2) to gather and prepare, a few days before, the firewood needed for a betrothal or marriage feast: api māre arandi hobaoa, tisiale *paṛsāntana*.

paṛsān-en rlx. v., same meanings: tisiale *paṛsānentana*.

paṛsān-q p. v., imprsl., (1) of preparations for next day's public feast, to be made: gapa ale hature *paṛsānoa*. (2) of firewood, to be gathered and split in readiness for a betrothal or marriage feast.

paṛsānhulata alv., (1) on the eve of a public feast: *paṛsānhulata* bijulena, mage kae tanigikeda, he came on the eve of the mage and did not remain for the feast. (2) on the day when the men of the village go to gather and prepare firewood for a betrothal or marriage.

paṛsān-hgsakam of the men, going to gather and preparing the firewood for a betrothal or marriage; and of the women, going at the

same time to pluck and gather the leaves needed to make the cups and plates. Constructed like *paṛsān*.

paṛāsaō var. of *paṛāraō*.

paṛāsken var of *paṛāḍsaken*.

paṛasu-daru Has. syn. of *kargelō-daru* Nag.

paṛasu-suam Has. syn. of *karge-lōsūm* Nag.

paṛāt, **paṛāt-paṛāt** vars. of *paṛaḍṭi*, *paṛaḍṭapaṛaḍṭi*.

***paṛha** Nag. (Or. *ṛāṛā*, sportive association of a group of villages). cfr. *paṛi*, *pīṛ*, sbst., a group formed by all the villages of a clan which are grouped around the original village (*usal hatu*). It contains no villages made by other clans. It has a chief called *raja* with a couple of assistants called *deōḍan*. They are charged to protect the interest of the clan and watch over the observation of the clan rules.

paṛhaō Nag. **paṛaō** Has. (H. *paṛhaō*). I. sbst., (1) knowledge of reading: ne hoṛo jānaje-tanqe paṛaōdaria ei? —Kā, Gomke, nīre jetan paṛaō banoa. (2) the act of reading: nīa paṛaō kā aīumurumoa, purqe hejo-bejoea.

II adj., with *hoṛo*, a man who can read: ne hature paṛaō hoṛoko menakoa ei?

III. trs., (1) to read smth.: ne kitāḥ *paṛaōme*; sobenkaḥ nutum *paṛaōme*. (2) to teach how to read: okoe *paṛaōjaḍpea*? ne kitāḥ honko *paṛaōkom*, teach the children to read this book.

IV. trs. caus., syn. of *paṛhaōrika*, to make smb. read: ne kitāḥ gapaia

paṛhaḍ-bujhaḍ

paṛia

paraḍkoa.

V. intrs., (1) to read : Sañ *paraḍ-kena* (or *paraḍkeda*), bēs kale aĩum-darijana. (2) to learn how to read : ne iskulre cim *paraḍkena* ?

paṛhaḍ-n rflx. v., same meanings : amin sekēra alom *paraḍna*, aĩum-tanko kako mundĩia ; kalomdoc *paraḍuku*

paṛhaḍ-q p v., (1) to be read (2) to be taught to read.

pa-n-aṛhaḍ vrb. n, (1) the amount of reading : *panaraḍe paraḍkeda*, miḍ gaũtare kitabe cabautarĩa. (2) the act of reading : iniñ *panaraḍ* kã aĩumbēseoa ; misa *panaraḍte* kale mundĩia, barsalena, we did not understand it at a first reading ; it was read twice. (3) the one who has been taught to read : niku soben aĩñ *panaraḍkege*, all these were taught to read by me.

paṛhaḍ-bujhaḍ Nag. **paraḍbujhaḍ** Has. trs., (1) to read and understand. (2) to read and explain.

paṛhaḍbujhaḍ-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

paṛhaḍ-sunaḍ Nag. **paraḍsunaḍ** Has. trs., to read to others : ne kitah *paraḍsunaḍeme* (or *paraḍsunaḍ-lem*, *paraḍsunaḍalem*).

paṛhhaḍsunaḍ-q p. v., corresp. meaning : kitah (or kitahle) *paraḍ-sunaḍjana*.

paṛi (Sk. *pari*, time, turn) I. sbst., smb.'s turn : ama *paṛi* nãdo, it is thy turn now ; mar durãepe, apea *paṛi* tebaakana ; taḍomte *pariĩ* habnea, I shall pay thee thy turn afterwards, i.e., I shall have my revenge one day.

II. adj., also *musiñ danarã*, with *ĩua* Has. *urui* Nag. tertian ague (recurring every second day). N. B. quartan ague (every third day) is called *barsiñ danarã ruu*. Quintan ague is called *api mã danarã ruu*. Hence the sentences : *rua barsiñ danarã* pariḡtana ; *barsiñ danarã ruajãĩia*, I get fever every third day.

III. As prd., syn. of *paṛapari*, except in the df. prst. of the intrs. : nãdo ama *paritana*, means, now it is thy turn.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *unge*, *ge*, *gge*, *te*, syn. of *paṛapari*.

pāri (Sad.) syn. of *nanqali*, I. sbst., a skein of yarn or thread. It contains 7 lays (*cira* in Mund, *nathi* in H.) and there are 5 skeins in a hank (*toah* in Mund, *muthā* in H.) : miad *pāri*re ēa cira mena. N. B. The yarn is not severed between the divisions and subdivisions of a hank.

II. trs., to gather into a skein : sutamdo ēa cira toljamakeateko *pāriĩa*, they make a skein by tying together 7 lays.

pāri-q p v., corresp. meaning : ēa cira *miḍpāriõa* (or *miḍre pāriõa*).

***paṛia** (Sad.) cfr. *bani* and derivatives, 1^o I. sbst., in Nag. also *pariabani*, the full-tinted coloured lines which adorn one of the broad sides of a woman's cloth, provided one of the lines (*erãga*) be 1-3" broad. The same lines only half-tinted, the white thread appearing between the red, is called *kodelete* and in Nag. also *kodeleto*, *kodelaḍ*.

Ranga Has. and *bani* Nag. are general terms making abstraction of the half or full tint of the lines. The lines are always red on the Ranchi plateau; in Singbhum they are sometimes yellow. When there is moreover on the inner boarder of the *paria* and along the long side of the cloth a line of figures representing birds, flowers or snakes, this is called *soṅgolparia* in Has. They say that in Nag. the village weavers cannot make such a figured line.

II. trs., (1) to weave in full tint the coloured lines on one of the broad sides of a woman's cloth: *ranga* (or *bani*) *pariame*; *rangam pariaea cim kodeleṭea*? (2) to weave a cloth with such lines: *lija pariame*; *lijam pariaea cim kodeleṭea*? *Siradisumre sasara ranga-teoko pariaea*.

paria-g p.v., corresp. meanings: *mundire pariaakana ci kodeleṭea-kana*?

2^o also *paria lija*, I. sbst., a woman's cloth with full-tinted lines at one end. This term applies to the *caṭṭara*, which is 10-12 cubits long by 2 broad and is intended to cover the waist and the shoulders; and to the *paria lāṅga*, 3 cubits one span long by 2 cubits broad, intended for the waist only. In the latter the lines do not cover more than a span. The terms *acāralija*, *banilija* Nag. and *raṅga lija* Has. make abstraction of the half or full tint of the lines. A *caṭṭara* with a line of ornamental

birds or flowers as described above, is called *soṅgolparia* or *soṅgolparia lija*; a *parialāṅga* thus further ornamented, is called *soṅgolparia lāṅga*. A *gimca*, man's shoulder cloth, with a line of birds or flowers on its four sides, is called *soṅgolparia gimca*. The terms *paria* and *soṅgolparia* are not used in connection with other cloths, as the loin cloth of men, even when they have the same coloured lines as described. A woman's cloth similar to the *caṭṭara* but with half-tinted lines is called *kodelēṭe paci* in Nag. In Has. they give the name of *ṭiṭi* to a plain cloth, 9-12 cubits long, for women: *cimin ṭakara pariape kiriatada*? *pariale kirinea*.

II. adj., with *ṭuṭi*, a woman dressed in a *caṭṭara* or in a *paria lāṅga*: *en paria kuṭido okorenj*?

III. trs., (1) to give smb. such a cloth: *enagaapukia pariatadmen ci hanarhonjarkia*? (2) in a past ts., to have acquired such a cloth: *miadḡele pariaakada*; *isupe pariatada, ale oṭaredo miad raṭi banoa*. *paria-n* rslx. v., (1) to do such a cloth: *buru lelte danḡriko parianjana*. (2) to buy such a cloth: *apiale parianjanā, oṭo miad kiria moneṭana, mendo ṭaka huringea*.

paria-g p.v., to receive such a cloth: *soben kuṭihon ko pariaḡkaiṭ, menjada honara, mendo ṭaka kā jamaṭana*, I would like to give a *paria* cloth to all my daughters, but I cannot gather money to buy them.

paṛia lahaṛaga**paṛoḥ**

pa-n-aṛia vrb. n., the number of such cloths given : *panaṛiako* paṛiataḍ-keṇ, ne ṭolaren daṇaḡṛi parted miad mena, so many *paṛia* cloths did they (their parents) give them, that every marriageable girl in this hamlet has got one.

paṛia lahaṛaga Nag. **paṛia laṛaga** Has. sbst., a woman's waist cloth, 3 cubits 1 span long and 2 cubits broad, with a span-broad border of full-tinted coloured lines at one of the broad sides.

paṛia-malhan Nag. **paṛia-manal** Has. sbst., the var. of *Dolichos lablab* sometimes called *Dolichos purpureus*, Lour. ; *Papilionaceae*. The whole plant is deeply tinged with red, and the legumes are of a bright reddish purple. See *desi malhan*.

paṛi-hal, **paṛi ruar** sbst., (1) the habit of taking one's revenge or of answering tricks or practical jokes by others in return, in entrd. to *baṛiṛiṇaṇḍ* which refers only to revenge : *nire paṛi-hal* kūḷ mena (2) the act : *paṛi-hal* hobajana. The epd. is not used as prd ; the two parts are disjoined.

paṛi-ha-p-al (1) sbst., (a) the above habit as common between several people : *apere paṛi-ha-p-al* ciulaḍ aloka tain. (b) the above act, mutually : *apere paṛi-ha-p-al* ciulaḍ aloka hoḷaḡ. (2) adj., with *horo*, a person with the above habit : *nī kenteḍ paṛi-ha-p-al* horoge.

paṛika sbst., a buffalo calf less than 3 months old. Occurs only in the proverb : *kunṭa bidakana*,

paṛika inuṛatana, the calf frisks around the post to which it is tied, i.e., as long as their father is alive, children must have no concern ; children lead a happy life when their father and mother live and are not separated.

paṛi-paṛi var. of *paṛapaṛi*.

paṛi-pasiri (Sad.) jingle of *paṛi*, syn. of *paṛapaṛi*.

paṛi-ruar syn. of *paṛi-hal*.

***paṛo** sbst., (1) a medicinal powder extracted from the stalked tubers of *Cureuma Amada*, Roxb., *Scitamineae*, (see under *duṇḍul saṛaga*). A pitcherful of tubers are boiled in water. This water is strained and evaporated until it leaves a dry, hard and white residue. This being powdered is the *paṛo* sold in the shops and markets. Some contradict this and say that it is obtained by crystallization. A number of Mundas manufacture it and sell it to the Hindu merchants. The Mundas use it against gravel stone. A paste of *paṛo* and juice of the plant is mixed with fresh cool water in the proportion of a tea spoonful for a glass. This the patient drinks as much as he can. (2) the plant from which this powder is extracted.

paṛoḥ I. sbst., paddy sheaves stacked on the threshing floor and awaiting threshing. They are put on end and leaning on each other in from one to three layers : *paṛoḥre* liṇa dūtam.

II. adj., syn. of *paṛoḥakan*, with *baba*, same meaning : *piṛoḥ* baba gumatana entabōki.

III. trs., thus to stack paddy sheaves *bîba paroştope* ; *baba begar rîrote paroşlere* *hurîa dinre bubusamoa*, if the paddy sheaves are not dry when stacked, the grains get slightly musty in a few days.

paroş-o p. v., thus to be stacked : *baba paroşoki*.

pa-n-a-roş vrb. n., the amount thus stacked : *panaroşke* *paroşkeda*, *kolomre kâ soaştana*, they have let the paddy sheaves accumulate so much on the threshing floor that there is not room enough for them.

parpădîa, parpăt, parăpădîa, parăpăt (Sad.) onomatop., I. sbst., the sound of a long fish or of a snake beating the surface of the water with its tail : *ne ikirre garăbia kăre marăa hai menăia*, *hola apisa parpăt aîumlena*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning : *parpăt sarim aîumla ci* ?

III. trs. or intrs., thus to beat the water : *dă miad hai oimac parpătla* ; *dăre hai parpătleda*.

parpăta-n, *parpăt-en* rflx. v., same meaning : *solehaiko purăsako parpătenu*.

parpădîa-o p. v., (1) of water, thus to be beaten : *dă parpătlena*. (2) imprsl., of such a beating, to take place : *dăre parpătlena*.

IV. adv., with or without the aff. *ange, ge, oge*, also *parpădtaken* (once), *parpădtakenparpădtaken* and *parpădtaleka* (repeatedly), modifying *sari, hărsa, rika, aîumo*.

par-par var. of *parapara*.

păr-păr (Sad. *pharphar*) onomatop.,

I. sbst., a rattling noise a rapid

succession of sharp clattering sounds : *arilă parpăr aîumjancîia eonjana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning

III. trs. caus., of nature, to cause, v. gr. hail, to rattle : *arile parpăr-jada*.

IV. intrs., to rattle : *aril parpăr-jada* (or *parpărjtana*).

parpăr-o p. v., to be caused to rattle : *aril parpărjtana*.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, oge, tîn, tange*, modifying *uîu, aril, rika, aîumo*, : *aril pîrpăr aîumjtana*.

parpăt, parăpăt var. of *parpătla*.

parăo, parăo var. of *parîrap*.

parşia-daru syn. of *garăhesel*.

paru (Sad.) I. sbst., a shout interrupting at intervals a *leko* song : *parudo* *purăsa saaginăteo aîumoa*, such a shout can often be heard from a distance. As the *leko* dances have probably been introduced from the Oraons, so the term *paru* is probably derived from the Oraon *pîra*, song. In the following couplet, the second line is a *paru*.

Nă kûri jătaratiă, guđulu rûđura
menăte (bis).

Lelelele leleré ! haeré !

Nă kûri lăndia kûri, nă kûri
jătaratiă (bis).

This woman goes to see the fair, though there is millet to be husked. Look at her ! Alas ! This woman is a lazy one, she goes to see the fair.

II. intrs., thus to shout : *parujadako*.

paru-n rflx. v., thus to shout : *durăape hurîajada, purătepe parun-*

pās

lana.

paru-u p. v., imprsl., of such a shout, to be uttered : *apisā paru-lana.*

pa-n-aru vrb. n., the volume of such a shout : *panaru paru-lana, tala gañdi paromrenko rañiko añmakeda,* they interspersed their *leko* song with such shouts that [people half a league away heard them.

pās (from the English *pass*) I. sbst., (1) syn. of *lañsan*, a licence or permit : *bandukurā pās mena-taqa.* (2) a successful examination : *oko pāse omakada?* What examination did he pass? *apisae intian-jana, enreo pās kā hobajan i,* he went up for the examination thrice, but never passed; *iniā pās añunte kūhle sukujana,* we were much pleased at the success of his examination. (3) fig., the perfect acquisition of an art : *leldo jālekae lelea, mendo cañlijā lelrā pās kaē namakada,* he dabs in divination, but is not reliable.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, generally in connection with a standard or degree, a person who has passed an examination, also used as adj. noun : *pās hoṛoko apea iskulre mañtara-kana ci begar pāske?* Are the masters in your school qualified or not?

III. trs., (1) to pass an examination : *apardom pāskele ci?* Hast thou passed the examination in the upper primary? (2) to prepare smb. successfully for an examination : *ciminā celakom pāskeḍkoa?* How many of thy pupils passed

pasa

their examination? (2) to pass an examinee : *cimin hoṛo pāskeḍkoa* or *cimin hoṛo pāskeḍkoa?* How many did he pass and how many did he pluck? (1) fig., to acquire an art perfectly : *ne hoṛo naēal bai pāsṭada,* he is clever in making ploughs.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to pass an examination : *ne iskulāte puri-geko pāsṭana* (or *pāsṭana*).

pās en rflx. v., to study so as to pass one's examination : *apisae kam pāsējana, nā lo siṃmejā,* this is the third time thou failest, I advise thee to give it up and become a cultivator.

pās-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : *intiādo pāsjana*; *iniā itute ḡel hoṛo celako pāsjana*; *api hoṛodo kako pāsjana,* three were plucked; *amdo durārem pāsakana,* thou art famous for thy knowledge of songs; *Salihaturen hoṛoko kulāḡreko pās-jana,* the people of Salihatu are notorious for changing themselves into tigers; *kumbūre pāsakanḡolḡ alope kupulea,* do not intermarry with a family notorious for theft.

pa-n-ās vrb. n., the number of those who pass their examination : *pinās-ko pāsjana, apihi-sire mōrē hoṛo bāri kako dañijana,* so many passed that out of sixty only five failed.

V. interjection, used in playing hockey : *pass on the ball!*

pasa Nag. (Or. *pasā*, projecting knob at the back of an axe; H. *phāsi*, a noose) syn. of *kuḡlambḡ*, *hakebḡ*, I. sbst., the ring of a hoe

pasa

or axe, by which it is fixed to the handle : ne kuđira *pasa* huđiaġe.

II. trs., (1) to forge iron into such a ring : ne mered *pasame*. (2) to fit a hoe or axe with such a ring : ne kuđido huđiaġee *pasakedu*.

pasa-q p. v., corresp. meanings.

pas I. adj., syn. of *pizriakana* : *pasa* kanġarar, janakoina halanala.

II. trs., to throw, or let fall, smth. on the ground so that it breaks, or bursts, to pieces : kanġaram *pasala*.

III. trs. caus., to cause smth. to go to pieces by itself : caġupe *pisakeda*, mođ piđi bala enare dape dōġirikedu, you have caused the pitcher to go to pieces. How could it be otherwise? You have left water stand in it for a whole week?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to go to pieces by itself : gamada tōtanloġe kâ rapaakan caġuko *pisatana* (or *pasatana*), the dried but not yet baked pitchers go to pieces the moment they are touched by the rain.

pasa-q p. v., (1) to be thrown, or let fall, or fall, on the ground so as to break to pieces : miađ kanġara daruâte *pisajana*, a jack fruit has fallen from the tree and burst to pieces on the ground. (2) to go to pieces by itself : nađa caġure apimâleka da dōġirijanre *pisagra* boro mena, if one lets stand water for 2-3 days in a new earthenware pitcher, the latter may go to pieces ; tōpguli *pisatana*, sirmare kâre kotare poġaġaroa, enġaête toġelekage senoa, a shell bursts in the air or wherever it hits, and the pieces are thrown

about like rifle balls.

pasâka, paska I. sbst., mark, left on the ground by birds scratching for food : ne *pisakdo* ġareako, ci citiriko?

II. trs., (1) of birds, to scratch the ground in search of food : ne ġitildo ġareako *pisikakedu*. (2) of birds, to unearth smth. in searching for food : manalia roala simko *pasâkakedu*, ađ saruia roala, do sukuri uġulkeda. (3) of people, to scrape together or push aside, with the foot.

pisâka-n rflx. v., same meanings : harkope, jonra simko *pisâkintana*.

pasâka-q p. v., corresp. meanings : ne simte isu eġ *pasâkajana*.

pa-n-asîka vrb. n., the amount of thus scratching : *pinasîka* *pasâkajana*, roalen hita miađ rađi kâ omon-jana.

pasâka-asulen, paska-asulen rflx. v., occurs in the saying : otesândo nutumra mena, maralekale *pasâka-asulentana*, we have scarcely any fields, we eke out a living by selling things gathered from the jungles.

pasâka-nam, paska-nam trs., of birds, to find smth. by scratching the ground.

pisâkanam-q p. v., to be found by birds scratching the ground.

Pasâka-poroġ, Paska-poroġ sbst., Easter Sunday.

pasâkaġ, pasâkaġia, paskaġ, paskaġia (Sad. *phaskaġ, phaskaġia*; Gr. *phas-kat*) (1) syn. of *landpanl*. (2) in jest, syn. of *beda, bedabaġa*.

pasâkauġura, paska-uġura trs., of birds, to unearth smth. in scratching the ground.

pasal-pasal

pasakaururua-q p. v., to be unearthed | by birds scratching the ground.

pasal-pasal I. adj., with *pusäri*, *kasua*, skin eruptions so itchy as to induce one to scratch oneself continually : *pasal/pasal kasua namakäia*. Also used as adj. noun : *pasalpasal namakäia*, ranutaibe.

II. trs., to scratch part of one's body, or eruptions, continually : *kasua namakäia*, enamente maëtae *pasal/pasaljuda* ; *kasuae pasalpasal-jada*.

III. intrs., same meaning : entare seta *pasalpasalkena*, jätape, sweep that spot where the dog has been scratching itself continually.

pasalpasal-en rflx. v., same meaning : *sikutäiako cinaä*, bñe *pasal-pasalentana* ; *kasuae pasalpasalentana*.

pasalpasal-q p. v., of eruptions or part of the body, to be scratched continually.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pasal-leka*, *pasalken/pasalken*, (1) modifying *rikan*, *gotqn*, scratching continually. (2) fig., modifying *kami*, never to remain idle, but when tired of one work, begin at once another ; to rest from one work by doing another. • •

pasa-mereḍ sbst., a piece of rectangular bar iron, 2" broad, 1½" thick, long enough to forge out of it the head and neck (ring and joint) of a hoe, as bought by the blacksmiths from the merchants. The other pieces of imported iron thus bought are : *pāl-mereḍ*, for plough-

pasandi

shares, 2" broad, 1" thick ; *saborome-reḍ*, for crowbars, round bar iron, 1½" diam. ; *halkamereḍ* round bar iron, ½" thick, (the four preceding going also under the common name of *dākmereḍ*) ; and *eakimereḍ*, for hoe blades, sheet iron, a span and 2" broad, about ½" thick. All these pieces are cut off, to the required length, at the time of sale.

pasandi, **pasindi** (P. *pasand*, choice, approbation) 1^o I. sbst., (1) agreeableness to smth. : *nekan kamire aiñä pasandi banoa*. (2) syn. of the vrb. n., a proposal.

II. adj., with *kaji*, syn. of *pasandi-plekan*, to which one can agree : *pasandi kajido miado kao kajikeda*.

III. trs., (1) to agree to smth. : *en kajidoko pasandikeda ci?* (2) generally with intrs. afxs, to be pleased with smth. : *ne lijam pasandikena* (or *pasandikeda*) ?

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be agreed to : *ne kaji kã pasanditana* (or *pasanditana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel pleased with : *ne celaä itun pasandijäñä*, I am pleased with his work at school ; *sukurijilu kã pasandirñä*, I do not like pork ; *tisia jikã pasandijäñä*, I feel unwell to-day.

pasandi-n rflx. v., to agree to smth. : *ne kuři kam pasandinjanredo ammente dutamgera hokaä*, if thou do not agree to (marry) this woman, I shall stop making a match for thee. *pasandi-q* p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : *kaji kã pasandijana* ; *gäkiko isuko hijutana*, mendo ne baraëa kudlam miaḍ raṭi kã

pasandi

pasandi

pasanditana, there are would-be buyers enough, but no hoe of this blacksmith pleases them. (2) to feel pleased with: ne lija kam *pasanditanredo* aia aua, ețale kiriaamea.

pa-n-asandi vrb. n., the amount of agreement: apeș kajire *panasandit* (or *pasandii*) *pasandijana*, miaș rați kie ujurkeda, he agreed so much that he refused not even one of your proposals.

2^o I. sbst., discrimination, (a) the act: nea asal samărom ci kâ leltre *pasandi* kâ hijutana, senegelrebu lagașea, one cannot see by mere sight whether this is truly gold, let us try it by fire; kușijutakoe jombara, enamente iniș monre țaukage *pasandi* kâ hijua, ețanișă cașlijana idișka, he eats often what has been touched in some way by the lips of his wife, he is not clear-sighted in divination, let us consult somebody else; arhiș nûkâda, jetan silha nâ alope kulișă, *pasandi* kâ hijua, do not ask his advice now, he has been drinking liquor and cannot judge. (b) the faculty; discernment: kumuraș *pasandi* iniștare kûh menă, he is very clever in explaining dreams; amaș medre *pasandi* banoa ci? Is there no discrimination in thy eyes? Canst thou not see the difference between one thing and another?

II. adj., with *hoșo*, syn. of *pasandi* *dari hoșo*, discerning, perspicacious, clearheaded, judicious.

III. trs., (1) to examine; to judge: mar ne kerabu *pasandilia*, ente

gonoșbu kulikoa, come let us first examine the buffalo, afterwards we shall ask them its price. (2) to examine or read the signs in divination: cașlijana *pasandiale*n, mundi-tadredom, consult the rice grains for us if thou knowest how to do it. (3) to think over: mar, iniș kaji *pasandilem*, enka hobadarioa ci kâ? Come, think it over, is what he says possible or not? (4) to understand and explain a dream; to realize smb.'s connexion with one's dream: iniș kumuișă *pasandikeda*; kumuteșă *pasandikija*, en hoșo goșojă. (5) to discern smb.'s identity; to see or guess who he is: nîdo oko hoșo? kaina *pasandijia*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be discerned or understood from what is said, seen or heard, to be discerned by reflexion, by a dream, by divination: kajite (lelte, aiunte, urute, kumute, cașlijante) jetanaș kâ *pasanditana* (*pasanditana*).

pasandi-n rflx. v., (1) same meanings as the trs., the d. os. being expressed. (2) to discern oneself; to examine one's qualification: *pasandinme*, ne kamim dari ci kâ? See thyself whether thou art able to do this work.

pasandi-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) meaning of the intrs.

pa-n-asandi vrb. n., (1) the amount of examining; the clear-sightedness of reflexion: kerado *panasandiko* *pasandijia*, moș ganșă hobajanre menăkogoș, they examine the buffalo so much that after an hour they are

still at it; *pansuandī* pasandila, inia kaji toṭekedlekaḡe telenā, he has thought it out so well that what he said went straight to the mark. (2) the act of examining or trying to discern: *misa panasandite* bonḡa kae picalenā, mendo barsare. V. adv., with the afxs. *te*, *leka*, modifying *kaji*, *uluḡ*, after thoughtful reflexion.

pasara, pasaraḡa (Sad.; P. *pāsang*, a weight) I. (1) abs. n., inequality in weight of the scales or of the arms of a balance: inia dandire *pasaraḡado* banoa, danditae kaṭaakana enamente isu hoṛoko bedaṭtana, the two arms of his balance are of equal weight but one is shorter than the other and thus many people get cheated; *pasaraḡa* goṭtam (or maraṭtam), destroy the inequality in weight by putting the required quantity of (generally) gravel in the scale on the lighter side; *pasaraḡa* okosare menā? Where is the inequality? i.e., which is the lighter side? (2) sbst., (a) the gravel thus put: *pasaraḡa* dōtape, put correcting gravel; *pasaraḡa* alom ocqea, leave the correcting gravel in the scale. (b) a balance with one side lighter than the other: *pasaraḡate* alom tulaea.

II. adj., (1) with *dandi*, the beam of a balance with arms unequal in weight; in contrd. to *kaṭa dandi*, a beam with arms equal in weight but one shorter than the other, and *ṭara* (or *ṭari*) *dandi*, a beam with arms equal in weight and length

when the balance is empty, but with a twine hole not perpendicular. (The rudimentary balances in use in the markets consist of a beam suspended over the end knot of a string which passes through a hole in the middle): *pasaraḡa* danditee bedaḡpea ci kaṭa dandite? (2) with *dali* scales unequal in weight; a scale which is lighter than the other. (3) with *ruguḡ*, gravel put it one of the scales to make the sides equal in weight.

III. trs., to destroy the equality in weight of the sides of a balance: aīnā tulaḡalido dā *pasaraḡakela*, water has destroyed the equality in weight of my scales. (The scales are generally made of plaited bamboo strips); ne tula cilkatepe *pasaraḡakela*?

pasaraḡa p. v., corresp. meaning: ne tula tarasā lumte *pasaraḡajana*.

pa-n-asara vrb. n., the extent of inequality in weight: tulado *panasaraḡa* *pasaraḡajana*, tarasare miḡ kanoa dōlereō kā barabarioa.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *bai*, *baḡaḡ*, *ṭarika*, *leḡ*.

pasaraḡi, pasaraḡi (Sad.) cfr. *gucundi*, *gucara*, I. sbst., (1) a fire of one or several burning tree stumps. (syn. of *duṭuseṇḡel*) or pieces of bole (syn. of *muṭuseṇḡel*): apca ḡuṭure *pasaraḡi* menā ci ēṛḡjana? Is the fire of lighted stumps still burning in your watch shed or did it go out? (2) the stumps thus burning: ḡuṭure apia *pasaraḡi* menā, goṭa nidaḡḡa *seṇḡel taṭna*. (3) stumps destined

pasaõ

to be burned thus : *tisnado pasiggi dârtiña*, hundilenado soben cabajana. (1) vrb. n., same as *panasagi*.

II. adj., (1) with *setgel*, such a fire. (2) with *dufu*, such stumps.

III. trs., (1) thus to make a fire : senageldole *pasiggitada*. (2) thus to burn stumps : *dufuko pasiggiŋpe*.

IV. intrs., to make such a fire : *guñreko pasiggitada*.

pasasagi-n rflx. v., same meaning : holadœ dundula, kûhle *pasasaginjana*, yesterday the sky was overcast, we made a big fire of stumps.

pasasagi-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of such a fire to be made : *guñre hola kûh pasiggiteno*.

pa-n-asasagi vrb. n., the bigness of such a fire : *panasasagile* (or *pasasagile*) *pasasagila*, goŋa nida rabata kale jomkeda, we made such a big fire of stumps that throughout the night we did not suffer from cold.

pasaõ var. of *phasasõ*.

pasaparu, *pasaparua*, *pasapurua* vars. of *parapasu*.

pasq-pasq, *pesq-pesq* Nag. syn. of *jegodpegod*.

pasar (Sad. ; H. *pasar* grazing the cattle at dusk or at night) trs. or intrs., to drive out the cattle in the morning : *uriko pasarkom* ; *jinaõ aiaŋge pasartana*.

pasar-en rflx. v., same meaning : *tisnado am pasarenme*.

pasar-q p. v., corresp. meaning : *uriko pasarakana*.

pasarte adv., modifying *senq*, to go away driving out the cattle in the morning. It may be used intrsly.

pasāri

with inserted prnl. sbj. : *aputedo pasartijjana*.

pasāra var. of *pasra*.

pasaraõ (II. *pasārū*) I. trs., to unfold ; to spread : *lija jetere pasaraõtam* ; *catar pasaraõtam* (or *sartaltam*), open the umbrella ; *ne kaji hature pasaraõtam*, spread this news in the village.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be spread : *tisiagapado disumre mari pasaraõtana* (or *pasaraõakana*).

pasaraõ-n rflx. v., (1) to spread smth. *tisiagapa miad dondo kaji disumreko pasaraõntana*, at present they spread a foolish message over the country. (2) to spread themselves : *piŋire uriko pasaraõnjana*.

pasaraõ-q p. v., to be unfolded, to be spread.

pa-n-asaraõ vrb. n., the extent of spreading : *urikodo panasaraõko pasaraõnjana*, goŋa birko dâŋâbaratana, the cattle have dispersed so far that they roam all over the forest.

pasāraõ, *pasraõ* IIas. (1) var. of *pasaraõ*. (2) var. of *asdraõ* Nag. but not used in the last of its passive meanings.

pasāri var. of *pasiri*.

pasāri, *pasēri* (II. *pasērī*) I. sbst., (1) also *pasārimetel*, a 5 sers weight : *pasāri omalem surgujale tulakŋtea*. (2) five sers in weight : *pasāri cauli omaitape*. As prd. it is used with a prefixed nl. Note the cpd. *ŋakapasāri*, to sell at the rate of 5 sers in the rupee.

II. trs. or intrs., (1) to weigh a commodity in one or several quantities of 5 sers : *upunpasārikedam*,

pasāra

orq misa tulatam, thou hast weighed only 4 times 5 sers, weigh it once more. (2) after thus weighing, to give smb. one or several quantities of 5 sers: cañliia mod-pasārikka, I weighed and gave him 5 sers of husked rice. (3) in weighing, thus to put one or several quantities of 5 sers into a recipient: ne tñakire cañliiko bar-pasāriakada.

pasāri-n rlx. v., to weigh for oneself one or several times 5 sers of a commodity: purādo kam godāria, cañli turuipasārinne, thou canst not carry much on thy pole, weigh 6 times 5 sers.

pasāri-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pasāra, pasra (Sad.) I. sbst., also pasārababa, the form of wild rice, *Oryza sativa*, Lign.; fatua, Prain; Gramineae, that grows in cultivated low rice fields, in cntrd. to *bir-baba*, the form that grows in marshy places. It is an annual herb with long-awned ears. It is the bane of the low fields as it grows faster than the cultivated rice and smothers it. On this account it is called its enemy and poisoner, *babaraq bairi*, *babaraq najom*. It is very deciduous, one grain falling off as soon as the next ripens, so that it is difficult to rid a field once infected.

The grains are gathered as much as possible, and are eaten like other rice. The Mundas regard it as cultivated rice returning to the wild state, and say that in fields

pasāra

hitherto uninfected, it arises from seeds of cultivated rice. The people around Bandgaon have learned to recognize the young plants, and weed them.

The look of the grain is not uniform; it is called *loṣṇapasāra*, *karārīpasāra* or *gorāpasāra*, according to the kinds of rice it resembles: apea loṣṇare pasāra mena ei banoa? Ne sirma pasāra namkedlea, hambal babado bariagile potomkeda; pasārababako (or pasārako) geletanlege begiriipe.

II. adj., (1) with *baba*, cultivated rice grains mixed with wild rice grains: pasāra babado hita kabu dō a. (2) with *loṣṇa*, a field infected with wild rice: pasāra loṣṇa kabu herjetea, acaraoka.

III. trs. caus., to cause a field thus to get infected: kiria hitate ne loṣṇape pasārakeda, sida kā taikena.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of cultivated rice, to return to the wild state: bugin babage pasāratana, pasārarā hitado kā herqtana. (2) of a field, to prove infected by wild rice: ne loṣṇa janaṣsirma pasāratana (or pasāraqtana).

pasāra-n rlx. v., in jest, of a field (personified), to cover itself with wild rice: ne loṣṇa janaṣsirmae pasārautana, niuladobu roaca.

pasāra-q p. v., (1) prsl., of a field, to get or prove infected by wild rice: kiria hitate ne loṣṇa pasārajana. (2) imprsl., of wild rice, to grow in a field: badi, caḍra orq gorakore kā, mendo ikir loṣṇare pasāraoa.

pasāra

pa-n-asāra vrh. n., the extent to which a field gets overrun with wild rice: *alea loōnado panasāra pasārajana*, I. bugin babado aḍcabašana.

pasāra, *pasra* Has. Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *lōt* Has. *lāp* Nag., a palm-ful.

pasāra-ili, *pasra-ili* sbst., beer brewed from wild rice.

pasāra-maṇḍi, *pasra-maṇḍi* sbst. cooked wild rice.

pasāra-pandil, *pasra-pandil* syn. of *anjilipāsāra*, collective noun, palm-fuls, handfuls, etc., of grain given to smb. as a help by one or several persons: *balare pasārapandil goṭa-hatu hagako deṭagakiṇa*.

pase var. of *phase*.

pase-ṭonḍom Has. syn. of *sarkusi* Nag. in entrd. to *pasera-ṭonḍom*, a running knot.

pasi Has. var. of *phase*.

pasiar (Sad.; Or. *phasīyār*) syn. of *ṭeṇḍ*, *ṭeṇḍe*, I. abs. n., malice, vexatiousness, trickishness, trickery: *ne haṇamre pasiar kūh menā*; *pasiar-tege tisaṇa paṇcāit kao hijujana*, it is only to vex us that he did not come to the panchayat to-day. II. adj., (1) with *kujī*, *kami*, (a) a trick, a malicious or vexatious action: *pasiar kaji alom heḍaoa*, do not take to trickery. Also used as adj. noun: *niā pasiar lete kani sukujana*. (b) sometimes, a tricky joke; a playful trick: *pasiar-tegeṇa enkaleda*. (2) with *hoṇo*, (a) a trickster, a vexatious or malicious person: *nido kenteḍ pasiar hoṇo*; *ne haṇam kūbe pasiaṇa*. Also used as adj. noun: *nī janaḍren pasiar-ge*.

pasir

(b) sometimes, one who plays tricky jokes.

III. trs., to fool smb.; to play smb. a trick: *puragee pasiarkeḷlea*.

IV. intrs., to be actually tricky: *tisindo puragee pasiantana*; *aiṇḷo alom pasiaṇa*.

pasiar-en rflx. v., same meaning: *enka alom pasiaṇena*.

pa-p-asiar repr. v., to play tricks to each other: *pipasiartanakiṇa*, *musiaḍin nikiare gopoḍ hobaoa*.

pasiar-ḡ p. v., (1) to be actually tricky: *enka alom pasiaroa*. (2) to become a trickster: *en hoṇodo puragee pasiarjana*. (3) when clear from the context, to be fooled, to be played a trick: *puragele pasiarjana*.

V. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *te*, modifying *kaji*, *kami*, *rika*, *rikan*.

pasiaṇa var. of *pasuar*, used only in jest or irony.

pasindi var. of *pasandi*.

pasitagi var. of *pasatagi*.

pasir I. adj., with *la*, *losod*, *seṇḡel*, syn. of *pasirtan*, spattered water or mud; sparks: *pasir seṇḡelte lija lōjana*. Also used as adj. noun: *koṭetan japaree taikena pasirtee ṭojana*.

II. trs., (1) to spatter water or mud, to cause sparks to 'fly off': *losodem pasirjada*. (2) to bespatter; to cause sparks to fly on smb.: *losodem* (or *losodtem*) *pasirjadḷlea*. (3) to cause what one pours on a hard surface to scatter much: *baba puram pasirjada*, *latarnṇote atureme*, thou scatterest the paddy very much in winnowing it, hold the van some-

what lower. (4) fig., in poetry, to sow.

III. intrs., (1) first and third meaning of the trs.: *puram pasirjadu*. (2) in the df. prst., of water or mud, to be spattered; of water, to fly off in spray; of fire, to fly off in sparks: *senagel pasirtana*.

pasir-en rfx. v., to bespatter oneself or others; to cause sparks to fly on oneself or others: *gota lija losodem pasirenjana*; *ale alom pasirena*, losodre mârîte paromme, do not bespatter us, walk quietly through the mud.

pasir-2 p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs., and 2nd meaning of the intrs.

pa-n-asir vrb. n., the extent of spattering, etc.: *dobara adado pana-sir pasirjana*, *gota lijaina lumjana*, the water of the pond got spattered about so much that my whole cloth is wet.

IV. adverbial affix in the cpds. *dal-pasir*, to spatter water by beating it; *terpasir*, to spatter water by throwing stones; *otepasir*, of fire, to crackle and send off sparks; *kotepasir*, to beat hot iron so that the sparks fly about; to beat aloe leaves in order to free the fibre, spattering the sap.

• *pasir-bara* trs. or intrs., to sow thinly: *ibilgedo alom herea, juleka pasirbaratam*.

pasire poetical form of *pasir*, (1) to spatter or bespatter, parallel of *notaze* (*otaze*). (2) to sow, parallel of *here* (*her*):

Sitad dura ciga karatade losod,

Sitad durategeia notânelenâ.

Sitad dura ciga karatade losod,

Karatad losodetera pasirelen.

O my parents, in ploughing I got covered with dust; when mixing the mud with the levelling plank in the field, it bespattered me.

Nokoeja, barea, heretad masuri?

Heretad masuri?

Cimatja, barea, pasiretad kalare;

Pasiretad kalare?

O my brother, who has sown the lentils? Who has sown the field-peas?

* *pasiri*, *pasiri-dasi*, *pasiri*, *pasiri-dasi* (Sad. ; Or. *pasiri*) cfr. *goalidasi*, I. sbst., (1) a contract by which, for a season, one ploughs two days for another, and one for oneself with the other's team: *urikotaina barakoa, paratolare pasiriri namkeda*. (2) a contract by which smb. helps a blacksmith two days in his work, the blacksmith working for him on the third day; or a contract by which one helps the blacksmith three days, and gets for his wages the iron obtained on the third day. (3) a man working for another under this contract: *miad pasirile namana*.

II. trs., to engage such a workman: *môre arafa uriko menakoa, orare aia eskar siqni menaina*, enamente upun horoina *pasiritadkhoa*.

III. intrs., to work for another under this contract: *uritam mîado bangairedo jaelo pasirime* (or *pasiriime*).

pasiri-n rfx. v., same meaning.

pasiri-2 p. v., to become another's

pasi-ṭonḍom

workman, under these conditions : *pasṭidasiakanaiṭ*.

pasi-ṭonḍom Has. syn. of *sarkusi* Nag.

paska and derivatives, vars. of *pasāka* and derivatives.

Paska-poroḥ var. of *Pasākaporoḥ*.

paskaṭ, paskaṭia vars. of *pasākaṭ, pasākaṭia*.

pasra, pasāra (Sad.; Or. *pasāṭ*, a blacksmith's implements) 1^o I. sbst., (1) a blacksmith's forge; the place where a brasier (*teṇṭera, malaṇa*) makes his bowls, armlets, etc.: ne pāl ṭapuakana *pasārate* idīme, this ploughshare is blunt, take it to the smithy. (3) the act of a blacksmith working in his forge: *pasāra* hokajana, the blacksmith has stopped forging for to-day. II. intrs., of the blacksmith, to work in his forge: *baraḍo* tisina kae *pasārakeda*; *baraḍ* hola kaḍḍajana, tisinae *pasāratana*.

pasra-n rflx. v., same meaning: *baraḍ* nimirdo kaḍ *pasārantana*.

pasra-p p. v., imprsl., of the blacksmith's work in the forge, to take place: tisina *pasārapredo* pāl koṭṭrikaeme.

pa-n-asra vrb. n., the length of a blacksmith's work in the forge: *baraḍo* *panasrae* *pasrakeda*, siagi tur dipiliāte tikingtanre enane hokajana, the blacksmith was busy in his forge so long that he stopped only about noon.

2^o I. sbst., generally *ilipasāra*, a licensed or unlicensed rice beer shop, in entrd. to *ulidokān, aliḡo-āw*, a licensed one: *kupul* hiju'ena,

pasua

oraḍo ili kā taikena, *pasāraūte* upun gandarale kaṭiḷa.

II. trs., to offer rice beer for sale: *ilido* oko *oraḍeko* *pasāraakada*? *tisina* pūṭite kae, ili *pasāratana*.

pasra-n rflx. v., same meaning: *ili* nimirdo kae *pasārantana*.

pasra-p p. v., corresp. meaning: no hature ili *pasāraoa* ci?

pa-n-asra vrb. n., the amount of beer offered for sale, or the number of people offering it: *panasārako* *pasārakeda*, sobenkoḡ ili *barabarite* kā *akiriṭṭebajana*.

pasra-ili, pasāra-ili sbst., rice beer offered for sale in a licensed or unlicensed shop, or bought there: *kale* akiḍkeda, neado *pasārailiḡe*.

pasra-jojo, pasra-kaṇṭaṇa, pasra-uli, etc., vars. of *pasāra-jojo*, etc., sbst., a tamarind, jack or mango tree, etc., under which a blacksmith has his open air forge.

pasra-mereḍ, pasāra-mereḍ sbst., rare syn. of *ko'ḡemereḍ*, forged iron, in entrd. to *dulmereḍ*, cast iron.

pasra-seṭaḡel, pasāra-seṭaḡel sbst., the forge fire: *pasāraseṭaḡelrenṭ* jiruhkena, I warmed myself at the fire of the smithy.

pasra and derivatives, vars. of *pasāra* and derivatives, in both meanings.

pasru var. of *pasāru*.

pastāḥ, pastāo vars. of *pactāḥ*.

pasu var. of *pasāru*, used only as adj. qualifying proper nouns.

pasua Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *rukara* Has.

pasua I. adj., with *jō, āṇi, bari, hesṭ, kakāsa, koṭaṭ, loa*, etc., of the

pašur

fruit of any kind of fig tree, nearly ripe, i.e., not yet wrinkled and shrunk. It corresponds to *pakarā* for other fruit, and *gadar* for pulses. Also used as adj. noun : ne hon *pašurako* mođ tupaē gođtada.

pašur-q p. v., of figs, to become nearly ripe : *pašurakan* hesako alope godea, jaromutaraka.

II. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *rikaq*, *lelq*. (2) with the afxs. *te*, *tege*, modifying *jom* : hesa kūh jōlena, *pašurtege* honko jomkedu.

pašur syn. of *padu*, but used preferably of the pawing of large quadrupeds, as horses and cattle, and not used like *paly* as syn. of *gonba*, *pugōro*, to dig the ground with the fore paws.

*Note the superstitious belief : *kepa uri kiriatane*, *dūh auri opomre*; *uri pašurkere kiriatani gojoa*, burumjanredo *uri gojoa* ; *dukikere kiriatani barakaīt kā hobaoa* ; *ikeredo hobaoa*, when buying cattle, before the transaction is concluded by the seller giving a plant of couch-grass to the buyer, if the animal paws the ground, it is an omen of death for the buyer, but if it lays itself down, it will die itself ; if the animal makes water the buyer's crops will be bad ; but if it dungs they will be good.

pašur-kofoa I. sbst., the act of cattle pawing the ground in front of augury observers : *kuri lelle senqtan taikena*, *pašurkofoa* lelkeđeile rūrajana.

II. trs., of cattle, to affect augury

pašuru

observers with this omen : *sānda pašurkofoakeđleu*.

pašurkofoa-q p. v., corresp. meaning : *pašurkofoajanale*, enamento *kuri lelle senqtantele ruarjana*.

**pašurkofoa-ere* sbst., the omen portended by cattle pawing the ground in front of the augury observers : *pašurkofoqere* arandimente orq hatu kiriatamente eđkagea, enado *horo gojora cinage*, when cattle paw the ground before the augury observers for a marriage or for the buying of ground for a new village, this is a bad omen ; it portends death for the intended bride or bridegroom or for the buyer.

pašuru, *pašu* cfr. *patuđ* and *paređ*, I. sbst., the condition of a man or boy with uncovered private parts : *miađ bulakan horoa pašuru* lelkeđto *puragele giujana*.

II. adj., also *pašu* with *horo*, *kora*, *lon*, a man or boy who often does not cover himself decently. Also used as adj. noun even in accidental cases : he *pašuru*, *botođ* eirgaleme.

III. trs. or intrs., of a man or boy, to pull aside his loin cloth ; to uncover his private parts : *botođe* (or *lođe*) *pašurnjad* taikena, *racarego honaae duk keda*, *mendo aña ku aiumkedte etasatijana* ; *netareo pašurnuđ*, *aña ku aiumkedte kaē dukikeda* ; *miađnido kisite orq munda giurikamentee pašurnuđ*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a loin cloth, to slip aside ; of the parts, to become visible : ne hon *bēse kaē botođitunana*, *dubakanre purasa botođtae* (or *lođtae*) *pašurnutana* (or

patajara

pasiruntana).

pasiru-u rfx. v., same meaning as the trs.: kolom japaree dukikeda honaa mendeo *pasiruntanre* mana-kia; botoŋ (or loŋ) dukidipiliko *pasirunu*.

pasiru-u p. v., of the loin cloth, to slip or be pulled aside; of the parts, to be rendered or become visible.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *duh*, *help*, *rikan*, (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *botoŋ*.

patajara (Sad. *patjara* : H. *patū* and *jharan*, falling of the leaves) I. abs. n., fearfulness, inclination to fly : ne hona *patajara* ciunta hokaosa ?

II. adj., with *horo*, subject to fears : *patajara* horoko tuŋurosoŋ aŋumteo-ko boroosa. Also used as adj. noun : he *patajara*, purage cīm borojalla ?

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be subject to fears : *patajaratanæ* (or *patajarageæ*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel frightened; to be inclined to fly : *patajarakia*.

patajara-n rfx. v., to give way to fright actually or habitually : tuŋurosoŋ aŋumtee *patajaranjana*; inileka jetae alope *patajarana*.

patajara-o p. v., (1) same meaning : enka alope *patajaraoa*. (2) to become habitually subject to fear : nido puragee *patajarajana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *horoŋ*, *heŋaŋ*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaŋ* : *patajaratane* horojuna, niŋa borsate birhorako alope paroma, jān rosoŋ

pata-pata

aŋumjanre nirbageteoe daŋia, he is subject to fear, do not pass through a forest relying on his companionship, if you hear any rustling of the dry leaves he is sure to take to his heels.

pataparara, **pataparuru** Nag. (Sad. *pataputu*) syn. of *gatagariri* Has. All these words may be used also of a feeble grasp or hold on smb., as in trying to catch a thief.

pata-pata (Sad.) 1^o I. sbst., (1) diarrhoea of bullocks or buffaloes : ne kera holataŋete *patapata* nama-kia. (2) the sound of the falling dung of a bullock or buffalo with diarrhoea : gōŋaro *patapata* aŋumtana, leŋipe oko kera lāŋdultana, in the buffalo shed the sound of diarrhoea is heard, see which animal has got it.

II. trs. caus., to give diarrhoea to cattle or buffaloes : Jūncandū ŋundutundukore keraŋa bale tasaŋ *patapatakoa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of cattle or buffaloes, to have diarrhoea : baria kerakia *patapatatana*, asandurēŋ tikikeate anukiape, two buffaloes have diarrhoea give them to drink a decoction of *Careya* arborea roots.

patapata-n rfx. v., same meaning : ne hara ranule anukia, holalekado tisia kae *patapatantana*.

patapata-o p. v., (1) of the same, to get diarrhoea : bale tasaŋte ne kera-doe *patapatajana*. (2) of dung, to fall with the sound described : ne keraŋ i *patapataŋtana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs.

ange, ge, oge, tan, tange, modifying
i, *sari, oimq.*

2^o fig., in jest or displeasure, I.
sbst., a flight in fear: *tuū huahua-
hūkeḍei honkoā patapata* letera
landakeda, I laughed when I saw
the children fly in fear at the howl
of a jackal.

II. trs. caus., to make flee in fear:
senderakodo kulagarjaō *patapata-
keḷkoā.*

patapata-n rflx. v., to flee in fear:
buṛi senderape senḡtana, alope *pala-
patana*, kāre taēomjanī tuīakaan
buṛi namkiredo, goḡge asāraē, you
go to hunt a bear, do not fly in
fear, otherwise, if the wounded bear
gets hold of the one who runs
last, it means sure death.

patapata-q p. v., to get frightened
and flee: *hatigarjaōte pīṭi* hoṛoko
patapatajana.

III. adv., with or without the afxs.
ange, ge, oge, tan, tange, modifying
nir, rika, rikan.

patāra, patēra, patra sbst., a pot
or plate made of steatite: *ciminā
patāram* haḍkeda? How many stone
pots hast thou made?

patāra-diri, patēra-diri, patra-diri
sbst., steatite, pot-stone, soap-stone.

patāra-guli, patēra-guli, patra-guli
sbst., a piece or pieces of steatite
used as shot in loading a gun: *patāragulite*
kulae toṭelja, he shot
a tiger with a bullet of steatite.

patargaḍ var. of *padargaḍ.*

patāra I. sbst., (1) Has. syn. of
ḍaura Nag. a leafy branch or twig,
green or dry, in entrđ. to *patuṛa*
Nag. green or dry leaves: *aṛandi-*

koro patāṛateko bakīṛiā; *jilu* geḡ-
mente *patāra* peṭeanīpe; *ulipatāra*
baṛauīpebu ondorea. (2) Has.
Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *guḡu*, a scrub
jungle: *aleā patāṛare* apialeka
kulaēko menākoā.

II. adj., with *goṛa*, syn. of *patāṛa-
akan*, a clearance overrun again by
shrubs: *patāra* goṛado begar tonḡte
cilkabu sīā?

patāra-q p. v., (1) of a tree, to get
covered with leafy branches or
twigs: *ne* daru kñḡ *patāraakana.*
(2) of a spot, to get covered with
shrubs: *jaragoṛatabu patāṛarnar-
jana.* (3) fig., of rice and *Delichos*
biflorus plants, too luxuriant at the
expense of the grains or fruit: *babatale*
patārajana (or *lalaṣārjana*);
hoṛḡle herḡa purāḡe *patārajana* (or
buṛibḡjana).

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange,
ge*, modifying *leḡḡ, rikaḡ.* (2) with
the afx. *oge*, modifying *taīrika* (of
a clearance).

patāra-cupaḍ sbst., a leafy junglo
shrub, in entrđ. to *kitacupaḍ*, a
stemless palm; *janumcupaḍ*, a thorny
bush; *bācupaḍ*, a garden bush,
a flowerbush: *biādo* *kitacupaḍrem*
namlja ci *patāracupaḍre*?

patāra-uḍ sbst., (1) a species of
mushroom, white and edible, grow-
ing where fallen leaves are rotting.
(2) any kind of mushroom found
in the jungles, the term *bir-uḍ* not
being used.

patāri, patīri, patṛi Has. Nag.
(Sad. *patṛi*) syn. of *sartal* Has.
sbst., a flat leaf plate without turned
up edges. Such is the meaning

both in Nag. and in Has. It is also called *catākam*, *catkam* Has. *catākom*, *catkom*, Nag. (Pl. XXIII, 3) though these names denote properly two parallel flat leaves pinned together. The leaf plate with turned up edges shown on Pl. XXIII, 1, called *patāri* in Gangpur, is called *kaly* all over Has. and *khulgi* all over Nag. The flat *patāri* is used by Sadans to eat their meal from. The Mundas, except those close to Ranchi, do not make it, but sometimes, on a journey, they buy it for the same use. Constructed like *kaly*.

patēra var. of *patāra*.

pati Nag. cfr. *patiki*, syn. of *ṭeōṭ* in the meaning of a measureful of grain; not used of the vessel which serves as a measure. Note the sayings: (1) *okoṭṭa oṭare pati* (or *miḍ ṭeōṭa*) *mena* (or *aṭākṛṭana*), *inkutagedana karikoloḍbu asraēa*, for our loans of grain we count on those who have provisions. On the strength of this saying many understand *patipeṭṭepeṭṭekoa* (in the Asur legend) to mean: they have much rice. This however does not agree with the parallel phrase *mimiṭṭ miumintekoa*, which surely means: they have each one calf (not even a bullock!). The meaning intended in the legend is evidently that the Hasurs are not cultivators. In favour of the meaning: they have little rice, may be adduced also the current phrase: *nere caṭli patileka mena*, there is here about a measure of rice. One might perhaps consider

the two phrases of the legend as opposed to each other and translate them: though the Hasurs are rich, they are not cultivators. (2) *pati manira sēṛā injre mena*, he is very wise (or very cunning); as it is impossible to count the mustard seeds that are in a measureful, so one cannot form an adequate idea of his wisdom (or cunning).

pati Nag. **patia** Has. **patiaḍ**, **patiar** Nag. (Sad. *patiaek*) In Nag. *pati* is used in the 2nd and 4th meanings; *patiaḍ*, and more often, *patiar* are used only in the 1st; these terms never take an ind. o. In Has. *patia* is used in the 5 meanings; it is generally constructed with an ind. o., occasionally with a d. o.

I^o syn. of *bishās* as referring to credence, credulity or credibility. I. sbst., credence: *jipōloia hēkēkeda*, *patiando aiṇa jīre kā taikena*, as a make-believe, I assented to what he said, but I did not believe him.

II. adj, (1) with *kaji*, credible: *iniṇa mocaēte patia kajido miado kaina aiṇmakeda*. (2) with *horo*, credulous: *kā-patia horokotṭa ne kaji alom kājia*, do not tell this to incredulous people. Also used as adj. noun: *en kajim udūbaḍka ci* ?—O! *kā-patia kotṭare ci mocaia lagaea*? Didst thou tell them this?—Pooh! why should I tire my tongue with people who will not believe?

III. trs. or intrs., to believe smb. or smth. Note that the past ts. suffix *ad* loses its *a* when affixed to *patia*: *ne kaji kaina patiada* (or

patiakeda, *patiarkeda*) ; en hoŕo kaira *patiŕia* (*putiakia*, *patiarkedia*). *patiaŕ-n*, *paliar-en* Nag. rflx. v., same meaning : kae *patiarentana*.

patia-p, etc., (1) same meaning : amaŕ kaji kako *patiajana* (or *paliarjana*). (2) to be believed : amaŕ kaji kã *patiajana* ; alom udubakoa, kam *patiaoa*.

pa-n-atia vrb. n., the extent of believing : *panatiako* *patiatana*, inia miadŕ kajire raŕi kako araŕura, they believe him to such an extent that a doubt never crosses their mind.

2^o syn. of *manatiŕ* but only as regards obedience. Note the sayings : (1) holarã dal kae *patiaula* (or Nag. *patikeda*), he has not corrected the fault for which he got a thrashing yesterday. (2) ne ote kuŕlamo kae *patia* (or Nag. *kuŕido* kae *patia*), gãŕi kãre saboŕote urepe, this soil resists the hoe, dig it with pickaxes or crowbars. (3) ne ðarido jeŕeo kae *patia* (or Nag. *patia*), this spring wells up even in summer.

3^o syn. of *suku*, I. trs., to approve of smb. or smth. : Madiraẽ honkore jetae kaira *patiakedkkoa*, miadŕi kumbũrũre, miadŕi eperanaŕe oŕo miadŕi gopoŕree heãakana, I do not approve of any of Madiraẽ's children, one is a thief, another is quarrelsome, and the third is a fighter ; nekãŕicabã daŕgri kam *patiairedo*, ammente dutam oŕo kaŕiã, if thou do not approve of such a nice girl I will stop trying to make a match for thee ; amaŕ kami sobenko *patia*, everybody is pleased with thy work.

patia-p p. v., corresp meaning : inido aputeloŕ gopoŕkenŕate goŕa hatute kae *patiajana*, he was blamed by the whole village for having fought with his father.

4^o I. trs., to regard as sufficient : tala cipi ilido kae *patia* (or Nag. *patia*), moŕ cipi tala jakede moncea, he does not consider half a bowl of beer as sufficient, he stops only when he has drunk a bowl and a half ; no marciraŕ baŕaddo kaira *patiaula*, I did not find these chillies hot enough ; gel ŕaka talaŕ kae *patiaula* (or Nag. *patikeda*), saŕgiu disum nukuri ðãŕŕiŕijana, he found that his 10 Rs. wages were too small, he has gone to look for service in a far off part of the country.

II. intrs., imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning : nãge moŕ cipi ilikiã nukeda, kã *patiakeŕkiŕa* (or Nag. *patikedkŕiŕa*), npunupun ganda toŕekeŕte arkido-kãntekiã senŕjana ; gel ŕakagerã omdariamea, kã *patiameredo* (or Nag. *patimeredo*) cekaere baioa ?

patia-p, *pati-p* p. v., to be regarded as sufficient : hagako, mar ! moŕ hisi ŕaka ðandera omea, enao kã *patiaŕredoiã* cekaeãŕo ? O my brethren, come ! let me give 20 Rs. for the fine ; if this also is deemed too little, whatever am I to do ?

5^o syn. of *boro* or *giŕ*, intrs., with ind. o., (1) to fear smb. or smth. : bandun uiaŕ munŕitada, eũrinkodo kaira *patiaakoa*, I do not fear the spooks of women who died in childbirth, I know how to render them immobile ; birhatikodo senŕgelko

patiq, wild elephants are afraid of fire; aluhdipili burduludko senagel kako *patiq*, at night flying white-ants are attracted by light. (2) to be ashamed to be, or do, smth. in smb.'s presence: en candāl kuṛi kae *patiqina*, pīthorare datagrakolge landajagarkena, along the way to the market that immodest woman was not ashamed to have a bad talk with young men, though she saw me.

patiki Nag. syn. of *ṣeḥa*. Unlike *pati* it is used also for the vessel which makes the unit in measuring grain.

pati-patiki Nag. syn. of *moḥhar* ṭ-ḍa Has. one or two measures of grain.

patiri var. of *pitūri*.

patken adv., var. of *padtaken*.

patkuḍ var. of *patūkuḍ*.

Pator, Pator-Munda name given in Tamar to the Mahali-Mundas.

patra var. of *patāra*, *patēra*.

patri var. of *patāri*.

patuḍ (1) syn. of *baduṛa*, but not connoting like the latter a full freeing or spreading out of what was tied. (2) syn. of *pasūru* and *pared*.

patūkuḍ, patkuḍ (Sad.) cfr. *gariri*, I. sbst., the slipping of a lever off the weight: *patūkuḍrate* ne diri kale paḥidarjama.

II. trs. caus., to apply a lever so that it slips off the weight: *ṭari-tanre* soṭae *patūkuḍkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. pest., of a lever, to slip off the weight: *ṭari-tanre* kane soṭa *patūkuḍtana*, (or *patūkuḍotana*).

patūkuḍ-en rfx. v., same meaning as the trs. caus.: *cilkam ṭarijada?* soṭa kanem *patūkuḍentana*.

patūkuḍ-q p. v., same as the intrs.: sabōro *patūkuḍlena*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *ṭari*.

V. adverbial affix in the cpd. *ṭari-patūkuḍ*.

patula, patulum, patulur (from Engl. *pantuloon*) syn. of *janḡia*, I. sbst., pants, trousers: *patulae kirtakeda*. Shorts are called *banda patula* in entrd. to *jiliṇ patula*.

II. trs., (1) to make into trousers: *darji kajiaine*, ne lija bariac so-noka oṛo *miade patulacka*. (2) to dress a boy in trousers: ne hon *patulaṭpe*.

patula-n rfx. v., to don or wear pants: en babulo mātaḗte dhutīḥ bag:keda ade *patulurajana*; *patulumakanae*.

patula-q p. v., meanings corr sp. to the trs.

pa-n-atula vrb. n., the number of people wearing pants: *panatulumko patulumjana*, ne ṭolaren Tuṛūkuko barabarite dhutiko bagekeda.

patula-sim syn. of *mozgolsim*.

patara Nag. (Sad.) sbst., dry, or green leaves from the trees: *paturako haṭarhandūmebu jokaḍea*, gather dry leaves, we shall use them to cook our food.

pai, pāto (Sad.) (1) syn. of *hacar*, but restricted to the wooden wedges used to fix the handle of a hoe or of a woodcutter's axe, or to fix the shaft of a plough. (2) syn. of *jibia* Nag., the short cross-pieces between

the two poles (*udal*) at the front end of a *sagāri* cart.

pāṭ, **pāṭh** (Sk. *paṭh*) sbst., a lesson.

pāṭ occurs with unknown meaning in the cpd. *ritginipāṭ*.

pāṭ sbst., *Eurcroea gigantea*, Vent.; Amaryllidaceae,—a large, short-stemmed shrub with tufted, fleshy leaves, spinous at the tips, and unarmed or sparingly armed on the edges. It is found only planted at Ranchi.

paṭa I. sbst., (1) split and interlaced bamboos or saplings (of a wall, weir, fence or door), in entrd. to *jaṭi*, used only of house walls of split and interlaced bamboos: *aleḡ ha aṛiḡ paṭam lellā ci?* Hast thou seen the frame of interlaced saplings we made across the gap in the embankment of our rice field? *apeḡ duarra paṭa niralge baiakana*, the split bamboos in your door are nicely interlaced; *kantara kesed paṭa hūriteko baiḡa*. (2) the twist of the strands of a rope; a twist of twine twisted over itself: *en baḡarra paṭa ocotam*.

II. adj., syn. of *paṭakan*: *paṭa* duar, syn. of *salpiṇa duar*, a door made of interlaced split bamboos or of split *kuti* stems (*Croton oblongifolius*); *maḡra paṭa bakiri sukuriko kako uḡuldariḡ*; *paṭa baḡarge pagu mḡnoa*; *paṭa puru*, a leaf cup for drinking beer, with pins horizontal instead of vertical.

III. trs., (1) to interlace split bamboos or saplings: *aṛi haḡana opadko paṭaḡepe*; *ne maḡ outakeate*

duarre paṭaḡepe. (2) to make a door, wall, etc., with interlaced bamboos or saplings: *ha aṛi paṭaḡepe*; *ka-pāṭa banoa*, *duarle paṭatada*. (3) to twist the strands of a rope: *baḡar paṭaḡepe*. (4) to pin a leaf cup horizontally, across the rib of the leaf instead of alongside: *paṭa puru enado sakamra eḡa sirra ba-ransḡ janare carḡ lagaḡakan ilipuru*. (5) fig., syn. of *paṭeḡ*: *senjare kaṭae paṭaḡea*.

paṭa-n rfx. v., (1) same meanings: *enaraṭem paṭantana*, *duar aarira tearea!* *senjare kaṭae paṭana*. (2) of a snake, to coil itself around a branch: *kotore bir paṭantana*, *lelipe*. (5) of snakes, to twist themselves over each other: *biakina paṭaḡakana*.

pa-paṭa repr. v., (1) of two creepers or two snakes, to twist over each other: *nāṛikina papaṭaḡakana*; *biakina papaṭaḡakana*. (2) trs., to twist two ropes over each other: *ne baḡarkina papaṭaḡam* or *(paṭaṭam)*. (3) sbst., the twist of two things over each other: *en nāṛikinara pa-paṭa* (or *paṭa*) *kaeim lejaka?* (4) adj., twisted over each other: *pa-paṭa nāṛim lellā ci?*

papaṭa-n repr. rfx. v., of snakes, to twist over each other: *biakina papaṭanjana*.

paṭa-gḡ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *senjare kaṭae paṭagoa*; *senjare inia kaṭa paṭagoa*. (2) to get twisted over by a creeper. Note the superstition: *bandunāri paṭaḡakan daru ora baimente kḡ baioa*, *biakko boloa*, a tree around

the branches of which a *bandu* creeper twists, may not be used to build a house, snakes would often enter the house. (3) in connection with *sêṛā*, to become clever, experienced and, especially, cunning : *sêṛāe* (or *sêṛātee*) *paṭṭakana*, *kae bedaoa* ; *sêṛāe* (or *sêṛātee*) *paṭṭa-kana*, *jālekatee bedapegea*.

pa-n-aṭa vrb. n., (1) the tightness of interlacing ; the thoroughness of twisting : *panaṭa paṭape*, *jā cuṭu raṭi alokae parom*. (2) the act : *panaṭa kam taṅkakeda*. (3) the result : *nea okoea panaṭa* ? Who has twisted this ?

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *nīṛiṇ*, *rikan*.

paṭa (Sk. H. *paṭṭā*) I. sbst., (1) a title deed, a written document of acquisition or transfer of property. Hence the cpds. *ḍigripaṭa*, *jarpegi-paṭa*, *bhubulpaṭa*, *kiriṇṣulpaṭa*. *Tambapaṭa*, and *pitalpaṭa* are documents engraved on brass or on copper. A paper document may be called *paṭakujaj*. (2) a written license : *bandukṛa paṭae namakada* ; *ne sokhado najom sabṛa paṭae nama-kada*, this soothsayer has got a written license to catch witches. The last sentence either shows stupid credulity on the part of the Mundas or it shows that there is something wrong in certain thanas. Note the sayings : (1) *olbal kale ituana*, *alea paṭado sasandirige*, we cannot write, our burial slabs are the title deeds of our landed property, i. e., the proofs of our ownership. (2) *purna paṭako alope oṭṭea*, do not revive

old quarrels, or do not bring on the tipis old questions likely to lead to a quarrel.

II. trs. caus., (1) to cause ownership to be ascribed to one in a title deed : *hatule kiriatada*, *mendo aṛile paṭaea*. (2) often with ind. o., to cause smb. to be described as buyer or mortgagee in a written document : *apihisi ṭaka omaiame*, *ne otera paṭamea* (or *paṭamea*) ; *ne oterea paṭamea* ; *ne oteraiṛa paṭamea* ; *ne otemente kakaṛireṛa paṭamea* (or *rajaṭarinea*).

paṭa-n rflx. v., to write a document about one's transaction, or cause it to be written : *paṭanben*, *ne jūgu-redo mocate otesān opom borogea*, *disum ulṭajana*, write a deed, it is no more like formerly, property can no more be safely transferred by mere word of mouth. •

paṭa-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

paṭa Has. syn. of *aṭhu*, *aṭu* Nag. I. sbst, a mango seed, i. e., the endocarp with its kernel ; also, sometimes, the stone of a hog plum (*ambūru*, *Spondias mangifera*). The term is likely to get adopted also for the stone of a peach, and for the coco nut : *ne uliṛa paṭa purādo kā maparāṇa*, the stones of these mangoes are not very large.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of mangoes to get their stones forming : *uliko paṭatona* (or *paṭaṭanā*).

paṭa-n rflx. v., of mangoes (personified), same meaning : *neado jargi ulidana eṭa ulikoṭe taṭom'ee paṭina*. *paṭa-q* p. v., same meaning : *uliko*

paṭajana ei ?

paṭa Nag. used sometimes instead of *paṭaḍ*, to water, but only in the imperative : *kubiko paṭaepe*.

paṭa, paṭaḍ (Sad. *paṭaek*) I. sbst., a wall of stones or bricks lining a well or a village spring : *kûāra paṭa basaḍtana*, the wall of the well is giving way.

II. trs., (1) to line a well with such a wall : *ne kûādo cimtarape paṭaea* ? (2) to use stone or bricks for lining a well : *ne itako kûārebu paṭaea*.

paṭa-n rfx. v, thus to line a well : *holataṭe kûāle paṭantana*.

paṭa-ḡ p. v., corresp. meanings.

pa-u-aṭa vrb. n., (1) the perfection of this lining : *ne ḡarido panaṭako, paṭakeda, jetalekarec kâ handirioa*. (2) the lining made : *sida panaṭa-doko ocḡruarkedā, eṭa somteko paṭa-tada*.

paṭa, paṭa-duku var. of *paṭha, paṭhaduku*.

paṭācul, paṭcul Has. *paṭācul* Nag. Constructed like *paḡur* and *paḡukḡ*, in the meanings of which it is used. It is used moreover of tendons visible on the surface and of swollen or varicose veins.

paṭa-duku var. of *paṭhaduku*.

paṭa-ḡari sbst., a village spring lined with stones or bricks, in entré. to *kukūruḡari*, a spring lined with the hollow trunk of a tree.

paṭa-gḡā poetical parallel of *siri-jati* :

Sirijati oḡarema, gatiā,

Paṭḡḡā roṣūmrēm.

O my friend, thou livest in a house with walls of split and interlaced

bamboos or saplings.

paṭain (Sad.) I. sbst., an upper storey : *ne baḡagalaren tara Gomkeko paṭainreko taṭntana*, in this building several Europeans live upstairs ; *paṭain handirijana, latarsaḡo buḡingea*, the upper storey has come down, but the ground-floor is all right.

II. adj., with *oḡa, baḡala*, a house with several storeys. Also used as adj. noun : *en paṭaindo okoe* ?

III. trs. or intrs., to fit a house with one or several upper storeys or with a said number of upper storeys : *ne oḡako (or ne oḡareko) paṭaṭnea* ; *ne oḡadoko (or ne oḡaredoko) midpaṭainkeda*, they have put an upper storey on this house.

paṭain-ḡ p.v., corresp. meaning : *ne oḡa (or ne oḡare) paṭainakana*.

N.B. As the Mundas do not build houses with several storeys, the meaning of *paṭain* is not quite fixed ; one occasionally hears it used in the meaning of storey, floor, as when in a three-storeyed house they distinguish the uppermost, middle and ground-floor by the phrases *cetan paṭain, lala paṭain* and *latar paṭain*.

paṭāka (Sad.) **paṭāka-uḡ** sbst., a white, edible mushroom of the jungles, resembling the *atauḡ* but less white, tougher and with broader lamellae. It has no bitter taste when eaten raw as have the two following : (1) *sarjompaṭāka*, as white as the *atauḡ* ; it has a slightly bitter taste. (2) *raḡraḡ paṭāka*,

yellowish on top and so bitter that if the whole of it is eaten raw, the ears buzz as long as the bitterness remains in the mouth.

paŭkan, paŭkan and paŭkaŭ, paŭkaŭ vars. of *paŭhakan* and *paŭhakuŭ*.

paŭkaŭ, paŭkaŭ Has. (Sad. *phaŭkaek*, to throw down) syn. of *ŭŭŭgaŭ* Nag. *upŭraŭ* Has. Nag. 1^o I. sbst., the struggle of a man trying to shake off others, or of an animal trying to free itself from a rope : kumbŭrudo pereanige taikena, bar horote enaŭ iniŭ *paŭkaŭkiŭ* sambŭaŭkeda, the thief was strong, two men were needed to overcome his struggle and hold him.

II. intrs., thus to struggle : *paŭkaŭkaŭŭnae* ; *keŭa kuŭajaire soben kaŭako tulkucunaŭja*, misa *paŭkaŭle* soben baŭarko paŭapuŭutane siŭkeda, when castrating the buffalo they had bound together all its feet, by struggling once it snapped all the ropes.

paŭkaŭkaŭ-n rfx. v., same meaning.

2^o fig., syn. of *ŭigŭŭŭgaŭ*, like which it may occur as sbst. or in the rfx. v. : *amaŭ paŭkaŭ* samagea, hata ponookom koŭagiriŭkeŭkoa, gapameaŭdo thanare purateam namea, thy refusal to submit to the judgment of the village panches is useless, in a few days thou wilt fare worse at the police station.

paŭkaŭ, paŭkaŭ Nag. vars. of *paŭhakuŭ*, *paŭhakuŭ*.

paŭkan Tamar var. of *ŭaŭŭken* Has. Nag.

paŭa, paŭaka, paŭakaŭ (Sad.

phatang) syn. of *ŭaŭaŭa*, efr. *ŭaŭgaŭ* *ŭaŭaŭga*, *ŭaŭaŭgaŭ*, *ŭaŭaŭka*, *ŭaŭaŭkaŭ* which have the same meaning, but are used moreover of leafless trees. I. adj., (1) with *piŭi*, high ground without grass, contrary of *gaŭdurgadur piŭi* : *paŭaŭ piŭiŭe urikoe* gupikeŭkoa kako biŭana. (2) with *buru*, *tasaŭ*, open ground, a treeless hill or place, contrary of *juŭuluŭ* : *paŭaŭ bururele goŭaakaŭa* ; *paŭaŭ ŭaŭaŭreko hatuakada*. Also used as adj. noun : *sendera dipili miaŭ kulaŭ* *paŭaŭŭlele haruŭualŭi*, in our hunt we drove a hare into the open.

II. trs. or intrs., to clear or destroy forest : *ne simaŭne bir kuŭ taikena*, *naŭdo sobenaŭko* (or *sobenaŭko*) *paŭaŭakida*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a spot, to become treeless : *ne buru juŭuluŭge taikena*, *maŭimŭiŭite paŭaŭtana* (or *paŭaŭotana*).

paŭaŭ-g p.v., same meaning : *netŭko maŭimŭiŭite paŭaŭotana*.

paŭð var. of *paŭa*, the wall lining a well.

paŭð (H. *paŭnŭ* 1^o I. sbst., watering of plants : *ne kubido paŭð kae namjada enamente goŭtana*, these cabbages do not get watered, that is why they die. . .

II. trs., (1) to water plants : *tisiaŭdo enamente kubi* (or *kubine da*) *kape paŭaŭjada* ? N. B. In Nag. they say also *paŭa*, but only in the imperative : *kubiko paŭaepe*. (2) fig., syn. of *hirei*.

paŭð-n rfx. v., same meanings : *ne kubi cimin canŭpe paŭaŭŭŭma* ? *paŭð-g* p.v., corresp. meanings :

kubiko holage kūḥ *paṭaḍlena*, tisiṇ-
do kabuṇa.

2^o I. sbst., a bargain; agreement
about a price: enaṇāteḷe kapajitana,
paṭaḍdo aṛrige hobaoa, we are
discussing and discussing the price,
but have not yet settled it.

II. adj., syn. of *paṭaḍakan*, bar-
gained for; of which the price has
been settled: *paṭaḍ* urī ṭaka leka-
keḍ haripe.

III. trs., with any of the bar-
gainers, the animal or object bar-
gained for, or the price or wages,
as d. o., to bargain for, or settle
a price: en hoṛo *paṭaḍipe* cimi-
naṇte keṛae omīa (or auia); *paṭaḍ-
keḍkoaiṇa*, dinaḱi mōṛē gandateko
kamia; en gomke nala *paṭaḍipe* aḍ
gapakotebu kamia; miāḍ urīḷe
paṭaḍjṇia; miāḍ urīḷe *paṭaḍjaḍ-
hiṇa*; gonorale (or nalale) *paṭaḍ-
keda* (or *paṭaḍkeḍkoa*).

IV. trs. caus., to make agree about,
to help in settling, a price: ne
keṛaṇ gonora *paṭaḍtaliṇme*, kalina
bapaitana.

V. intrs., in the df. prst., of a price,
to get agreed to or settled: gonora
kā *paṭaḍtana* (or *paṭaḍṭtana*).

paṭaḍ-n rflx. v., (1) to try and
agree about, to bargain for, or settle
a price: mar, ne urīṇ gonora
paṭaḍnben, poncoleka aia taīna,
come, try and agree about the price
of this bullock, I shall help in the
discussion. (2) to agree to the
middle price proposed by a third
person: aia poncoakana, kirinaṇi
paṭaḍnjana, akirinaṇido aṛrigeḷe
paṭaḍna.

pa-p-aṭaḍ repr. v., (1) to try and
agree about a price: *paṭaḍṭtana-
kiṇa* aṛri ṭunduua. (2) trs. caus.,
to make agree about a price: kirina-
ṇio japiḍ aḍ akirinaṇio japiḍ
hoṛoge taīkena, isu maskilena,
paṭaḍkeḍkiṇa, both were avarici-
ous, it was with difficulty I brought
them to a bargain. (3) sbst., bar-
gaining: keṛalo pasanditana
paṭaḍdo aṛrige eṭegoa. (4) adj.,
with *hoṛo*, a buyer or seller who
easily agrees to a price proposed:
paṭaḍ hoṛokoṇ dokānte isu gākiko-
sena; ne hoṛo kac *paṭaḍa*.

paṭaḍ-n repr. rflx. v., same mean-
ings as *paṭaḍn*.

paṭaḍ-ḍ repr. p. v., same as *paṭaḍḍ*.
paṭaḍ-ḍ p. v., meaning corresp. to
the trs.

pa-n-aṭaḍ vrb. n., (1) the amount
of success in settling a price:
panaṭaḍiṇa *paṭaḍkeḍkiṇa*, mipisaiṇa
kajikeḍkiṇaregekiṇa hēkeda, I pro-
posed a middle price with so much
success, that both agreed at once.
(2) the act of trying to agree about
a price: *panaṭaḍ* kape taṭkajaia,
rokagepo nirrakalṭana, enamento
akirinaṇiagaraḍtana, upupun
ganda kāre iriril gandate rakapḥe,
you bid badly, you jump at once to
a much higher sum and thus the
seller thinks that he will sell better
by waiting. Increase your bidding
by only 4 or 8 annas at a time.

paṭaḍ-betagara sbst., brinjals
reared by watering, in the dry
season: tisiṇagapado *paṭaḍbetagara*.
pīṭire akirinaṇtana.

paṭaḍ-dā sbst., water used for

watering plants: *paṭaḍḍate* pabita hurialekale barala, jargire gamada tɔjanci dalkaḍjana, we made the young papaw trees grow a little by watering them, when the rains came they began to grow fast.

paṭaḍ-nala cfr. *gāṣi*, I. sbst., (1) a commission for acting as go-between in a sale; the profit of a contractor. The *paṭaḍnala* may be given by the seller or by the buyer, or by both. This way of buying or selling is especially resorted to as regards the buffaloes (*maghria* or *goala keṛa*), brought in herds from Bihar: *paṭaḍnalam* namkedu ci? (2) such a go-between or contractor: *keṛa kirinare* miad *paṭaḍnalaiṛa* aculija. (3) the custom of selling thus: *sim akiriare paṭaḍnala mena ci?*

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, syn. of *paṭaḍnalatan*, such a go-between or contractor: *tisindo paṭaḍnala hoṛo miadgea*. (2) with *paṣa*, syn. of *paṭaḍnalaakan*, money got in this way: *paṭaḍnala paṣa bar ṭaka jamajana*.

III. trs., to make money in this way: *tisindo keṛa akirinatare upun ṭakaina paṭaḍnalalaṛa*, mendo holaina paḍuterjana.

V. intrs., thus to act as a go-between or contractor: *keṛa kirinam hijuakana cim paṭaḍnalatana?*

paṭaḍnala-n rflx. v., (1) same meaning: *ne hoṛodo pītipartede paṭaḍnalana*; *nimirdo keṛakoia paṭaḍnalanatana*. (2) thus to make money: *tisindo iral gandraia paṭaḍnalanjana* (or *paṭaḍnalaana*).

paṭaḍnala-q p. v., (1) prsl. (a) of money, thus to be made: *iral ganda paṭaḍnalajana*. (b) of, v. g., buffaloes, thus to be sold: *goala keṛako purateko paṭaḍnalaon*.

paṭa-patar (H. *patar*, a document) various written documents, collective of *paṭa*, like which it is constructed.

paṭa-paṭa (H. *phatphaṭānā*; Sad. *phatphataek*) var. of *ṭapaṭapa*, onomatope, I. sbst., the clapping of a cock's wings before crowing: *simkoṛ paṭapaṭa kacim aṭumakada?* II. adj., with *suri*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., of a cock, to clap the wings: *sim (apāroḥ) paṭapaṭa-keḍḍoge kokorocokeda*.

paṭapaṭa-n rflx. v., same meaning: *maparaṇakan ṣaṇḍi simko paṭapaṭana*.

paṭapaṭa-q p. v., corresp. meaning: *apisa (apāroḥ) paṭapaṭalena*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *rika, sari, koṭa, koṭan*.

paṭa-paṭa intensive of *peṭepeṭe*, I. sbst., also *paṭapaṭa ekḍla*, the kicking of the feet before dying: *hoṭo majan dipili meromkoṛ paṭapaṭa kacim lelakada?*

II. trs. caus., to cause this kicking by killing: *maṭe merome paṭapaṭakja*.

III. intrs., thus to kick the feet: *merom majanciṭ paṭapaṭakena*.

paṭapaṭa-n rflx. v., same meaning: *merom maṇenciṭ paṭapaṭanjana*.

paṭapaṭa-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. caus.: *maṭe merom paṭapaṭajana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *rika, ekēla*.

paṭa-paṭa, paṭa-paṭal (Sad. *aṭpaṭ*)

I. trs., syn. of *sarasarāl*, to write very fast; of *paraparāl*, to read very fast; of *barabara*, to speak very fast: ole (or paraṇe, kitabe, kajii) *paṭa-paṭakedu*; kajii! *paṭapaṭakedlea*, he spoke to us very fast.

paṭapaṭa-n rflx. v., same meaning: ole (or paraṇe, kitabe, kajii) *paṭapaṭanjana*.

paṭapaṭa-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

II. adv. with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *ol, paraḥ, kaji, rika, rikan*.

paṭa-paṭa syn. of *haṭeḍpaṭeḍ*.

paṭa-paṭa Tamar var. of *batqbatq*.

pāṭā-pāṭā, pāṭ-pāṭ, phāṭā-phāṭā, phāṭ-phāṭ (Sad.) onomatopoe, I. sbst., the puffing sound of a motor cycle: *pāṭpāṭiado kaina lella, pāṭpāṭ bāri oṛa bitarātera aiūmla*.

II. adj., (1) with *sari*, same meaning. (2) with *moṭor*, a motor cycle.

III. trs. caus., to drive a motor cycle: *moṭor ne horate oko saḥoh pāṭpāṭkeda?*

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a motor cycle, to puff: *moṭor pāṭpāṭtana*, kacim aiūmṛjada?

pāṭapāṭa-n, pāṭpāṭ-en rflx. v., to drive a motor cycle: *moṭordo nesandakate okoe pāṭpāṭenjana?*

pāṭāpāṭā-q p. v., of a motor cycle, to be driven: *tisiagapa ne sandakate moṭor janaḥ pāṭāpāṭāqtana*.

paṭa-paṭi (Sad.) cfr. *paṭṭuken gojḡ, paṭken gojḡ*, I. adj., (1) with *gonog*, several cases of death after less than

a day's illness. (2) with *duku*, an epidemic causing such deaths.

II. trs., of an epidemic, to cause such deaths: *obaduku paṭapaṭikeḍkoa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of several people, thus to die: *hoṛoko paṭapaṭitana* (or *paṭapaṭiqtana*).

paṭapaṭi-q p. v., same meaning: *ḥauguṭure marciṛōgoteko paṭapaṭijana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *gojḡ, rika, rikaq*.

pāṭāpāṭi, pāṭāpāṭia pāṭpāṭi, pāṭpāṭia (Sad.) also with *pḥ* instead of *p*, sbst., a motor cycle.

paṭa-puṭu also *paṭa puṭu* sbst., a leaf cup for drinking beer, pinned perpendicularly to the axis instead of alongside it. Further constructed like *puṭu*.

* Note the superstitious belief that the one who drinks out of such a cup is likely to quarrel before the end of the bout.

paṭa-puṭu, paṭ-puṭ var. of *paṭṭa-puṭṭu*.

paṭa-puṭu cfr. *puṭṭuken pusi*; I. trs., with persons as d. o., to step on the bellies of several people lying on their backs: *gitiakanle taikena, urī bololencii paṭapuṭukedlea*.

paṭapuṭu-n rflx. v., same meaning: *meḍ okorem dōkeda? alem paṭa-puṭuntana!*

paṭapuṭu-ṇ p. v., corresp. meaning: *gōṛāduar sōjere alope gitia urīko urunajanredope paṭapuṭuna*.

II. adv., with or without the afx. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying

tega, tegabara, rika.

paṭar-paṭar (Sad.) 1^o I. sbst., the sound of combing dry hair, and thus tearing out some of it (not an onomatope), contrary of *saḍsaḍ*: *risa ūḥ nakijjadra paṭar-paṭar kacim aṭumakada?*

II. trs. caus., thus to comb: *ūbe paṭar-paṭarjada*; en hondo ciā enkam *paṭar-paṭarjāia?* sunum banqredo dao. | ci banoa?

III. intrs., of dry hair, to sound in getting combed: *nakjintanre inia ūḥ purage paṭar-paṭarkena.*

paṭar-paṭar-en rflx. v., thus to comb oneself: *puragem paṭar-paṭarentana*, sunumkome, sunum banqredo dakq-me; *ūbe paṭar-paṭarentana.*

paṭar-paṭar-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, also *paṭar-leka* and *paṭarken-paṭarken*, modifying *nakj, nakjīn, rika, rikan, sari, aṭumq.*

2^o fig., the sound of ploughing hard soil, making a shallow furrow. Similarly constructed.

3^o I. sbst., the scratching sound of writing with a pen split wide.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., with or without *pēn* or *kagaj* as d. o., to write with such a pen: *pēne* (or *kagaje*) *paṭar-paṭarjada*; *paṭar-paṭarjadam*, bugin pēntee oleme.

IV. intrs., of a pen, to scratch: *ne pēn paṭar-paṭarkena*, enamenten holokeda, this nib scratched when I wrote, that is why I have taken it from the penholder.

paṭar-paṭar-en rflx. v., thus to write: *enka alom paṭar-paṭarena*, bugin pēn nameme; *edkan pēntee paṭar-paṭarentana*; *pēne* (or *kagaje*) *paṭar-paṭarentana.*

paṭar-paṭar-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. caus.: *ne pēn* (or *kagaj*) *paṭar-paṭarqtana.*

V. adv., as above, modifying *ol, rika, rikan, sari, aṭumq.*

4^o Kera, syn. of *baṭqbaṭa* Has. Nag. in the proverb: *namtare haṭaḥaṭa*, *banqre baṭaḥaṭa*, which with the Mundari speaking Oraons becomes: *namerakohole haṭaḥaṭa*, *kalaihole paṭar-paṭar.*

paṭar-puṭar Has. var. of *paṭar-puṭur* Nag.

paṭās, paṭhās (Sad) I. sbst., the report of a bursting cycle or motor tyre; the report of a *paṭhēka*, kind of small cracker.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., to throw a *paṭhēka*: *paṭhēkae paṭāsleq.*

IV. intrs., of a *paṭhēka* or a tyre, to crack: *paṭhēkaina tabala, kā paṭās-kena.*

paṭās-q p. v., (1) of a *paṭhēka*, to be thrown and caused to crack. (2) of a tyre, to burst with a loud report: *baṭikal paṭāslena.*

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*; and in the frequentative repetitive form, *paṭāspaṭās*, with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, also *paṭāsleka* and *paṭāsken-paṭāsken*, modifying *sari, aṭumq, rika, tabq, orege.*

pāṭ-bhagāta I. sbst., (1) the *guru* who every year teaches and leads

those who perform the ceremonies which end in the *hakanporoŋ*. (2) this office : *pāṭbhagātado* okoe namkeda ?

II. trs., to charge smb. with this office : *Khunṭi hakanre okoeko pāṭbhagātankaia* ?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this office : *nīdoe pāṭbhagātātana*.

pāṭbhagāta-n rflx. v., to fulfil this office : okoe *pāṭbhagātawjana* ?

pāṭbhagāta-q p. v., to be charged with this office : okoe *pāṭbhagātatao* ?

paŋe cfr. *beŋa* (in the appendix)

1^o I. sbst., syn. of *paŋeakan lija*, a cloth tied round the waist as described below : *paŋere* ŋakae toŋelā ; *paŋe* oŋtam.

II. trs., of men, to tie their shoulder cloth, spread out or gathered up, round the waist, because not wanted just now over the shoulders ; of women, to tie just now round the waist that part of their *ṭiṭi* (waist cloth) which at ordinary times is thrown over the shoulders ; of women, to tie a supplementary cloth round the waist, v. g., to make a *bocōka* ; of Naguri men, to pass round the waist the forepart of their loin cloth so as to cover and hide the rest ; to array a child in one of these manners : *lijae paŋekela* ; ne hon *paŋelaime* ; ne hon *botē paŋetaipe*.

paŋe-n rflx. v., to array oneself in one of the manners described : *paŋenjanci pīṭitia*, he goes to the market with his shoulder cloth round the waist ; Naguriko *botoē barapibera-*

janate misako paŋena.

paŋe-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : *lija paŋejana* ; ne hon *paŋeqka* ; ne hon *boteje paŋeqka*.

pa-n-aŋe vrb. n., (1) the long time one keeps a cloth wound round the waist : *lijaḍo paŋate paŋenjana*, setaēte aiuhenane raŋanjana. (2) the quantity of cloth : *paŋate* paŋenjana, lāiāte maēanaŋa purā moŋoakana. (3) the action : *paŋate* kam ŋaŋkakeda. (4) the cloth as wound round the waist : setaŋa *paŋate* aiuhenane raŋanjana ; misa *paŋatedoe* raŋakena, oŋŋe paŋenjana.

2^o with a prefixed nl., syn. of *miḍbeŋa*, *barbeŋa*, etc., but unlike *beŋa*, *paŋe* is used thus also sometimes of the number of turns of a turban round the head.

paŋed 1^o I. abs. noun, the deformity of a foot pointing obliquely inwards or outwards : *kaŋara paŋed* bugidaŋioa ci ?

II. adj., with *kaŋa*, such a foot or feet : *paŋed* kaŋara talkacuṭi bugin kaŋara talkacuṭilq kã pantioa. The cpd. *paŋedkaŋa* is used to qualify a person thus deformed : *nīdo ape haturen paŋedkaŋa hoŋo ci* ?

III. trs. caus., to cause smb. to get thus deformed : ne hoŋodo jaŋagadurateko *paŋedkka*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to get thus deformed : *iniā kaŋa paŋedātana* (or *paŋedātana*) ; *kaŋae paŋedātana*.

paŋed-q p. v., to get, or be caused to get, thus deformed : *iniā kaŋa paŋedakana* ; *kaŋae paŋedakana* ; jaŋagadurateko ŋampaŋumpuua kãreko *paŋedoa*.

pated

pa-n-ated vrb. n., the extent of this deformity : *panatede* patedjana, kačacuṭi huṛialekage kâ gandeutarakana, one of his feet is nearly at right angles with the direction it would have if not deformed.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *lelq, kačaq, rikaq*.

2^o I. abs. n., the contorted state of a stick, pole, plank or tree : ne marârâ pated cilkate banogoa ?

II. adj., of the same, contorted : *pated* asar batilere baran cuṭi otere kâ togoa ; *pated* pareârâre parkomkaṭa tusinalere hetaoa, if the leg of a bed be fixed to a contorted long piece of the frame it will be away. Also used as adj. noun : ne *pated* tupulebkeate tensôjeepe.

III. trs. caus., to cause the same to get contorted : ne esandido cilkatepe *patedkeda* ?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, to get contorted : ne esandi *patedlana* (or *patedotana*), sapel tačadre dôkedte tentape.

pated-q p. v., to get, or be caused to get, contorted : tenderte ne darudo *patedjana*,

pa-n-ated vrb. n., the extent of contorsion : ne darudo *panated* patedjana, begar tupulebete kâ tensôjeoa.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *lelq, rikaq, bai*.

3^o I. sbst., the act of putting a foot before the other in walking, either accidentally or habitually, in cntrd to *taṭub*, the act of hitting a foot against the other : en hoṛoa *pated* lagaakanre purâ leloa. The jingl

pated

hatedpated has the same meaning, but refers only to the habit.

II. trs. or intrs., to place a foot before the other in walking : kačae *patedla*, enatee haṛanjana ; kuṛi lelko hijulena, dubakan dipili bôr lelte ne kuṛi sukulena, mendo kača *patedjad* dipili lelkiçi : ne koṛatare kaîñae menkeda ; sene *patedea*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of smb.'s way of walking, to be as described : meḍmûârâredo sugaraḡea, mendo sen *patedtana* (or *patedgea*).

pated-en rlx. v., same as the trs. : sidado bēsnoḡe senjade taikena, haṛamjante purâ *patedentana*.

pated-q p. v., corresp. meaning : iniâ sen *patedotana*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *sen, rikan*.

4^o sometimes syn. of *pakêrs*, but also used of an accidental putting the foot aslant or resting it on the inner or outer side of the sole, which happens mostly when using wooden sandals (*kaṭu*). I. trs., (1) to slant one's foot or one's wooden sandal : kaṭyakante nirjade taikena, kačae *patedkeda* ; kaṭute kačae *patedla*, enatee loṭočakana ; kaṭu cilkatem *patedkeda* ? (2) of a sandal, to twist the foot aslant : ne kaṭu apisae *patedkîña*.

pated-en rlx. v., to slant one's foot or wooden sandal : ne hon kaṭute apisae *patedenjana*.

pated-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : kaṭyakante nirjade taikena kača (or kačae) *patedlenci* gandeteo tabalena ; kaṭu cilkate *patedlena* ? kaṭute kačaim *patedlena*.

paŋeđ-paŋeđ

pa-n-aŋeđ vrb. n., (1) the extent of this twisting aslant: *panaŋede* pa-ŋeđlena kaŋeđubi eođuterjana, he got his foot twisted aslant to such a degree that the knob of the sandal broke off. (2) the act: *sida panaŋeđle* kae loŋođlena, mendo taẽ-omare, he sprained his foot, not the first time, but the second, that it got twisted aslant.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *rika, rikan, rikaq*.

5^o fig., syn. of *berbera* and *peŋeđ*.

paŋeđ-paŋeđ syn. of *peŋeđho*, diminutive of *paŋeđ* in all the meanings of this word. As. adv. it is used with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*.

pāŋ-guru (1) syn. of *pāŋbhagāta*. (2) a snake venom "sweeper" who has disciples, *biŋaŋeŋ maraŋ guru*. Constructed like *pāŋbhagāta*.

pāŋh, pāŋ (Sk.) I. sbst., a lesson to be learnt, or a task to be done, out of school hours: *maŋar pāŋh aŋrigeẽ omalea*.

II. trs., of a teacher, to prescribe these: *tisindo maŋar purageẽ pāŋtađlea, kajaia teŋdaia*.

pāŋh-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

paŋha, paŋha-duku, paŋha-hasu (Sad.) I. sbst., pneumonia: *ne hoŋo paŋha namakaŋa*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to have pneumonia: *paŋhatanae* ci nido? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: *paŋhajia, ranuipẽ*.

paŋha-q p. v., to get pneumonia: *paŋhaakanae, cenatobu ranuia?*

paŋhakan, paŋhkan, paŋakan, paŋkan Nag. sbst., a fall; the being thrown

paŋhia

in wrestling: *api paŋhkane namla*.

paŋhakaō, paŋhkaō, paŋakaō, paŋkaō Nag. trs., to throw in wrestling; to throw down with force; to hurl to the ground: *opotakenalina, apisaina paŋhakaōkedua*; *cođahakuia paŋkaōlija, kae gođnana*.

piŋhakaō-u rflx. v., to throw oneself on the ground: *lāhasutee paŋkaōbapantana*.

paŋhakaō-q p. v., (1) meaning corresp. to the trs.: *en bakudo ađo misae paŋkaōqka*. (2) to have a fall: *nirnado taikena, horareẽ paŋkaōlena*.

Paŋhān sbst., (1) a Kabulee. (2) also *Paŋhān Turūku*, a Mahomedan of the Pathan sect: *Paŋhānkodo* Miakoate purageẽo murukua, Mahomedans of the Pathan sect are more hot-tempered than those of the Mia sect.

paŋhēka (Sad.; Sk. *phaṇā*, to burst) sbst., a few little stones or pieces of glass with a little powder, wrapped in paper, and exploding when thrown against smth. hard.

paŋhia Nag. *paŋia* IIas. (II: *paŋhiyā*) cfr. *osar, sandaūri, naūki*, I. sbst. (1) a full grown young mare, she-ass, she-goat, hind of the Indian Gazelle, ewe or sow, which has not yet had any young: *nido paŋia* ci eraga? (2) the age and condition of such animals: *ne merom patiarele kirinalja, nādo apisae uŋaŋa*.

II. adj., (1) with *sadom, gadha, merom, siliŋ, mindi* or *sukuri*, such an animal: *ne merom paŋiagea*. (2) with *eraga*, such an animal be-

tween the first and the second birth or litter.

paŭhia-q p. v., to reach this age and condition: ne merom *paŭiaakana*.

paŭi Has. **jaŭi** Nag. (Sad. *paŭi*; Or. *piŭri*) cfr. *paŭa*, I. sbst., a mat: ne disumredo kitasakamrā bāri *paŭi* baiqtana, mendo eŭa disumāte auakan *jintupaŭio* saharre lelbaraoa, in this part of the country mats are always plaited of Phoenix acaulis palm leaves, but in town one sees also grass mats which have been brought from elsewhere. The ordinary mats for sleeping are 4-5 cubits long by 3-3½ cubits broad. See *kosorāpaŭi*.

II. trs., (1) to plait palm leaves into mats: ne soben kitam *paŭiia* cim akirinŕea taraleka? (2) to use smth. by way of a mat: senhoradi-pīli ɖerare kamāŕāle *paŭikeda*, on our journey, when we stopped for the night, we used a blanket as a mat. Note the saying: honkokiŕa moɖ*paŭitadŭkoa*, they have a number (a matful) of children.

III. intrs., to acquire mats: apedo kūhpe *paŭitada*, you have plenty of mats.

paŭi-n rflx. v., same meanings as the trs. and intrs.

paŭi-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of mats, to be acquired: inkuŕa oŕare kūh *paŭiakana*.

pa-n-aŭi vrb. n., the number of mats acquired: *panaŭiko* *paŭitada*, api sirmareo kã tako cecacabaoajã, they have acquired so many mats that they will last them probably over

three years.

paŭi (Sad.) I. sbst., the middle-most of the three pieces which go to make a full, spokeless cartwheel (Pl. XV, 1): sagiŕicākara *paŭi* puŭŕakināte talaakana, in a spokeless cartwheel the *paŭi* is between the two *puŭŕas*.

II. trs., (1) to carve into a *paŭi*: ne ganduŭdobu *paŭiia*, hanakiabu puŭŕaea, let us make the middle piece of the wheel out of this piece of bole, and the side pieces out of those two. (2) to make a wheel with a middle piece of a certain description: cūkado bēsegepe *paŭitada*.

paŭi-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

paŭi Nag. (H. *paŭi*) I. sbst., a splint; a bandage; a puttee: bŕee gaōakana aspaŭalte senŕjanci *paŭiko* toltaja; *paŭido* puratŕe sipaiko tolena. N. B. A splint is called *raŕa* in Has.

II. trs., (1) to use for a splint, for a bandage, for puttees: ne maɖ *paŭiŕpe* (or *raŕaepe*); parci sereɖko *paŭiŕi*; eakar phitako *paŭiia*. (2) to fit with a splint, bandage or puttee: kaŕa hulaakan sadomko *paŭitaja*; sadom kaŕako *paŭitaja*; en hoŕoŕa gaōko *paŭitada*; en hoŕo gaōko *paŭitaja*.

paŭi-n rflx. v., to let a splint or bandage be put on oneself; to cover one's legs with puttees: gaōdo cenamente kam *paŭintana* (ɖ: *paŭirikantana*)? taramara honko poda inunatanreko *paŭina* some boys when playing hockey put on shin guards. *paŭi-q* p. v., corresp. to the trs.

paṭi

pa-n-aṭi vrb. n., (1) the time a splint, bandage or puttee is kept on : *panaṭii paṭinjana*, setaṭe aṭuḥ-enaṭe raṭakeda. (2) the act of putting them on : *panaṭi kam ṭaṭka-keda*.

**paṭi* Has. (H. *paṭṭi* division of a village ; T. *paṭi*, town, village) I. sbst., the group of villages under a *mārki*. These number generally 10 or 12 villages ; the *Taraṣpaṭi* in Tamar is said to group over 300 villages. See under *khūḷkaṭi*. Originally all the villages of a *paṭi* belonged to the same clan. Perhaps like the *paṭha* in Nag., the *paṭi* even contained all the villages of a clan grouped around the original village. Later settlers, however, have in many cases founded new villages within the boundaries of the *paṭi*, so that the *paṭis* are no more homogeneous as regards the clans. Thus the *Kulipariṭi* is formed of villages of the *Kandir* clan, first settlers, and of *Orea* villages, later settlers. The part of the country where such groups still exist, is called the *Mārkipaṭi*.

II. trs. or intrs., to establish such groups : Tamar pargana (or parganare) ciminako (or ciminako) *paṭilada* ? . . .

paṭi-q p. v., corresp. meaning : Tamar pargana (or parganare) ciminara (or ciminara) *paṭiakana* ? N. B. The Mundas derive this word from *paṭi*, a mat. They say that formerly the mankis of Taras and elsewhere gave order to one of their villages to plait a long strip of mat, |

pāṭ-munḍa

This was carried from village to village and another strip added in each of them. The mats thus made were kept at the manki's and used for the panchayats of the whole *paṭis*. They were called *mārkipaṭis*. Of course, this happened when, and could be kept up only as long as the *paṭis* were comparatively small. A mat of 300 long strips would be a bit unwieldy !

paṭka-uḍ var. of *paṭka-uḍ*.

**pāṭ-munḍa* or *hatumunḍa*, *maras munḍa*, sbst., a village chief who does not collect himself the rent in all his hamlets but has under him one or several hamlet chiefs called *ṭolamunḍa*, *kuris munḍa* (or *kiliren munḍa* when the clan of the hamlet differs from that of the village) who collect it in their respective hamlets and hand it over to him. He in his turn hands it over with the rest of the village rent to the manki. Such are the headmen of Toboga and Chukulu. Not very long ago many of the present villages were still counted as hamlets and had only *ṭolamunḍas*. If difficulties arise between a *ṭolamunḍa* and his *pāṭmunḍa* and cannot be settled otherwise, the panchayat of the whole *paṭi*, presided by the manki, decides that the hamlet will become a separate village, the rent of which will be handed over directly to the manki. Such a decision however is rarely or never taken in favour of a hamlet inhabited by Sadans or people of another tribe. The boundaries between the old and

new village may be fixed by agreement, but practically never are because this would entail loss of khuntkatti rights as regards the fields members of one village (even the *pātmunḍa* himself) own in the other. Such boundaries have occasionally been fixed by a decree of the court of law as when Selda, the village of a *pātmunḍa*, was sold by auction for arrears of rent, and the buyer's claim was dismissed who contended that the village of Buruma (comprising four hamlets: the *munḍaṭola*, the *pārāṭola*, *Ebelḍi* and *Loaḍi*) whose *munḍa* had long since ceased to be a *ṭolamunḍa*, was included in the sale. Again, when the people of a hamlet originally belonging to a clan different from that of the village, are allowed to erect burial stones (*sasandiri*), but debarred from putting them with those of the village, even after they have been admitted into the clan and the fact of their belonging to another clan has fallen into oblivion, the consequence sooner or later is the constitution of the hamlet into a separate village.

The *ṭolamunḍa* presides over the local panchayats for judging minor offenses. In more important cases, the *pātmunḍa* and his people must be invited. Neither the *pātmunḍa* nor any of the *ṭolamunḍas* can admit a new ryot without the consent of the whole group of khuntkattidars. This holds good even when a hamlet has become a separate village, as long as no separate

boundaries have been fixed. The reason is because any of the khuntkattidars, whether inhabiting the old village, or the new, or a hamlet, has the right to make new khuntkatti fields anywhere within the common boundaries.

paṭken var. of *paḍṭaken*.

pāṭpāṭ var. of *pīṭṭapṭā*.

pāṭpāṭi, *pāṭpāṭia* vars. of *pāṭṭapṭi*.

paṭpuṭ var. of *paḍṭapudṭu*.

paṭu Has. (from Engl. *part II*)
syn. of *rekār*.

paṭu Nag. (Sad.) I. sbst. (1) syn. of *ḍela*, *ḍelka* Has. a coagulated or coalescing mass, as a clot of blood, a lump in cooked rice, a lump of musty grains or of crude lac, a swarm of bees hanging in a lump. (2) a cloth or paper gathered into a ball.*

II. adj., with *maṣow*, *manḍi*, *caṇḍi*, *bāba*, *ḍṛéko*, *hurumsukuko*, *lija*, *kagaj*, etc., same meanings: *paṭu* *manḍi* *alom emaiṇa*.

III. trs., to gather or crumple a cloth or paper into a ball: *lijaḍo paṭukedci* *bakāsaree dōkeda*.

IV. trs. caus., to cause the formation of a coagulated or conglomerated mass: *manḍido cilkatepe paṭukeda*?

V. intrs., in the df. prst., to coagulate or coalesce in a mass: *manḍi paṭutanajā* (or *paṭuṭtanajā*), *sāṭṭiipe*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., occurs fig. in the sentence: *lāṭ paṭunadia*, syn. of *akulbakulnadia*. *paṭu-n* rflx. v., (1) of swarming bees and of the worms called *gegeterēn*, to cling together in a mass:

paṭuḥ

paṭuḥ

en kotore hurumsukuko *paṭunjana*, a swarm of bees has settled on that branch. (2) same meaning as the trs. and trs. caus.: *maṇḍido janaṭu nekagem paṭuntana*.

paṭu-u p. v., (1) to coagulate or coalesce in a mass, or be caused to do so: *maṇḍi alo paṭuṅka*. *cutkadukure lāṃre maṅom misamisa paṭuua*, after childbirth blood sometimes coagulates in the womb. (2) corresp. to the trs.

pa-n-aṭu vrb. n., (1) the extent of coagulation or conglomeration: *panaṭuko paṭukeda*, goṭa caṭura *maṇḍi modre juraṇa*. (2) the thing coagulated or conglomerated: *berel ṛṛṛṇa panaṭu misao ci kam lelakeda*?

VI. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *maṇḍi, rika, rikan, rikaṇ*.

paṭuḥ 1^o I. adj., with *kaṭa, daru*, etc., same as *paṭubakan*. *Paṭuḥkaṭa* may be used as cpd. adj. qualifying *hoṇo*, a person with a dislocated ankle.

II. trs., (1) to take out seedlings or shrubs, with roots and earth, for transplantation: *būko paṭuḥjāla*. (2) to uproot a tree: *holaraṇ hoṇo isu darukoe paṭuḥkeda*. (3) to dig out an embedded stone: *ne diri paṭubepe*. (4) to dislocate a bone of smb.: *urido kera ṭapakici ḍurii paṭuḥkija*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of trees, to get uprooted: *puragee hoṇo-jada nimir isu daruko paṭuḥlana* (or *paṭubṭana*).

paṭub-en rlx. v., (1) 3 first mean-

ings of the trs.: *tisiado dirikole paṭubentana*. (2) to dislocate one's own bone: *ne kerado hopotate ḍurii paṭubenjana*.

pa-p-aṭuḥ repr. v., to cause each other a dislocation: *ne haturen kerako hopotate purasa ḍuriko pa-paṭuḥtana*.

paṭub-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pa-n-aṭuḥ (1) the number of trees uprooted, of seedlings taken out, of dislocations: *gacido panaṭuḥko paṭuḥkeda*, *tisiṅge cilkate roacabao*? (?) the act of taking out seedlings: *panaṭuḥ kam ṭaṅkakeda*, *purage reḍko odjana*. (3) the trees uprooted; the seedlings taken out; the bone dislocated: *ne darudo cimtaara panaṭuḥ*? When was this tree uprooted? *neado okoca panaṭuḥ*? Who has taken out these seedlings? *iniṇ ḍurido cimtaara panaṭuḥ*? When was it that he dislocated his hip?

IV. adv., with the afxs. *leka, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *hoṇo, rika*, so as to uproot trees: *holado (daruko) paṭubgge rikakeda* (or *hoṇokeda*); *holalo hoṇo daruko paṭubgge rikakeda*, yesterday the wind blew so as to uproot the trees.

2^o fig., in displeasure or jest, trs., with d. or ind. o., syn. of *lū*, to ladle out rice for smb., to serve him a meal: *ocā nāre okoe paṭubamea tuiukoo aṛiriko botoṅna*, brat, do not ask for rice to eat so early in the morning. Who will give it thee? Even the jackals have not yet

paṭukaḍ

paṭḍa

donned their loin cloth! mandile *paṭuḍdaromkia* (or *paṭuḍdaromzia*), we served him a meal as soon as he arrived.

paṭub-en rflx. v., to ladle out rice for oneself: *setare moḍ cipi mandii paṭubenjana*.

paṭub-ḡ p. v., of rice, to be ladled out; of a person, to receive cooked rice: *setare mandī paṭuḥjana*; mandile *paṭuḥjana*.

3^o fig., in scorn or jest, syn. of *sī* or *calu*.

paṭukaḍ Nag. Has. syn. of *ṭoṭom-pora* Has., of a large, thick turban.

paṭura, paṭuṭura Nag. syn. of *paṭu*, but only as referring to cloth or paper: *lija piṭurakeate* gutiree *guṇḡḡḍidijada*, having gathered his cloth into a ball, he goes, pressing it under his arm.

paṭuri, paṭūri I. sbst., a coil or coils of rope, cloth, etc., around smth.: *urihoṭḡra paṭūrti* ocṭam.

II. trs., (1) to wrap or wind once or several times a rope, cloth, etc., around smth.: *ne uri baēar paṭurti-taipe* hoṭḡre, put a halter on this bullock's neck. (2) to coil itself once or several times around smth.: *ne hoṭodo gaṇabin paṭurikīa*, a river snake coiled itself around this man; *nāri jākae paṭurtijada*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., last meaning: *biṇa hoṭḡree paṭurtitana*; *ne nāri jākare rakāḥtam*, miḍṭarege *paṭurtitana*.

paṭuri-n rflx. v., (1) to wrap or wind a rope or cloth around oneself: *bḡre lijae paṭurtinjana*. (2) of a snake, to coil itself around smth.;

en kotore biṇa paṭurtinjana; *ne ikiye biṇa ne sirma bar hoṭoe paṭurtinjana*, the snake in this river pool twice this year caught a man in its coils.

pa-p-aṭuri repr. v., to entangle each other in a coil: *jiliṇa baēaraṇa baran ṭundure meroṇkina tollena*, *taēom-dokina papaṭurtijana*, two goats were tied each at an end of the same long rope, they got both entangled.

paṭuri-ḡ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *araṇabaēar sūṇire paṭuriṇa*; *urihoṭḡre baēar paṭuriakana*; *ne uri hoṭḡre baēartee paṭuriakana*; *indibotor (hoēote) paṭuriṇa sirma baba kūḥ hobaoako menea*; *gaṇa paromtānre biṇatee piṭuriṇena*. (2) to become coiled around smth.: *nāri jākare paṭuriṇa*.

pan-aṭuri vrb. n., the number of people who got caught in the coils of a snake: *panaṭuriṇ paṭurikedkoa* *netāren gaṇabin*, *moḍ piṭrege api hoṭokoḡ ji senḡjana*, the river snake of this place caught so many people in its coils that three died in the same week.

pau Nag. var. of *papu*, syn. of *hebe*.

pāu-bagel Nag. var. of *pūbagel*, first meaning.

paṭḍ, paṭḍu Has. vars. of *phaṭḍ*.

paṭḍa adverbial aff. to *dal, en, koṇam, koṭḡ, ruruṇa*, with the meaning of, to a notable extent, but not completely: *hoṭḡ dālpaṭḍa-akana*, the *hoṭḡ* pulse is half threshed; *rūro jilu koṭḡpaṭḍakeate* *utulere lebege jomoa*, dried meat if battered to some extent, is ten-

der when stewed. When the first member of the cpd. is otherwise expressed in the sentence, it may be dropped from the cpd. : holam *paū-dataŋ* hoŋ tisiŋ daltundutam. It is dropped also in sentences like : alom laudea, *paūdatam*, gapa cabaeme.

paūdari Has. **phaūdari** Nag. (A. P. *farjādārī*, criminal court) I. sbst., (1) a law case in the first instance, in entrd. to *dewani*, an appeal : *paūdariree* hartinajana. (2) (Sad.) the act of a group of people forcibly and openly reaping the rice sown by another, connoting that they claim a right on the field : ne loŋore iroŋipili *paūdari* hobalena. II. trs., of a group of people, (1) to thrash smb. : *paūdarikiŋako*. (2) to reap rice as described : aiŋa babako *paūdarikedu*. (3) when clear from the context, to subject smb. to such a reaping : aiŋena herla, baba jaromjanciko *paūdarikiŋa*. (4) fig., to do smth. : ne kami gapabu *paūdarīa*.

paūdari-n rflx. v., same meanings : Somako *paūdarinjana* ; iniŋ babako *paūdarinjana* ; aiŋena herla, baba jaromjanciko *paūdarinjana* ; ne kami gapabu *paūdarina*.

paūdari-q p. v., corresp. meanings.

paūdu var. of *phaūd*.

paūj, **paūju** vars. of *phaūj*.

pāuken Nag. var. of *pūken*, first meaning.*

paūl, **paūr**, **paūru** sometimes used for the cpd. *bulpaūl*, *bulpaūr*, *bulpaūru* : *paūltem* kajila ci sutite ?

paūni (Sad.), **paūni-hon** sbst., one

of the lesser aborigines, as weavers, blacksmiths, etc. who live amongst the Mundas, Oraons and Kharias. They are not included in the term *rariko*.

pāu-pāu Nag. var. of *pūpū*, *pāpū*, first meaning.

paūr, **paūru** 1^o see under *paūl*. 2^o of fighting cocks, syn. of *cundiaō*. 3^o adverbial afx. in the cpds. *eraŋpaūr*, to get the better of smb. in a scolding ; *landaŋpaūr*, to get the better of smb. in jesting. 4^o I. trs., to reduce to failure ; to render unable to finish a work : ne aŋi janaō sirmæ *paūrjŋina*, kalomdo diriŋa tirineŋa orŋ rugudinŋa dulea, ente ikotiŋa ? This embankment gives way every year, but next year I shall pile up stones and pour gravel, then it will be sure to stand ; daru haŋtego kiti *paūrukina*, because I went to work as a sawyer my crop was unsatisfactory ; baba irteŋa senkena miŋekoŋlekan badi *paūrukina* —Cilkate ? —Datōromge bedakina, I went to reap rice, I could not finish a very small field.—How was that ? —My sickle played me false (it was blunt or it got spoiled) ; irteŋa senkena, huŋlekan baba *paūrkina* ; baba irteŋa senkena, datōrom *paūrukina*, I went to reap rice, the state of my sickle did not enable me to finish the work.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to meet with failure : apisirmataŋete senderabu (or senderarebu) *paūrtana* (or *paūruŋtana*), kalomdo pāgu sidare oal kaŋaōŋka. (2) syn. of *asadi*,

imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to give up what one has tried unsuccessfully : *banda tol pāṛrkeḍlea*, *api sirma samagele laganjana*.

pāṛru-n rflx. v., not to finish a work : *ne goṛa siṛrem pāṛrunredo landia mente okoe kae kajamea* ? Who will not call thee lazy, if thou do not finish to-day the ploughing of this high field ?

pāṛru-u p. v., (1) to be reduced to failure ; not to succeed : *daru haḍrena ṭakalaḥ, kiti* (or *kitirena, kititena*) *pāṛjana* ; *abu hature ne sir-mado māēte miḍbar dana* 'sobenkope namlātada, *pāṛruakanido ainge*, in our village you have all had a better crop than last year, only mine did not succeed ; *api sirmatāēte senderabu* (or *senderarebu*) *pāṛruṭana*. (2) of a work, not to get finished : *ne goṛa siṛ pāṛjanredo*, *landia mente okoe kae kajamea* ? (3) syn. of *asadiḍ*, to be led by failure to give up an undertaking : *banda toltele pāṛrujana*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, ŋge*, modifying *rika, rikan, rikaḡ, aṭākar*.

pāḍ-pēḍ, pāḍ-pōḍ, pōḍpōḍ (long nasale) frequentative jingles of *pōḍ*, the two first being used for the tooting of several motor horns, and the third of one only, I. sbst., the repeated tooting of one or several motor horns : *pāḍpēḍ aṭumṭana*.

II. adj, with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to toot the horns of motor cars : *moṭorkoko pāḍpēḍjada*.

VI. intrs., in the df. prst., of the horns of motor cars, to toot :

moṭorko pāḍpēḍtana (or *pāḍpēḍḡtana*).

pāḍpēḍ-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : *moṭorkoko pāḍpēḍentana*.

pāḍpēḍ-ḡ p. v., of the horns of motor cars, to be tooted : *moṭorko pāḍpēḍlena*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tanḡe* ; also *pēḍleka, pōḍleka* (of several), and *pēḍkenpēḍken, pōḍkenpōḍken* (of one), modifying *sari, rika, rikan, rikaḡ, aṭumṭ*.

pāē (1) enclitic, meaning, because one prefers it to the alternative (which is expressed by a clause in which the prd. means, to refuse) : *goḍjanae pāē ranu nū kaeṇtarjana*, he died because he preferred dying to taking his medicine ; *dal pāē sātinaḡada* (or *dale sātinaḡada pāē*) *iskulte kaṇṭana, he* gets thrashed because he does not go to school, but he prefers that to going. (2) Nag. (Sad. *pāē*) syn. of *honaṛ* in phrases denoting opposition.

pāē-pōē var. of *phāēphōē*.

pāērā, pāērā-soṭa Nag. (Sad. *paena*) syn. of *a'acilanda* Has.

pāērā Nag. syn. of *pāēt*.

pāēt, pāēte, pāt Has. Nag. (Sad. *phāet*) intrs., in the 'continuative prst., to start, or be on the point of starting, on a journey : *nādo kā baioa, kupulṭena pāētea-kada*, impossible now, I am just starting (or going to start) to visit relatives.

pāēt-en rflx. v., same meaning : *kupulṭena pāētentana*, I am just going to start on a visit to relatives ;

mar, *pāštenpe*, jagardo tundušana, there is nothing more to be said; get ready for the journey and start; kupulotera *pāštenšana*, I am starting on a visit.

pāšte-q p. v., imprsl., of the act of starting on a journey, to take place, or to be on the point of taking place: Raci (or Racite) *pāšteqtana*.

pāica (Sad.; Or. *pāicā*) syn. of *kari* (like which it is constructed) in the meaning of a loan without interest, but *kari* is preferred for a loan of paddy, and *pāica* for a loan of money. A loan (of money or paddy) on interest is called *riři*. Of late people have begun to call *pāica*, fig., also such loans on interest as are considered far from onerous as the loans taken from co-operative banks.

pāica-udara, **pāica-udhar** (Sad. *pāica*, H. *udhar*, loan) syn. of *karikolod*, collective noun for loans without interest.

pāic var. of *pār*.

pāiři, pāiři-hora (Sad. *pāin*; Or. *pāiri*, channel, drain) I. sbst., the outlet of a bund or of a rice field: ne bandara *pāiři* sekejana, the outlet of this bund is too low. II. trs. or intrs., to fit with an outlet; to make an outlet: bandado kosatepe *pāiřiřada*? kosatebu *pāiřiřa*?

pāiři-n rflx. v., same meaning: bandado hakagepe *pāiřinjana*, you have made the outlet of the bund too high up.

pāiři-q p. v., (1) to be fitted with an outlet: banda kosate *pāiřiřoa*?

(2) imprsl., of an outlet, to be made: auri *pāiřiřoa*.

pāit, **pāiti** I. sbst., also *pāiti-meređ*, a tube of sheet iron inserted between the handle and the head ring of a hunting axe. In the ring there is a groove wherein a gad (*tenekađ*) is driven wedging the axe-head to the handle; beneath the ring this gad is generally recurved so as to pass through the handle: ne kapira *pāitido* okoe baila? *pāitimeređ* kaita bagārađqtana.

II. trs., (1) to use a piece of sheet iron in making such a tube: ne tira *pāitime*. (2) to fit an axe with such a tube: ne kapido kacim *pāitiřu*?

pāiti-n rflx. v., last meaning; enara-ātem *pāitintanreo* auri cim tearea? *pāiti-q* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pāiři (Sad). **pāiři-botōlo** I. sbst., a quart bottle of green glass, in contrd. to *sisi*, a small bottle or phial; *botōlo*, any bottle, especially a half-pint bottle; and *enaga botōlo* a large glass jar. Both the *pāiři* and the *sisi* are also called *botōlohon*, *hon botōlo*: bar *pāiři* miđ *botōlo* hobaoa; miad *pāiři* ne sunum kă soaba.

II. trs., to blow glass making such a bottle: kăcedo cilkateko *botōlojađ* *pāiřiřada*? misao kain lelakađkoa. *pāiři-q* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pāka long nasal (Sad. *pāk*; Or. *phāk*) syn. of *pānga*.

pāka-paturu (long nasal) Nag. var. of *pařkapaturu*.

pā-pō (long nasals) syn. of *pāpō*,

but connoting plurality.

pāṛā (first nasal long) Has. var. of *pahār* Nag.

pārkiḃajkiṛ Nag. (Sad.) the two dove snares, syn. of *putamjaromkiṛ* Has. the two eggs of a dove, a term used in the play at marbles. See under *gulinuṛ*. They use also the imprsl. p. v. *pārkiḃājjana*, *putamjaromjana*, this stage of the game has been reached.

pāru in jest, var. of *panḃu*.

pāūti syn. of *idir* (not in the cpd. *moḃidir*).

pe affix and infix form of the prsl. prn. *ape*, 2nd, prs. pl., you. Constructed like *bu*.

pē, **pē** (with a vocal check) used by little children for *perē*, *perē*.

pē (with a vocal check) Ho, contraction of *perē*, *perē*.

peada (P. *piyāḃa*) I. sbst., (1) a peon, a court bailiff [who serves summonses, etc.; a man sent to claim money due, in entrd. to *darōān* a servant of the coolie depot, sent to find runaways : *peada* *hijuakana*. (2) also *peadukami*, *peadahuda*, the work or position of a peon : *eṭa nukuri kain*, *namkeḃci peadareṭa soabenjana*.

II. trs., (1) to make smb. a peon : *ne hoṛo babarcii taikena nāḃoko peadakia*. (2) to affect smb. with the sending of a peon : *amā monete sūd kam omeredole peadamea*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be a peon : *apute peadatana*.

peada-n rfx. v., (1) to accept the position of a peon : *peadanam ci kamā* ? (2) to do for once *peada's*

work : *jū*, *tisinābāri peadanme*.

peada-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pe-n-eada vrb. n., (1) the frequency with which a peon is sent to smb. : *peneadako peadakia*, *karoa omomtee lenjautarjana*. (2) the act of sending a peon : *misa peneadatege kae botonjana*, *oṛḡ misaibe*, he was not frightened by the first sending of the peon, send him once more.

IV. adv., also with the afxs. *ge*, *leka*, modifying *sen* to go as a peon : *gapa ape hatute peadaiṛ sena*.

peada-karca syn. of *talbana*, sbst., a compensation claimed from the one to whom a peon is sent.

*A peon is generally a bully who forces people to pay him more than his due. When sent to claim debts, he attaches hīmself like a leech to the debtor living on the latter's rice and fowls until at least part of the money is paid up. Whosoever uses a peon in this manner is liable to prosecution.

peaj, **peaju** Has. *piaj*, *piaju* Nag. (P. *piyāz*; H. *peaj*, *peāj*) I. sbst., *Allium Cepa*, Linn.; Liliaceae—the Onion with pungent odour, a bulbous herb, with narrow fistular leaves and rather small flowers in dense umbels on a scape.

II. trs., to mix a relish with onions : *ne utu ciā kape peajukeda* ?

III. intrs., in a past ts., to have bought, or got a crop of, many or few onions, *isupe peajukeda ne sir-mado*.

peaj-ḡ, *peaju-ḡ* p. v., (1) prsl., of a relish to be mixed with onions :

peaj-aŕa

pea ngu

utu *peajuakana*. (2) imprsl., of an onion crop to be small or plentiful: isu *peajuakana* ne sirmado.

pe-n-eaj vrb. n., the great quantity of onions acquired: *penenjuko* *peajutada*, goŕa jargireo kãjãko jomecabara.

peaj-aŕa and vars., sbst., onion leaves when used as a potherb.

peaj-utu and vars., sbst., a relish of onions or onion leaves.

peali (II. *piyãla*) sbst., a drinking vessel, generally of metal and having the form of a tumbler.

peali (Sad. *pheali*) I. (1) abs. n., cunning in harming people: ne hoŕo *peali* purage mena. (2) sbst., the act of exerting one's cunning to harm people: nã *pealipe* lella ei? (3) fig., the maleficence of a witch or wizard: najomburiakoŕa *pealite* rög hatuâte kã senŕana.

II. adj., (1) with *hoŕo*, a cunning cheat: nãdo *peali* hoŕo, sãjeae mente alope bedana. Also used as adj. noun: miaŕ *peali* namkedlen, maraŕa noksãnrele tãjana. (2) with *kaji* or *kami*, a cunning speech or action, intending to harm people: nekan *peali* kajikote kam bedadariañña; *peali* kami nãre purasa lelakana.

III. trs., (1) thus to harm people: ne hoŕo apisae *pealikedlea*. (2) to teach smb. this kind of cunning: soben honko aŕlekagee *pealikedkoa*.

IV. intrs., to exert harmful cunning: idurŕe *pealitanaja*, alope bisãsia.

peali-n rflx. v., (1) same meaning; thus to try and harm people: alem *pealintana*, mendo idurŕ! Thou triest to harm us cunningly, but

me be thou wilt not succeed. (2) to take this habit; to learn this kind of cunning: aŕãkaŕikoloŕa jamabara-jamabaratee *peali-n*.

pe-peali repr. v., to try and cheat each other cunningly: aŕãkaŕilekita *pepealikena*, aŕãkaŕige kabujana, nekado ng enana lelakana, he cheated the coolie-catcher who tried to cheat him, such a thing was never seen before.

peali-o p. v., (1) thus to be harmed or cheated: takalõbo ad aŕãkaŕikoŕa kajitee *peali-jana*, Asãm kã senleka-gee taikena. (2) to become a cunning cheat: aputelekagee *peali-jana*; kajirage mena: kulahoŕa kulage, tuiuhon tuiuge, he has become a cunning cheat like his father; the proverb says: the offspring of the tiger is a tiger, the offspring of a jackal is a jackal.

pe-n-eali vrb. n., (1) the amount of cunning: *peealiŕ* *pealikedkoa*, jetae kae mundikiri. (2) the extent of cheating: *peealiŕ* *pealikia* kã senŕ hoŕo Asãme tebatada. (3) the act: nekan *peeali* ciulaŕ kã lallena.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *kari*, *kami*, *rika*, *rikana*, *rikaŕ*, *hoŕoŕ*, *sãrãŕ*.

pea ngu Has. syn. of *piribarangu* and, in poetry, *otepeangu*, sbst., Chrysanthellum indicum, D.C.; Compositae,—an annual glabrous herb with numerous procumbent stems a few inches long; twice pinatifid leaves; and small yellow rayed flowers. The leaves are eaten fasting, as a charm against spells. The leaves are bruised and rubbed

peca

pecčka

on aching heads; their juice is sniffed against headache. A piece of root is inserted into the hollow of a tooth to kill the maggot (*riagud*) which is believed to live there and cause toothaches.

***peca**, **goḡ-peca**, **kokor-peca** Nag. syn. of *kokor*, *goḡkokor* Has. (Sk. *pecā*; Or. *pechā*) sbst., the Spotted Owlet *Athene brama*. Its call takes various forms: *pécepecepece*, *pedcepedce*, *pedce*, *goḡgoḡgoḡ*, *gorgoḡgorgoḡgorgoḡ*, *kāitūkāitūkāitū*, *kecōrkecōrkecōr*. The Hindus like none of these calls; the Mundas do not like the call *goḡgoḡgoḡ* because they think it an omen of death. The *burupeca* Nag. *ruṛuṛkokor* Has. is the Jungle Owlet, *Glauclidium radiatum*. Its call is interpreted by the Mundas as *kurrkurrkurrkū* *kurrkū*. The *diripeca* Nag. *dirinḡkoko* Has. is the Scops Owl, *Scops giu*. Its call is *ūmp*. These three owlets are little bigger than a sparrow.

pecan (Sad.) cfr. *pandil*, I. trs. caus., (1) to make wood, stone or bone, fly in chips: *māite samame*, *janem pecanjada*, chop the bones quietly, thou makest them fly in chips. (2) fig., to make people leave a place by supplanting them: *duran reperele pecanḡkedko*.

II. intrs., to fly in chips: *koṛamjad diri pecantana*, *parkanpepe togoa*; *majaḡ dipili daru purage pecanḡkena*. *pecan-en* rflx. v., syn. of *pecanḡrikan*, to leave a place, submitting to supplantation: *ape gelbarhoḡoa*, *iral hoḡokolḡ duran reperepe pecanḡenjana*, you are twelve and you have let yourselves be supplanted at the dance by a group of eight!

pecanḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *majaredan daru pecanḡoa*; *dikuko hijujanci isu hituāto Mundako pecanḡjana*; *duran repentanre Siḡiko darijana*, *Loadiko pecanḡjana*.

pe-n-ecanḡ vrb. n., the force with which chips are sent flying: *koḡejad diri penecanḡ pecanḡjana*, *kote senḡjana kaina lelḡḡḡkeda*.

pecḡ, **pececeḡ**, **pecḡceḡ** (Sad.) the two last with long final *ḡ*, used by little children for *kaḡa* and *gum*.

pececeḡ, **pecḡceḡ** with long final *ḡ*, onomatope, I. sbst., the sound of winnowing: *gumakidḡean ci kā?* *pecḡceḡ kā aḡumḡtana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. intrs., to make this sound: *pececeḡjadae*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡḡge*, modifying *sari*, *aḡumḡ*.

pecčka (Sad.; H. *pacūkā*) I. sbst., (1) a syringe: *pecčkate daḡo teranea*. (2) the liquid spirted with a syringe: *pecčkateḡ ḡolena*, enamente *liḡa arajana*; *no liḡarḡ pecčka sabunte capḡime*.

II. trs., (1) to make into a syringe: *pāguhulanamente no seḡemaḡbu pecčkaea*. (2) to spirt smth. with a syringe: *iniḡ luturre ranu pecčkame*. (3) to syringe, to cover or fill smth. with the liquid of a syringe: *poḡōkatanae*, *pecčkaipe*; *lutur pecčkaipe*; *iniḡ lutur pecčkape*. (4) to bespatter: *aiḡa japare koḡga alom koḡceam pecčkajḡiḡa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) imprsl., of a syringe, to spirt: *jōḡge pecčkātana* (or *pecčkaptana*) *ci kā?* (2) prsl., of blood, to spirt from a

wound : hudumalen diritea tōleua maēom *pecēkatana*.

pecēka-n rlx. v., (1) syn. of *pe-ēkarihan*, to let a syringe be used on one : lutur *pecēkanme*. (2) same as the trs. : saharre sidamando pāgure jāgeko *pecēkantan* taikena, nādo Kristānko aḍ Turūkuko kako *pecēkakoa*, formerly in town at the *Holi*, they spirted red stuff on people indiscriminately, now they do no more spirt it on Christians and Mahomedans.

pe-p-ecēka (1) repr. v., to syringe each other : pāgure kūhko *pe-pecēkakana*. (2) sbst., the custom of syringing each other (on the *Holi* feast) : apere pāgu hulau *pepecēka* mena ci ?

pecēka-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pe-u-ecēka vrb. n., (1) the quantity spirted or the extent of syringing : miaḍ hoṛo pāguhulana *penecēkako* *pecēkakia*, goṭa lija arācabajana. (2) the act of syringing : *penecēkape* huṛiakia, *pecēkarūraipe*. (3) the liquid spirted : pāgura *penecēka* capikatejadreo kā senḡtana.

pecēka-ader trs., to squirt a fluid into smth. with a syringe.

pecēkaader-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

pecēka-urua trs., to draw a fluid from smth. with a syringe.

pecēkaurua-g p. v., corresp. meaning

pecer, *pecer-pecer* (Sad.) cfr. *pacarpecer*, I. adj., (1) with *lāḍdul*, also adj. noun, (a) syn. of *peṭekamci*, a frequent but scanty evacuation of soft matter, which, if not stopped, ends in dysentery. It is often

occasioned by eating hot *Bassia* flowers, by eating too much fruit of the *Ficus* *Gunia*, and, in somewhat delicate people, also by eating cakes of *Eleusine* *coracana*. (b) a kind of infantile diarrhoea, also with frequent but scanty loose stools : lolo madukam, kāre purā āṛi jomkere aḍ sukiani hoṛoko kodelaḍko jomkere, *pecerpecer* namkoa, aḍ honkodo ḍatatanreo namkoa. (2) with *hoṛo* or *hon*, a person or child with this ailment : oko *pecer* hoṛo neree ikeda ? II. trs., to cause this ailment : ne hoṛo lolo madukam *pecerkia*.

III. trs. or intrs., to evacuate as described : iḥ *pecerpecerjāda* ; ne hon barsia *pecerpecerkeda* (or *pecerpecerkena*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to suffer from such evacuations : lūi *pecerpecerjāia*, *pecer-en* rlx. v., to cause oneself this ailment : nido āṛitee *pecerpecerenjana*.

pecer-g p. v., (1) to be thus evacuated : inia i *pecerpecerḡtana*. (2) to get this ailment : āṛitecim *pecerakana* ?

IV. adv., *pecer* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *leka*, and *pecerpecer* with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pecerkenpecerken*, modifying *i*, *rika*, *rikaḡ*, *dulḡ*. *Pecerken* refers to a single stool.

N. B. In this ailment, as in the case of *higahagi*, divination is rarely resorted to.

pechaūṛi Nag. (Sad.) var. of *picuri* Iias.

pecki Nag. (Sad.) var. of *pički* Iias. Nag.

pedce 1^o syn. of *cirir*. 2^o I. sbst., the sound of spittle gushed out: *pedceŋ aũmla*.

II. adj, with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to hit at a distance with spittle gushed out: *kaŋare alom pedceŋa*; *paŋi alom pedcece*.

IV. trs or intrs., to gush out spittle to a distance: *beŋado alom pedcece*; *tamakuŋ jomkeŋei paŋiree pedcekeŋa*. *pedce-n* rflx. v., same meaning: *ceŋamente paŋirem jidceŋjuna*?

pedce-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: *kaŋareŋa pedcejana*; *aĩŋa kaŋa pedcejana*; *beŋa pedcejana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *ken*, modifying *be*, *rika*, *aũmo*: *jaromakan kaphijō linlere jara pedceken uũnao*.

pedce-baŋel trs., syn. of (1) *pedceken* i. (2) *pedceken be*.

pedce-pedce jingle of *pedce* denoting frequency; the form *pedcepedce* denotes plurality. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan*, *tange* and the forms *pedceleka*, *pedcekenpedceken*.

pedce-pedce onomatop., I. sbst., one of the calls of the spotted owlet (*peca*, *kokor*): *kokor kainā lellin, pedcepedce bāriina aũmla*. The form *pedcepedce* connotes plurality of owlets.

II. adj, with *sari*, *ra*, same meaning.

III. intrs., of the spotted owlet, to call thus: *baridarure kokor pedcepedcekeŋa* (or *pedcepedcekena*).

pedcepedce-n rflx. v., same meaning: *kokor pedcepedcentana*.

pedcepedce-q p. v., imprsl., of this call, to be uttered: *ceŋaŋate en*

darure pedcepedceŋana, *kosaren kokor hijuakana*?

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pedceleka* and *pedcekenpedceken*, modifying *ra*, *kakāla*, *sari*, *rika*, *rikan*, *aũmo*.

peder-peder Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *kondorokondoro*.

peder-peder, led-er-peder Nag. (Sad) syn., of *ketedketed* (of boiling water).

pedken adv., corresp. to *padped* and referring to a single fall: *hesa pedkene uũlu*.

pedlai, **pedŋlai**, **pedlana**, **pedŋlana**, **pendlai**, **pendlana**, **pend-l-pendel** (Sad. *pendlang*) I. adj., with *lija*, a badly, loosely woven cloth: *pedlaŋ lijaŋe api takam omũda*! Also used as adj. noun: *ne pedlaŋdo eiaŋ kirina-keŋa*?

II. trs., to weave loosely: *en pēŋaŋe doŋlija puragea pedlaŋkeŋa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be a loosely woven cloth: *en pēŋaŋe lijaŋo puragea pedlaitana* (or *pedlaigea*).

pedlaŋ-n rflx. v., to weave loosely: *nidoŋe t-aituntana ci? lijaŋo janaũ nekagee pedlaŋna*.

pedlaŋ-q p. v., to get loosely woven: *cirgalm, lija aloka pedlaŋq*.

IV. adv., also with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *ten*, *bi*.

ped-ped (Sad. *pedpede*) I. adj., with *baba*, *guraŋlu*, etc., any kind of crop, undergrown, without reference to its colour, in entrld. to *pendpende*, undergrown with an unhealthy look: *ne pedped baba kaŋaŋtape, enreŋa tutudoa*, give this undergrown p-dly

a superficial ploughing, then it will perhaps grow properly. Also used as adj. noun.

pedped-g p. v., of the same, to become undergrown : ne gorara gurū-lale herla, *pedpedjina*, iro kale irkeda, on this high field we sowed Panicum miliare, it grew too little, we did not even reap it.

II. adv., also with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *karaq*, *rikaq*, *lelo*.

ped-ped 1^o onomatope, I. sbst., the hollow sound of a stomach distended by wind, when slapped : putiakanam ei? lāim tabīrintana, do *pedped* aiunqtana.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning : *pedped sari aiunqtana*.

III. trs., thus to make sound the stomach : lāi *pedpedjada*.

IV. intrs., in the df prst., of the stomach, thus to sound : lāim tabīrijada, do *pedpedtana* (or *pedpedqtana*).

pedped-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : lāi *pedpedentana* ; putiakanam cimac *pedpedentana*.

pedped-g p. v., of the stomach, thus to sound or be made to sound.

V. adv., also with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *tabiri sari*, *aiunq*.

2^o I. sbst., a feeling of flatulence : nidaiā putilena, nido *pedped* senqjana, I had an indigestion last night now the feeling of flatulence has disappeared.

II. adj., with *lāi*, a flatulent abdomen : *pedped lāi*re alom jomladia, enkate hāsua.

III. trs. caus., to cause flatulence : inia lāi golasaagā *pedpedkeda* ; golasaagate lāi *pedpedkeda*.

IV. intrs. (1) in the df. prst., of the abdomen, to be flatulent : tisiado aiūā lāi *pedpedtana* (or *pedpedgea*).

(2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel flatulence : *pedpedjañā* (or *lāi pedpedjañā*), mandī kañā.

pedped-en rflx. v., to cause flatulence in on-self : ne urido karoate lāi *pedpedenjana*, buluadā anuīpe.

pedped-g p. v., to become, or be rendered, flatulent : urikodo karoateko *pedpedoa*.

V. adv., also with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tin*, *tange*, modifying *jom*, *putiq*, *rikan*, *rikaq*.

pedte, *seta-pedte* I. sbst., the Dog-flea, Pulex canis. The Pulex irritans (flea of man) seems never to be found or, at least, to be very rare, in the country of the Mundas and they have never taken notice of the fleas of cats. Perhaps they know that it is one and the same kind of flea which is a parasite on both cats and dogs. At any rate they give the name of dog-flea to any kind of flea. They say that the flea of dogs is hatched and develops in the fresh straw of the watch-sheds on the threshing floors : ne guīure *pedteko* menāka.

II. idmly., tis, of fleas, to gather on a dog : ne seta purageko *pedteteta*, guīure alope bolorikaia.

pedte, *pedte-bagel*, *pedte-pedte* diminutives of *paḍṭa*, *paḍṭabagel*, *paḍṭapaḍṭa*, but only as referring to scourging.

pedq

pedq Nag. var. of *peŋq* Siripati, but it may be used also, of paddy only, in the intrs. df. prst. and in the p. v., in the meaning of *iaromeŋe*, to begin to ripen.

pela (from *peali*?) parallel of *badi*, *daka*, in sacrificial formulas.

pelaŋt, **pelaŋiŋ** vars. of *pileŋ*.

pelca Nag. (Sad.) adv., slightly, a little; occurs in the phrases: *pelca hende*, somewhat blackish, *pelca aŋa*, rosy, pinkish. It rarely modifies a prd.: *pelcagee saŋkija*, he caught him, but not with a good hold.

pelca (Sad.) **kuŋi-pelca** ofr. *dinaŋ*, I. sbst., ringworm, Herpes miliaris, herpetic eruptions covering a round surface the size of a pice. As a remedy for this skin disease the Mundas apply the latex of the *kuŋi* shrub, *Croton oblongifolius*: *ama hoŋmore pelca taikena*, *kuŋisuŋara sosoŋtem bugijana ci*?

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to have ringworm: *pelcatanae*, *kuŋisosoŋ lagaŋtaipe*.

pelca-gq p. v., to get ringworm: *pelcakananae*, he has ringworm.

pel-pel syn. of *pedlaŋ*. As adv., it may take also the afxs. *tan* and *tunge*.

penaŋ childish for *peŋaŋ*, *pēŋaŋ*.

pencorq, **pencorq** I. sbst., the art or act of throwing a spell back on the sender: *pencoroŋiŋ ituana*.

II. adj., (1) with *hora*, a path or road taking one or several sharp turns, retraced at acute angles, as a road on a ravined hill-side, in cntrd. to *kanar hora*, a way turning slowly: *suŋi horatebua*, *pencoro* horado cimin-

pencoro

bu otonabiura, let us take the cross-cut, the road meanders too much. (2) with *bān*, a spell falling back on the sender: *pencoro bānte calaŋkeni ŋogoa kure aŋa oŋare jaege*.

III. trs., (1) to make a road with a sharp turn: *Ŧokadāte aŋarsado Cakarāhora hantānatako pencoroakada*. (2) to throw back a spell: *bāne pencoroŋa, calaŋkenigeŋ ŋorūrajana*; *bānko pencoroŋa, calaŋkenlekegeŋ aŋakarjada*, they threw back the spell on him, he realizes having sent it (i.e., he is served quite right).

IV. trs. caus., to drive back, straight or at a sharp angle: *tera! kulaŋdo amsaŋtera pencoroŋaŋa*, look out! I have driven back the hare in thy direction. (2) to send a man back directly: *ciŋi aukenido Gomke pencoroŋka*.

V. intrs., in the d.f. prst., of a road, to make a sharp turn or turns: *huŋiŋ aŋarre hora pencoroŋana* (or *pencoroŋgea*).

pencoro-n rflx. v., (1) to turn and go or come back, straight or at a sharp angle: *kulaŋ niraujaŋ taikena*, *huraŋdaromliŋciŋ pencoroŋjana*, the hare came running towards us we threw sticks at it and it ran back at a sharp angle. (2) to go or come back directly: *ciŋi aukeni pencoroŋjana*.

pencoro-q, *pencoro-gq* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and the trs. caus.

VI. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *ggge* modifying *hora*, *horaq*, *biur*, *biuren*, *biurq*, *rika*, *rikan*,

penda

rikaq.

penda (II. *pendā*, bottom) I. sbst., bottom, base, ground-floor, foot of a hill: ne poţomră *penda* cîminar cakara? umunkenaiă ikirră *penda* kîr tobaŭa, I dived and did not reach the bottom of the pool; mundula baragila sarîmareko tapiia, *pendadoko* durmusuia, they beat the concrete of the terraced roof on a bungalow with wooden mallets, and that of the ground-floor with an iron stamper; *burupendare* dă urunatana.

II. trs., to fit smth. with a bottom of a certain description: ne poţom mararagepe *pendakeda*.

penda-q p. v., to be thus fitted.

pendelai, **pendelaŭa**, **pendel-pendel**, **pendlai**, **pendiaŭa** vars. of *pedlaŭ*, but as adv. *pendelpendel* may take also the afxs. *tan*, *tange*, or the form *pendel/leka*.

pendri var. of *pindəri*, syn. of *penda*.

penđe, **penđe-penđe** (same root as *paŋdu*, *punđi*), cfr. *pedped*, I. abs. n, (1) a pale, unhealthy colour of undergrown grain or pulse plants: alea apia gorara babare *penđependđe* lelqtana. (2) fig., the tender greenness of seedlings.

II. adj., (1) of grain or pulse plants, undergrown and not very green: ne *penđependđe* kodedo okoëa? Also used as adj. noun: ne *penđependdedo* cia kape karaë-jada? (2) fig., with *gaci*, seedlings of a tender green colour: ne kan-tara *penđependdegea*

penđe-q p. v., to become as de-

pengeđ

scribed: soroşoroă ločonaro damed-rele herjeŭela, baba *penđependđelena*, karačŭa huŭialeka bairuŭajana, we sowed rice at the approach of the rainy season in a field where there is always water, it grew badly, but was somewhat bettered by loosening the soil.

III. adv., *penđe* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*; *penđependđe* also with the afxs. *tan*, *tange*, modifying *haraq*, *rikaq*, *lelq*.

penđe-penđe (Sad.) in jest or displeasure, syn. of *paŭgela*, of the colour of the skin only.

penđo (Sad.) in jest or displeasure, syn. of *paŭgela*, of the colour of the skin only.

penđo syn. of *tuŭu*, to sting, used by children or in jest.

***penŭor** syn. of *ăŭŭaŭ*, *hœŭa*. These three words may also be used of a special way of shampooing the arms and legs, resorted to in fever or in great fatigue: the palm of the shampooing hand presses and glides around the limb instead of the thumbs moving along it.

pengeđ I. sbst., a short gleam, a flash of light: jîđ dirikiŭa nubare kopotŭelere *pengeđ* leloa, if two pieces of flint be struck against each other in the dark, a spark of light will be seen.

II. adj., with *juŭ*, same meaning: *pengeđ* juŭ lellena.

III. trs., (1) to cause the production of a short gleam or of a flash: jîđ dirikiŭe *pengeđkeda*. (2) to light a match: mar, diasalaŭ *pengeđlem*.

peŋged-en rlx. v., of a fire-fly, to emit a short gleam: *ipiripina nidae peŋgedena*.

peŋged-q p. v., (1) to be caused to emit a short gleam: *jid dirikina peŋgedlena*; *hicir peŋgedlena*. (2) of a match, to be lighted: *diasalai peŋgedoka*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, ken, qge*, modifying *jul, rikaq, lelq*. *Peŋgedken* may take the copula *a* and be used as intrs. prd., past ts., to have emitted a short gleam or a flash: *diasalai peŋgedkenena*; *hicir peŋgedkenena*.

peŋged-peŋged frequentative jingle of *peŋged*, referring to successive short gleams of the same source of light: *enado curina peŋgedpeŋged ci laltina*? That light appearing and disappearing, is it a will-of-the-wisp or a lantern? *soben ipilko birinabirinātana tamarako peŋgedpeŋgedena*, all stars shine, some twinkle. It may be used intrsly., to emit successive short gleams: *seŋgel peŋgedpeŋgedtana*, the fire burns with small, fitful flames. As adv., it may take the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, and the forms *peŋgedleka, peŋgedkenpeŋgedken*. The plural jingle *peŋgedpeŋged* refers to several sources of light.

peŋgōd-peŋgōd used occasionally, syn. of *ōōdōōd*.

peŋgoro syn. of *piŋki*.

peŋkaō (Sad. *peukaek*; II. *phenk dena*, to throw away) syn. of *caluŋgaō*.

peŋagad, perŋagad, petŋagad
1^o i. adj., with *hasa, etc, piri,*

simān, a light, sandy, reddish kind of soil which yields hardly anything without much manure. It is different from *paŋgela hasa*. Places where this soil is prevalent are often qualified as *araraŋ* (*araraŋ di, araraŋ sokora, etc*): *peŋgaŋ* *hasare begar saratel jetanaŋ kā hōbī*. Also used as adj. noun: *miaŋ peŋgaŋle sītana nimirdo*.

II. intrs., in the df. 1st, to consist of such soil: *apeŋ simān purage peŋgaŋtuna* (or *peŋagadga*), there is much red soil within the boundaries of your village.

peŋgaŋ-q p. v., in the contin. prst., same meaning: *apeŋ simān purado peŋgaŋakana*.

III. adv., with the afx. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *lelq*.

2^o fig., syn. of *peŋged*.

3^o fig., in jest or scorn, syn. of *paŋgela*, only as referring to the skin.

4^o fig., used by children to describe the redness of a macaque's bottom.

pepe-hesaŋ fiaŋ flames, syn. of *puŋkalatu*.

pepesq-maŋ sbst., *Bambusa Tulda*, Roxb; Gramineae,—a bamboo 20-70' high, 2-4" diam., with internodes 1-2' long and walls $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. Cfr. *barlaŋga moŋ*.

pera-piri, perara-piri, parara-puru cfr. *piripiril*, I. sbst., the act of shedding tears, of weeping gently: *en hoŋa perapiri lelkedte bilkakedlea*, we were moved to pity on seeing his tears.

II. trs. caus., to make smb. shed tears: *eranteko perapirikina*; *inia meddako perapirikeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to shed tears : meddāc *perapiritana* (or *perapirintana*, *perapiriqtana*). (2) of tears, to flow : inia meddā *perapiritana* (or *perapiriqtana*).

perapiri-n rflx. v., to shed tears : huriā eranteo *perapirina* ; meddāc *perapirintana*.

perapiri-q p. v., (1) to be in tears or be made to weep. (2) of tears, to flow or be caused to flow.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *rikan*, *rikatq*, *lelq*, *meddā uruqo*. (2) with the afx. *qge*, modifying *erata*, *rika*.

pēr-bepār (Sad. *pher-bepār*) syn. of *pērpār* 1^o and 2^o.

perē Hs. *perej* Nag. 1^o contrary of empty, I. adj. full : *perē* caṭure dā cenāmentem duṭjada ?

II. trs., to fill ; to put in a recipient so as to fill it ; to fill or inflate : ne caṭu dā (or dāte) *perētam* ; hoṭo (or hoṭoto) *perētam* ; gōṭā *perētam*, fill up the pit that has been formed in the cowshed ; Asamāte ṭakae auleḍei uriko gōṛāe *perētaḍ-koā*, having brought back money earned in Assam, he filled his cowshed with cattle ; caḍlido bargandārone ṭeḍako *perēea*, for two annas they fill this measure with rice, i.e., the market rate of rice is this measure full for two annas.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst. (a) to be in charge of filling the vessels : babarcido kae babarciakana dāc *perētana*. (b) to get full : en caṭu *perētana* (or *peregōtana*), orq bar cipilekage dā dulepe. (c) of a river,

to be, or get, in flood : tisiado gara *perētana* (or *peregōtana*, *peregea*) gapa senome. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn, to have a feeling of fullness : lāi kā *perējāṇā*, orqge maṇḍi omainape.

perē-n rflx. v., (1) to enter a place so as to fill it : ne orare ili nū hoṭoko *perējanā*, people, come to drink beer, filled this house. (2) same as the trs. : enanātem *perētanreo* soben caṭukere dā aṭi n *perēea* !

pere-q, *pere-q* (H s. Nag.) *perej-q* Nag. p. v., (1) to get full or get filled. (2) to be put in a recipient so as to fill it. (3) of a river, to get in flood.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *duḥ*, *liṭari*, *gama*, *au*, *idi*, etc., : ṭuaki *perēge* aṭime.

2^o contrary of incomplete, I. trs., to complete a sum of money : orq miḍ ganda narajanre ṭakaina *perēea*, one anna more and I shall have a rupee ; ne keraā gonora apiṭaka (or api ṭakate) ka ṛa *perējada*, gapaina omana, I pay thee to-day 3 Rs. less than the price of the buffalo, I shall give thee them to-morrow ; gel-ṭakate ne urī kaina omīa, orq miḍ ṭaka *perēeme*, I will not give this bullock for 10 Rs., make it eleven.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to reach a full sum : miḍ gandate ṭaka kā *perētana* (or *peregōtana*), there is one anna less than a rupee ; urīṛa gonora miḍ ṭakate kā *perētana* (or *peregōtana*), thou givest (or I have) one rupee less than the price of this bullock.

perę-n rlx. v., same as the trs.: orq musia kaminalakore takaina *peręna*, one day more working for daily wages and I shall have earned a whole rupee; *kerąa gonora api takaina peręntana*, gapaina omama; *ama kajilekado bar takaina peręntana*, ne urim omaĩĩ ci? I offer thee 2 Rs. less than thy price, wilt thou give me the bullock?

pere-q etc., p. v., of a sum of money, to be complete.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *om, hal, leka*.

3^o I. trs., to fit tightly into, ltly., to fill the space into which one, or it, has to fit: ne hakedo (or ne hake undudo) *qandom purage kae perę-jada*, etagare tusinepe, the handle is much too thin for this axe head, put the latter on another handle; ne sonqdo kam *peręea* hupianoa kiriaeme, thou wilt not fill this piece of clothing (it will be too large for thee), buy one that is pretty small; ne hon berado marĩtee *perę-jada*, little by little this boy grows so that his wrist fills his bracelet.

II. trs. caus., to make fit tightly into: *hakere qandom kam perękeda*; oko darji baikena? sonq kae *perę-keĩmea*, what tailor has made thee a cloth too large for thee?

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) to fit tightly into: ne *qandom purage ka peręlana*, moĩoa namepe. (b) to get filled tightly with smth. that fits into: ne hake *ka peręlana* (or *pereqtana*), moĩo *qandom* namepe; ne sonq aĩĩa hoĩmore *ka*

peręlana (or *pereqtana*). (2) im-prsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel loosely clad in a tailor-made cloth: ne sonq *ka perękĩĩa*.

perę-n rlx. v., (1) to make smth. fit tightly into: hake *qandomdo kam peręnjana*. (2) of the body or a limb, to fill tightly what is put on it: aĩĩa tĩdo marĩmarĩte ne berae *peręntana*.

pere-q, etc., p. v., (1) to get filled tightly by smth. that fits into. (2) to be made to fit tightly into.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *auge, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *qandom, tusiĩ, rika, rikaq*.

4^o I. trs., to pay up a fine, without connotation of completeness: *gopoę-kenra mĩrĩ takae perękeda*; najomre *sahjanra dũrĩe perękeda*, he defrayed the sacrifice needĩd, when the cause of a spirit's harmfulness was traced to him; *acũkateĩ tergoętaĩa*, en meroma gonoria *peręapea*, when throwing the stone I did not intend to kill the goat, I shall compensate you (to the amount decided by a third party).

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of a fine, to be paid up: *gopoęra kane-kane ne toľare qande* (or *taka*) *peręlana* (or *pereqtana*).

perę-n rlx. v., to pay up a fine: *eperaĩĩate kane peręntana*.

pere-q, etc., p. v., of a fine, to be paid up.

5^o syn. of *pura*, to give evidence, without connotation of completeness. Constructed as under 4^o.

6^o adverbial afx. to prds., in full, all over, so as to fill.

perę-arāgu trs., of water, to flow, filling the bed of a river lower and lower down, or filling one field or one pool after another.

peręarāgu-u p. v., corresp. meaning : ne maiaŋa date soben loëŋa *perę-arāgujona*.

pered-petoŋa cfr. *perenperen*, of children, (1) syn. of *kereḏhereḏ*, irritability, pugnaciousness. (2) acting angrily and weeping at the same time. Constructed like *kereḏ-bereḏ*.

peren-peren cfr. *peredpetoŋa*, of children, to weep angrily or moping-ly and refuse to obey. Constructed like *kereḏhereḏ*.

peretaged, petetaged, jeretaged, 1^o syn of *joroŋajoroŋa*, I. adj., with *jō*, *uli* etc., a yellow, red or scarlet fruit : *sinduriuli peretagedgea*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of fruit, to be or become yellow, red or scarlet : *sinduriuli peretagedtana* ; ne uli *peretagedtana*.

peretaged-g p. v., of fruit, to become yellow, red or scarlet.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *lel-g*, *jarom-g*, *rika-g*, *taŋ* : *sinduriuli peretagedge taŋa*.

2^o fig., in jest, syn. of *paŋgela*.

3^o fig., in jest, syn. of *peoŋgaḏ*.

4^o fig., used by children to describe the redness of a macaque's bottom.

perę-rakab I. trs., of water, to raise the level of a bund, well, spring, etc. : *bāri bandae peręrakabkeda*.

peręrakab-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

pererere poetical syn. of *pépé* :

Soben saŋi bugin, jetae aloje nōe (2).

Hambal kuŋuŋa, rabal kuŋuŋa rūlere rededede saŋia.

Tunturabū orolere *pererere* saŋi.

Soben saŋi bugin, jetae alope nōe (2).

Hasa dumaŋa māmāŋa, pital kartal cūŋacūŋa (2).

Meręd nagēra rūlere rededede saŋia.

Sob n saŋi bugin, jetae alope nōe (2).

All music is nice, do not say that any is bad. The *nagēra* drum which weighs on the shoulder and the *ḏāka* which is light, sound *rededede*, and when you blow through a *datura* flower, it sounds *pererere*. All music is nice, do not say the contrary. The earthen *dumaŋa* drum sounds *māmāmā* and cymbals sound *cūŋacūŋa*; the iron *nagēra* sounds *rededede*. All music is nice, do not deny it.

perēḏ Ho. **perēḏ**, **perēḏ** subst., a trumpet used by Gasis. It is about 18 " long, has a brass mouthpiece, a tapering, straight wooden body bearing the note holes, and a bell made of a palmyra palm leaf.

peroaŋ (Sad. *pherwaŋ*, corresp. noun of agency) cfr. *paḏkār* and *bāŋri*, constructed like *bepār*, but referring to the small trade of those who buy in one market what they carry to sell at another.

peroŋgaḏ var. of *peoŋgaḏ*.

perpār (Sad. ; T. *wiyāparam*) cfr. *perbepār*, 1^o syn. of *paḏkār*. 2^o syn. of *peroaŋ*. 3^o I. trs., with *ḏanḏi* as d. o., in weighing a commodity, to alternate the side in which one puts the weights : *ḏanḏi perpāreme*, *pasangaakana*.

perpār-en rfix. v., same meaning :

dandi *pērpārenme*.

pērpār-q p. v. corresp. meaning: dandi *pērpārqa*.

II. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *tula, rika*.

per-per, peje-peje (Sad.) I. sbst., a sound, similar to that of tearing paper, produced by wind escaping in diarrhoea: *itan horodo kaia lellja, perper bāriia aūmla*.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning. *perper-q* p. v., with *hozo, landi* or *sari* as sbj., to sound thus.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *sari, aūung, rikaq, gasi*.

pertol cfr. *utul, utul*, I. sbst., the lower piece in a door case; the threshold: *perto'do n baikeda ci?*

II. trs., to use a piece of wood in making the bottom of a door case: *ne darubu pertolia*.

pertol-q p. v., corresp. meaning: *ne daru pertoloka*.

pertol sbst., *Combretum nanum*, Ham.; *Combretaceae*,—a virgate spreading undershrub, 1-2' high, with broad-ovate, very shortly acuminate leaves, opposite in 7 pairs or more, or the upper alternate; white flowers in racemes; and pink or red, 4-winged fruit. The root is used against fever.

peṛa Nag. syn. of *kupul* IIas.

peṛāē and derivatives. vars. of *pēṛāē* and derivatives.

peṛe (Sk. and T. *palam*) I. sbst., (1) strength: *nīa horōmore peṛe mena*. (2) power: *dōṛākoredo najomkoāte purage peṛe mena*, witch-finders have

much more power than witches. (3) authority: *enkan hukum ommēte peṛe kaia namakida*; *inī eruaṛa peṛe aiare banoa*. (4) ability: *enkan cij pacaōmēte amre peṛe banoa*. (5) effort: *cekaṛtanam? tisiado calure ama peṛe miado kā lelōtana*. (6) a good hold or footing: *tegare peṛe kaia namkeda*.

Note the phrases: (1) *peṛe ated*, to do manual work for others and thus gain one's livelihood: *peṛe atedlerō kotare kā āsula?* (2) *peṛe (sbj) lō*, in such scornful sentences as: *en urī hargirimēte ama peṛe lōtana ci?* Is thy strength burning, i.e., art thou losing thy strength, that thou canst not render other people the little service of driving off that bullock (which is grazing a crop)? *okore ama peṛe lōtana?* *neam duruātana*, what kind of work makes thee lose thy strength so that thou art unable to do this? i.e., canst thou not make some exertions? (3) *peṛe lōro*, to live in idleness on the work of others: *nā lom dārijana, kamime, enaga apukinaṛ peṛem lōrotana, ena kā baioa*. (4) *peṛe re*, (a) to deprive smb. of his strength: *sūl isū peṛe rākiṇa*, dysentery has much weakened me. (b) to wear one's parents' strength whilst being brought up: *nādo peṛepe rēcabakiṇa, apeage asāraētana*, you have lived on my exertions till I am worn out, now all hope rests on you only, you must work in your turn. (5) *peṛe sasāta*, to make one's strength cheap, i.e., to do useless work or to work for others without wages or for small wages:

bar gandamente siagibura kaina kamia, aminaa pere kā sasitajaina, I will not work a full day for two annas, I do not deem my strength so cheap. (6) *perē udub*, to take the law in one's own hands and resort to violence: *perē alom udubā aīn telme*, *perē udub* horoko purasiko dandea kareko jeloā. (7) *perē uka*, to be lazy: *perē ukulere cikate jom namoi*? (8) *perē urub*, to make an effort: *perē urubere ne kani nāgebu cebica*, nekan lerēgetedo kaē.

II. adj. (1) with *horō*, physically strong: *nīdō perē horoge*, gelturui gūdi musiare sukutee senca. (2) with *kaji*, a strong point in one's favour in a lawsuit: *perē kajido miado kaina leljada*, rajimpe, kape rajiurelope jeloajī.

III. trs. caus., to make strong; to make able to do smth.: *tol simkodo caūli kāre kodeteko perēka*; *rumtanrelo boaga ei enka perēka*? Is it a spirit who gives such strength to those who are in a trance?

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) to be strong, to be able: *ekō jatiko purā perētana*? In what tribe have the people the greatest physical strength? (b) to get strong: *•api candūlhasulena nimirdoe perētana* (or *perēgotana*) (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel strong: *lāidulrate tisina kāperējaina*.

perē-n rlx. v. (1) to render oneself strong or able: *saēohkodo uritoate ei enkako perēna*? Is it by drinking cow's milk that Europeans become so strong? (2) to make

efforts, to work with a will: *perēme*, *kupī pīnī kan cilujada*, exert thy strength, a woman would be better than thou doest.

perē-gō p.v., (1) to be rendered, or become, strong, powerful or able: *jilute purako perējoa ei lute*? (2) imprsl., of efforts, to be made; of strength, to be exerted: *manjī •kaina jama ena nente kā perēgotana*. V. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *horog*, *rikog*, and *kumi*, *rikan*, *calu*, etc.

perēan adj., with *horō*, strong, powerful, invested with great authority.

perēd *perēd-med* vars. of *perēged* and *perēged-med*.

perē-dari jingle of *perē*, of strength only.

perēged, *perēd* I. adj., with *med*, thick eyes; eyes bulging at least slightly.

perēged-g p.v., in the contin. prst., of the eyes, to bulge: *inī med perēgedakana*.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, (1) modifying *medō*, *lelō*, *rikō*: *perēgedge medakana*, *inī med perēgedange lelōtana* (or *rikakana*). (2) fig., in the sentence: *ne kode perēgedange jama-kana* (or *perēgedgirikakana*), this Eleusine Coracina millet has thick, well-filled seeds.

perēged-med, *perēd-med* I. adj., with *horō*, a person with bulging eyes. Also used as adj. noun: *he perēgedmed*, *kotemtana*?

II. intrs., to go somewhere having bulging eyes: *Managirado okotee perēgedmedkeda*?

peŕe-peŕe

peŕeŕeŕmed-en rfx. v., sune meaning : baba irle aculja, do piŕitee *peŕeŕeŕmedenjana*.

peŕeŕeŕmed-q p v., to get, to be born with, bulging eyes : en haŕama honkore miaŕni *peŕeŕeŕmedjana*, miaŕniŕoe hatimeŕjana (or unŕumeŕjana), bar hoŕokiŕa pusimeŕjana, aputea jetae kae aukeda, of that man's children one has bulging eyes, another has small, deep-set eyes, two have pale eyes, none has eyes like those of their father.

III. aŕv., with the aŕf. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *lelq, rikap* : *peŕeŕeŕmedangee* lelqtana (or rikaŕkana).

peŕe-peŕe same as *oŕapeŕepeŕe*.

peŕeŕeŕa, peŕeŕa used of women as *paŕuŕu* is used of men, but not as adj. nor as adj. noun.

peŕeŕe-saraŕla see under *saraŕla*.

**peŕiki, piŕiki, peŕki, peŕiki-ban*, etc., I. sbst., a spell cast by a witch or wizard, which gives a kind of heat stroke causing a person to sink down suddenly, utterly exhausted, the chest oppressed and the body generally covered with perspiration, especially after dancing or running, after strong exertions or on a journey. To prevent such a spell taking effect those who learn the sword dance turn once on their heels and then put a little earth on their forehead whilst pronouncing an incantation. Those who go to a fair or to an ordinary dance stick a *ŕutirkaŕba* (flowering spikes of the *Archyrantes aspera*) in their chignon or on their ear or waist; but this is a charm against other

peŕeŕa

spells also : *piŕikiŕa* handunum munditada oi? Hō, ena bārigedo kā, penceŕoŕoia ituana ; *piŕikiŕan* alokain ŕogŕ mente hoŕoko burukote piŕikote ŕeŕe ŕitirkaŕko bāca.

II. trs., to cause smb. thus to sink down : *tiŕiŕa*, Hasaburure barhoŕoko *piŕikileŕkiŕa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to sink down : ne hature kanekaneko *piŕikiŕantana* (or *piŕikiŕantana*), enamente purapura ŕusunkaram borogea, aŕ bandunu kā munditadiŕo ne hature paikiŕe alokaeŕka. *peŕiki-q*, etc., p.v., thus to sink down or be caused to sink down : Soma ŕusuntanee *piŕikilenae* tārŕandarlana.

peŕmoŕaq, peŕmoŕoŕ Nag. [(Sad.) syn. of *gaŕdeŕmoŕaq*.

pēs, pēse (Sad. *pēs karek*; P. *peŕh*). (1) trs., to file (present) a document in court : *kagaŕia peŕkeda*. (2) fig., to bring a case before the panchayat : ne kaŕi poncero *peŕeme*. (3) fig., in jest, to put a child to school : *iskulre honkoia peŕŕukaŕkca*.

pēs-q p.v., corresp. meanings.

peŕaŕ Nag. var. of *peŕo* Has. Nag.

peŕeŕa, peŕeŕa-peŕeŕa (Sad.) syn. of *hejel, hejelhejel*, in the 2nd and 3rd meanings of this word; but under *hejel* this 3rd meaning is unduly restricted to water oozing out slowly on a declivity : the term applies also to the water oozing out in low fields when it is insufficient for sowing in mud, and to the water in a well where the supply gets renewed slowly.

pesę-pesę

pesę-pesę var. of *pasępasę*.

peskar (Sad.; P. *pesk kār*) sbst., the official who lays petitions and other documents before the magistrate. Constructed like *hakim*.

peso Has. Nag. **pesaū** Nag. (Sad. *pevo* : T. *pīsam*, testicle ; P. *pehāb*, urine) syn. of *bijuru*. In some parts of Nag. *peso* is used also in the meaning of to be salted enough : ne utu kā *pesoakana* (or ne uture buluā kā *sabakana*, Nag. ; uture buluā kā *usurakana*, Has.).

petęaged var. of *peręaged*.

petę petę (Sad. *pet-pede*, *pet-peche* ; T. *pera*, to procreate) ; I. adj., used of thick-sown plants or crowded weeds, crowded skin eruptions, and of numerous young of a small animal, except fish, in entrđ. to *putuputu* useł of a crowd of men or animals large or small, all, or nearly all, in motion ; and *puām-puām*, *geongeon* used of a shoal of small fry : ne *petępetę* guřłudo pedped a tap-. Also used as adj. noun : *petępetęko* kuđlamte garigiritam, scrape off with thy hoe all this dense growth of small weeds.

II. trs., (1) to sow thickly plants or a field : guřłudo neka okoe *petępetękeda* ? guřłui herkena, apia gořae *petępetękeda*. (2) to give birth to a crowd of young : ne unđuren ora honkoe *petępetętađkoa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to grow thickly : *tasađ* *petępetęelana*.

petępetę-n rflx. v., in jest, of crowded weeds (personified), to cover a field : *tasađdo* gořa gořae *petępetęen-jana*, *kājābu* heręđđaria.

petę

petępetę-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with or without the afks. *anęe*, *ęe*, *ęęe*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *her*, *omon*, *rika*, *lasađq*, *poř*, *lapuđq*, *pusūriq*.

petęagađ var. of *peoęagađ*.

peřa (Sad.) **peřa-karękom** sbst., a species of crabs, convex-backed, always pale coloured, and smaller than the *asarakarękom* which in its turn is smaller than the *diri-karękom* (called *ora* when full-grown). The *peřakarękom* is found mostly on high ground in the planting season ; it digs very small holes. People say : kae đaręo, not because it does not pinch, but because it is not strong enough to hurt when pinching. The *diri-karękom* is much stronger and can cause great pain.

peřa-q p. v., of this species of crabs, to be procreated in a certain place : piřidisumre kühko *peřakarękoma-kana*.

peřařa Has. ofr. *đankom*, syn. of *osar* Has. Nag.

petę 1^o trs., (1) to break off a twig or small branch, etc., with one hand or with both hands joined, in entrđ. to *siđ*, to pinch off ; *gođ*, to pluck fruit or flowers without their stalks ; *hę*, to pluck leaves : rāřitale honko *peřękeda* ; *gapalo* lumamkobu *peřękoa*, to-morrow we shall detach the silk cocoons from their stalks ; *bāko* *peřęeme*, break off twigs with flowers. (2) sometimes, to break a loaf of bread in the middle : *lade* *peřękeda*.

petɛ

petɛ-n rflx. v., same meanings: ne gorarɔ rari jinao honko *petɛna*.

petego p. v., corresp. meanings.

pe-n-ete vib. n, (1) the extent to which twigs are broken off: rariɔ penetɛko petɛkeda, gorarɔ atomatonte buɛa hari sarakana, they have broken off so many branches of the pigeon-peas that, along the border of the field, only the stems are left. (2) the act: musia *penetɛte* lumamko kae cabakedko. (3) the thing broken off: nea okoea *penetɛ*? Who has broken this off.

2^o trs., (1) of a man, to twist his foot or leg so as to get a sprain, especially by stepping into a hole. A twist of the foot which makes the sole face inwards is expressed by *petɛ* as well as by *patedɛ*. (2) of a bullock, to twist a leg and sprain a knee by putting a foot into a hole; to twist the neck with danger of breaking it, when laying itself down or falling under the yoke. Further constructed like *patedɛ*. N. B. In certain contexts, *kata petɛ*, *holo petɛ*, may mean to break one's leg, one's neck.

3^o trs., (1) to make the joints of the fingers crack. Teli women generally do this in their anger when they quarrel: eperatanre tiliburiako tiko (or gandako) *petee*. (2) with ind. o., the same, in smb.'s face: midɛunagea kajila, cimin erakkedmeleka tim *peteanatana*?

petɛ-n rflx. v., same meaning: en tiliburiado ti enanate *petentana*, purage kisi namakia,

petɛ

pete-gg p. v., corresp. meaning: ne tiliburiaa tido eperaa etɛjaloge *petɛbura*.

petɛ I. adj., (1) with *dana*, *kode*, *jua*, empty paddy or Eleusine grains, in entr. to *colo* (*benɛ*, *guralu*); *cipid* (*raura*, *hore*, *riri*, *iri*); *luna* (*hore*) and *soko* (*rari*, *jiri*): *petɛ* damo atu te girioa. (2) with *biba*, paddy from which the empty grains have not been removed: *petɛ* babam kiriatada. The adj. noun *petɛto* is used (a) of half full grains: *petɛko* berlere besge omonoa. (b) fig., of daughters: ciminaa honkotam manakoa? Janadoko apihoroa, *petɛ* (or *petɛnɛ*) miadga, how many children hast thou? I have three sons and a daughter.

II. trs. caus., 'to cause grains to grow empty: ne siraa gorababa caɛako *petɛkeda*, mudo hoɛo, this year it is the green bugs that have caused empty grains in the upland paddy, last year it was the weather.

III. intrs., (1) to obtain a certain quantity of empty grains in the winnowing: musia daurirege ci naminape *petɛkeda*? Did you get all these empty grains from the paddy threshed in one day? (What is threshed in the morning is always winnowed during the day). (2) in the df. prst., of paddy, to have a certain amount of empty grains: ne baba purage *petɛtana* (or *petɛgea*).

petɛ-n rflx. v., in jest, of paddy personified, to get empty grains: ne babado cekate naminape *petenjana*?

petɛ-agu

evēakodo purā kako namlā.

petɛ-gɔ p. v., of paddy or Eleusine, to grow, or be caused to grow, empty grains: babado caṣakote aḍ gele-taure tikiḍipilira date *petɛgoa*.

petɛ-agu, petɛ-au trs., to break off twigs or small branches and bring them: hatana patāra *petɛ-auime* meromkomente.

petɛagu-u p. v., corresp. meaning.

petɛ-capuḍ, petɛ-clipiḍ collective noun, syn. of *petɛ dana*, empty paddy grains. See under *capuḍ*.

peteḍ cfr. *berberā* and *kereḍbered*, I. sbst., the habit of taking amiss things said without guile, and of thus starting quarrels: ne hoṛore *peteḍ* menā.

II. adj., (1) with *sēṛā*, this kind of touchiness: amtare purātedo *peteḍ* sēṛā menā. (2) with *horo*, a person with this habit: ne hature *peteḍ* hoṛoko apihoṛoa. Also used as adj. noun: nīlekan *peteḍ* jetae kam namia. (3) with *jagar, kaḍi*, the angry words spoken by one who has taken smth. amiss: *peteḍ* kajite pancūṭ bagāṛaḍjana. Also used as adj. noun: *peteḍ* alom uruṇa.

III. trs., (1) to take amiss smb.'s guileless words: bugileka kapajitan kapajitanteo *peteḍkedlea* (or *kaji peteḍkedlea, kaji peteḍkeda*). (2) fig., with *rā* as d. o., of a child, to be naughty and thus cause the punishment and the crying that will follow: ne hondo rā *peteḍtana*, alom hijua metaitanreoe otoatangea.

IV. intrs., to take smth. amiss: ene! nādom *peteḍtana*, aleḷ jagarge

petɛ-kuca

aloma.

peteḍ-en rflx. v., meanings of the trs.: enka alom *peteḍena*, jācā dandā-bosatamge; ne hon rāe *peteḍentana*.

peteḍ-p p. v., corresp. meanings: kaji (or *kajile*) *peteḍjana*; Madi-raṛte holale *peteḍjana*; lelepo nādo rā *peteḍotana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ṇge, ge, oge*, modifying *kaji, rika, sēṛā*.

pe-n-eteḍ vrb. n., (1) the extent to which smth. is taken amiss: *pene-teḍe* *peteḍkedlea*, aleḷ kukurura (i.e., *kuṛamre*) kā sṛahjana, he took so much amiss that we could not put up with it. (2) the act: misa-barsa *peneteḍdole* sātialja, mendoe kanekaneḍlea, enamentele tupiaḍ-barakja; enkan *peneteḍ* oṛḍo ciulaḍ aloka hobaḷ.

petɛ-hula trs., to break a stick into two pieces by bending it with a hand on each side: soṭa alom *petɛ-hulga*.

petɛhula-gɔ p. v., corresp. meaning.

petɛkamci (Sk. *pet*, belly; H. *petokhā*, diarrhoea) sbst, syn. of *pecer lāḷul*.

petɛ-kuca 1^o I. trs, to cramp a liv. bg. into a recipient where it can neither stir nor move: Gondo miad sim sabkjei buguliree *petɛkucakja*.

II. intrs, in the df. prst., to fall into a pit and be caught and compressed between the sides: ne huaṛ-re purāsa uriko *petɛkucātana*.

petɛkuca-n rflx. v., same meaning, jumping or falling: miad uritale huaṛree *petɛkucanjana*, goṭa sāṇjo

petel

kale cirgalkjæc goḡuterjuna.

petelkua-ḡ p. v., to get compressed into a narrow space on purpose or by accident: Gondoa bugulire miad sim *petelkuaakana*; miad uri huanaree *petelkualena*.

2^o fig., I. sbst., an onerous and galling undertaking written and signed, as a bond to submit to specified forced labour, the bond imposed in court to keep the peace: Angāraji Sarkār bluññāri paṭi hoḡoko taramara *petelkuaalee* ocokkkoā, the English Government has delivered the Mundas living under landlords of many bonds to forced labour (by committing them).

II. trs. caus., to trick smb. into signing, or force him to sign such a bond: nīdo isu peali dikuge, cirgalpo kāree *petelkucapaa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to sign such a bond: dondo Munda ad peali diku menako hature nāoko *petelkucatana*, even now they sign such bonds in villages where the Mundas are stupid and the Hindus cunning.

petelkua-n rflx. v., to sign such a bond: dondotepe *petelkucantana*, sêṛa hoḡokoāte bujañpe.

petelkua ḡ p. v., to be tricked into signing, or forced to sign, such a bond: Rakhal paēmās dipili isu hoḡoko *petelkuaiana*.

petel, petel-petel cfr. *bedelbedel, tepelhesa*. N. B. In the past ts. and in the adv. *petelken*, the simple form denotes a single movement. 1^o (Sad) syn. of *tepeltepel*, I. sbst., a slow wagging of the ears or tail of

petel

cattle, horses, goats, etc.: luturra *petelpetel* lelto mundijana, en merom jidḡea.

II. trs., of cows, etc., to turn the ears forwards and backwards; to swing the tail slowly: rokoko hamente uriḡo cidlomko *petelpetelea*. *petel-en* rflx. v., same meaning: en baṭiakan keṛa kae goēkana lelīpe, luture *petelpetelentana*.

petel-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning: cidlom *petelpetelotana*.

III. adv., *petel* with the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, ken, leka*; and *petel-petel* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange*, also *petel-kenpetelken*, modifyiny *rika, rikan, cēḡla*.

2^o I. sbst., in men, the contractions of the hands before death; of animals, syn. of *padapada*, the kicking before death; the flapping of the tail of dying fishes: *petelpetel* lelto mundijana ne meroma jī sengtana.

I. trs., with *tī* or *kata* as d. o., or intrs., to contract the hands or kick before dying: ne sim katae *petelpeteljaia*, kae jīdoā; haiiṇa tabaija, kae *petelkeḡa*; ṭerte goḡotan-ko kako *petelea*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., same meaning: *petelpeteltanae*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: nāḡe *petelpeteljaia*. *petel-en* rflx. v., same meaning: sobenige goḡotanreko *petelpetelena*. *petel-ḡ* p. v., (1) same meaning: *petelpetelotanae*. (2) meaning corresp. to the trs.: iniḡ tī *petelpetelḡtana*.

IV. adv. as above.

pe'e-pe'e (1) intensive of both meanings of *petelpetel*, denoting a fast motion as the wagging of a dog's tail (also called *leoteo*) or the vigorous shaking of its ears when bitten by mosquitoes. (2) syn. of *ruku*, *kofa*, the vigorous shaking of a dog's body, v. g., after a ducking. (3) diminutive of *pata-pata*, which is used of fowls shaking their body after wallowing in the dust, whilst *petepepe* is used of chickens. (4) intensive of *gurturî*, denoting a fast turning of the feather in the ear. (5) var. of *tepetepe*, to shake about a fire-brand, looking for smth. on the ground. (6) var. of *perper*. (7) var. of *polopoto*. (8) fig., syn. of *gatagam*, *jaruru*.

petê-petê occurs in the Asur legend, in the sentence: *pati petê-petêtekoa*, the Asurs have little rice, Itly., they have a measure of rice or, on account of the parallelism with *mimuaq miumutekoa*, they have each a measure of rice, *pali* standing for the distributive *pati-pali*.

petê-sia sbst., *Ixora parviflora*, Vahl. ; Rubiaceae,—the Torch-tree, a small ever-green tree with coriaceous, oblong, sub-sessile leaves and scented white flowers in compact panicles.

petq,perq Has. Siripati, Ho, *pedq* Nag. of unripe fruit. Constructed like *jarom*. N. B. As sbst. it is used in the Siripati and in Singbhum (1) instead of *bili*, testicles.

(2) instead of *jarom* Has. to denote an egg, but only in the epds. *simpetq biqpetq*, etc., except when the meaning is clear from the context. As intrs. prd., instead of *jarom* Has., it means to lay an egg: *maëno bariæ petqlada*; *rokage petoakana*. See the note under *bilikaq*.

pê,lpêd (long ê), **pêd-pêd** (long ê) and **pê-pê** onomatopoes of the sound of the trumpet called *perê-rêd*, and of the buzzing of mosquitoes (*sikîrî*), wasps (*tumbuli*), solitary bees (*repended*) and carpenter bees (*blâôra*). *Pê* is used in jest only, instead of *pêpê*, which denotes the ordinary, full protracted sound. *Pêd* denotes a momentary sound and *pêdpêd*, a repeated momentary sound. Constructed like *rotroq* and *kurududu*.

pêc,pêc long nasal (H. *penc*, *pêc*) 1^o I. sbst., a screw: *pêc kasaðeme*, drive in the screw.

II. trs., (1) to make into a screw; to tap a screw: *sacateko pèceca ci kalte*? Do they make screws in a mould or with a machine? Keorare *miad baræ menaia*, jân mered-gee *pèceca*. (2) syn. of *pêcemarað*, to screw smth. on: *ne kabäja duar-re pècetam*, screw these hinges to the door.

pêc-q, pèce-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o I. sbst., practice acquired in wrestling: *ne hoqo pècec namakada*, opotare kam *daiaia*.

II. adj., with *hoqo*, a practised, trained wrestler: *nîdo pêc hoqoge*,

opotare kam dariaia.

III. trs., in wrestling, to fight smb. with the practice one has acquired : puragedo kae perçakana mendo opotaree *pêçkoa*.

pe-p-êc repr. v., thus to wrestle both : opotare pâloanko *pepêcea*.

pêc-ø p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. : *pêcejanaia*, kâre nilø ci opota kaina daria ;

IV. adv., (1) with the afx. *ange*, modifying *opota*. (2) with the afx. *te*, modifying *dari*.

3^o I. sbst., cunning, craftiness : ne kajiro *pêc* mena, dondo horokomentedo niralge atâkaratana, there is cunning in these words, though they seem nice to stupid people ; inia monre *pêc* kûh mena, he is very cunning ; *pêce-tee* pereakanao bedadariakogea, he is full of cunning, he will be able to cheat them.

II. adj., (1) with *horo*, a cunning person : nilekan *pêc* horoko orôdo kaina lelkeçkoa. (2) with *kaji*, a cunning speech : nea soben *pêce* kajikogo, mundikedaina, aiao éa burure mara dakenige, all these are crafty words, I see through them, I too am clever, (i.e., I am not a fool).

III. trs., cunningly to persuade smb. to do smth : *pêceliain*, kaealen kami sukutee rikakeda.

pêc-ø p.v., corresp. meaning.

IV. adv., with the afixs. *ange*, *ge*, *te*, modifying *kaji*, *rika*.

4^o I. sbst., distress, trouble : aîna salhaleka kapeajana, nâdo apere *pêc* boloakana (or *pêcepe* namakada, *pêcerepe* tçakana).

II. trs., to inflict trouble upon smb. : daroga hijulena, isui *pêcekeçle*.

pêc-ø p.v., to get into trouble : daroga hijulena, gotahatukole *pêcejana*.

pêc-marað, *pêce-marað* long nasal, also *pêce* (or *pêc*) *marað*, (1) syn. of the 2nd trs. meaning of *pêc* 1^o, with corresp. p.v. (2) syn. of *pêc* 3^o and 4^o in all constructions.

pêce-pêce, *pêc-pêc* in jest, syn. of *pêc* 4^o.

pêð and *pêð-pêð* long nasals. See under *pê*.

pê-pê see under *pê*.

pêrâê, *perâê* (Sad. *pâr*) sbst., an aboriginal weaver, in entr. to *tanti*, a Hindu weaver and *jolha*, a Mahomedan weaver. Constructed like *baraç*. Note the saying : cokero caçlom, *pêrâêre* kaçu, one has tried and failed. (The Itl. meaning is probably : when the frogs are tadpoles, i.e., during the heavy part of the rainy season the weaver can do whatever is done with a knife, but he cannot weave since he weaves always in the open).

Aboriginal weavers are found in Munda villages only here and there ; they are far from equalling the number of the aboriginal blacksmiths. Like the latter they have the same religious beliefs, witchcraft and superstitions as the Mundas in the midst of whom they live. They do, of course, not join in the public sacrifices of the village, they would not be allowed to do so. Nevertheless they observe the flower,

mage and cattle feasts. At the flower feast they sacrifice to their ancestors a fowl or as a substitute, a little green mango which they bring home imitating the cheep (*cih*) of a chicken along the way. The *mage* and *sōraë* they feast only in a banquet, except such as possess cattle and fields, who perform privately the sacrifices relating to agriculture. Their birth purification (*ca(i)*) is similar to that of the Mundas, but in their marriage and burial ceremonies they show themselves half-hinduized. Moreover they never eat cow's flesh. They eat readily food prepared by the Mundas, but these do not touch theirs. The Mundas consider them and call them doglas, and think that all of them were formerly Mundas who lost their status in the tribe by marriage or other contamination with Hindu weavers or with the people outcasted for the same reason, or because they had sized yarn by means of rice-water. A Munda may indeed weave cloth without becoming an outcast, provided he uses any other stuff to size the yarn.

The *pêrâës* somehow have the name of being very stupid, especially in questions of agriculture, as appears from the term *pêrâëlonḍo* and from the following popular tales :

(1) Miad Hoṛohon aḍ pêrâë baba aḍ sanagakia sajala. Sanaga dajanci Hoṛo menkeda : " Mar, kajiime ! bitarem aua ei cetan ? " Ente pêrâë menkeda : " Aiaḍo cetangena aua " Entedo pêrâë nâḥikoe namkeda aḍ

Hoṛo dāko. Ente pêrâë aḡaḡree menkeda : " Puragenā bedajana ; auri ! baba jaromkaka, bitargena aua ". Baba jaromjanci Hoṛohon menkeda : " Mar ! nesēkando bitarem aua ei cetan ? " pêrâë menkeda : " Nesēkando bitargena aua, honder isuiḡa bedajana ". Ente baba Hoṛo irkela, aḍ pêrâë urkeda, do jetanaḡaḡe namkeda. A Munda cultivated rice and sweet-potatoes on a weaver's field under agreement that each would get half of the crop. When the tubers of the sweet-potatoes were formed the Munda said to the weaver : " What part will thou take, that which is underground or that which is above ? " The weaver answered : " I choose what is above ground. " So the weaver got the branches and the Munda the tubers. The weaver said to himself : " I have been nicely done this time ; but wait a bit ! When the rice is ripe I will choose the underground part ! " When the rice got ripe and the Munda asked him : " What wilt thou take this time, the part under the ground or the part above ? " he answered : " This time I take the underground part, last time I was greatly disappointed. " Then the Munda reaped the rice and the weaver followed digging ; of course he found nothing.

(2) Miad pêrâë karāribabae herla. Jaromjanci lele senkena, anado hendege jaromkana. Ente inḡ bicār-keda : " Soben janā jomcabakēḍte babare rokoko dubakana, niku nā-doina atargoḡkoa ". Tobedoe atar-

keda, soben baba lôjana ad puruko huriŋlekae halanakeda orô idikedei kuŋitanjî metaitana : "Alana baba-do rokoko jomebakeda, sobenia atargoŋkedkoa, ne ! inku jarom huriŋlekaina auakada." Entekina jomleka : kûb sibilkedkina ad orô hâlanatekinajana. A weaver had sown *karârî* (black-seeded) rice. When it was ripe he went to look at it and lo ! it had become black in ripening. He thought that flies after eating the grains were now sitting on the ears and he decided to burn them alive. He put fire to the field ; all the grains were scorched and picking up a few of the grains that had swollen and burst in the fire, he took them home and told his wife : "Flies have eaten all our rice, but I put fire to the field and burnt them all. Here, take, I have brought some of their eggs." Then they tasted them to see whether they were eatable and finding them very good they went to pick up more.

(3) Musina miad pêrâê gaji akirinamente sengdipili pûihora japare miad darure dobôdobôjad tetenagae lelnamkia ad aagree menkeda : "Ne tetenagado cenamentee dobôdobôinatana ? Japakoten kulilia." Japanjancii metaitana : "He tetenaga, aia cim dobôdobôtana ?" Ente tetenaga orô dobôdobokeda. Pêrâê menkeda : "Gaji cim namtana ?" Tetenaga dobôdobokeda. Pêrâê menkeda : "Aia jom cim monejada ?" Tetenaga dobôdobokeda, pêrâêdp : "Gajiom aia orô

aia cim jomina ?" mentee kajila. Tetenaga orôgee dobôdobokeda. Tobedo orô cena ? Pêrâê boro namkia ad soben gajiiko huratutakadei nirjana. Orôe kuŋi metaitana : "Cia ! namin idanarem rûratana ? gajiiko horarege ei akirinajana ?" Pêrâê menjada : "Amdana cenam menjada ! goŋjan hopoia rûraakana, enage lugin !" Kuŋi metaitana : "Cilkate ?" Pêrâê metaitana : "Horare miad tetenagina namlia anidoe dobôdoboinatana. Senhoporkiten kulikja : "Aia cim dobôdobôtana ? Gaji cim namtana ? Aia cim jomina orô gajiio cim aia ?" Ne soben kajikorce dobôdobokedei soben gajiikoia huratutadei aia jûna bancaŋjana". Ne kaji aiumkedei kuŋi menkeda : "Bêskedam. Tetenaga jomkedmeredo okorena namma homa ? Ji tainre gajidom baiŋea". A weaver one day was taking little girl cloths to the market when on a wayside tree he saw a bloodsucker nodding and nodding. He said to himself : "Why does this bloodsucker nod at me ? Let me go closer and ask it". Coming near it he asked : "Is it at me thou noddest ?" The bloodsucker nodded again. The weaver asked : "Dost thou want one of these cloths ?" The bloodsucker nodded. The weaver said : "Dost thou intend devouring me ?" The bloodsucker nodded and the weaver said : "Dost thou not only want these cloths but also to devour me ?" The bloodsucker nodded still more. What happened then ? Well, the

weaver got frightened and throwing the cloths ran away. On his reaching home his wife asked him : "What? Already back? Were the cloths sold on the way?" The weaver said : "Let the cloths be! Happily, I escaped with my life!" His wife asked : "How is that?" and he answered : "On the way I saw a bloodsucker nodding at me. Approaching it I asked : "Is it at me thou noddest? Dost thou want a cloth? Dost thou intend devouring me? Dost thou not only want these cloths but also to devour me?" Seeing it nod at all these questions, I threw down the cloths and saved my life." Hearing this she said : "Thou hast done well. If the bloodsucker had devoured thee, wherever could I still have found thee? Never mind the cloths. Since thou art still alive thou canst make other ones."

pêrâê-baraêko coll. noun, syn. of *pañuike*.

***pêrâê-baraê-nata** sbst., close acquaintanceship with people of other clans, tribes or castes, arising especially from social intercourse with neighbours. Out of friendliness some term of fancied relationship is always used in addressing such acquaintances : inĩlo aĩnã *pêrâê-baraê ajanata* menã, I call him grand-father (or grand-uncle) out of friendliness though he is not more my relation than if he were a weaver or blacksmith.

pêrâê-dondo I. sbst., ignorance of agricultural matters, in a cultiva-

tor or in one who pretends to know all about it : *pêrâê-dondo ei namjãd-mea?* tisiagapa herjetem monejãda! Art thou getting ignorant as regards cultivation? Thou speakest of making summer-sowings at this time of the year!

II. adj., with *horo*, a person thus ignorant : *pêrâê-dondo horo kiti-kena*, ne loõwãre miĩ-irmao kac hoba-lã. Also used as adj. noun : *lelipo pêrâê-dondo*, tisiagapa guĩlulũ her-tana.

III. trs. to advise smb., showing such ignorance : *pêrâê-dondokeĩleac*, kalejãna.

pêrâê-dondo-n rfx. v., (1) to show in practice such ignorance : *ocãm pêrâê-dondontana*, ðameðre soroõ loõwã herjetem monejãda. (2) in the prst. ts. only, to give such advice : *ocã*, alem *pêrâê-dondontana*.

pêrâê-dondo-a p.v., (1) to be led astray by such ignorant advice : *janaõ neka kale herea*, inĩa kaji-tele *pêrâê-dondojana*. (2) to become, or grow up, thus ignorant : *nĩdoe pêrâê-dondojana* (or *pêrâê-dondogã*) ; *amã hondo neka hurĩwãte puradin saharre taĩtaĩtee* *pêrâê-dondooa*.

IV. adv., with or without the *afxs.* *anye ge, tan, tange*, modifying *kamĩ, rika, her, kaji*.

pêrâê-goali I. sbst., occurs in the adverbial phrase *pêrâê-goali naman-leka*, syn. of the adv. Probably the phrase was originally : *pêrâê goalĩ namanleka*, like a weaver who has smb. ploughing his fields (a weaver having reputedly no sense of tho

work a team can furnish without too much fatigue).

II. trs., to make people, on a given occasion, do too much heavy work without alternating it with lighter : enka alom *pêrâêgoalilea*. N. B. When one habitually treats thus his servants, the phrase *tîlîurîieka kamirika* is used.

pêrâêgoalî-n rflx. v., thus to work oneself : *pêrâêgoalîn* alomâ, isu din menâ, gapagedo kam herea.

pêrâêgoalî-q p.v., to be made to work thus : *tisinadole pêrâêgoalîlena*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *kumi*, *rika*, *rikan*, *kamirika*, *acu*. With *rikan* it may, according to circumstances, have either the rflx. or the trs. meaning.

pêrâê-katu-hai sbst., a species of fish, said to live in rivers with sandy bed, to be about 7" long and very thin, and to have a curved back.

pêrâê-taran I. adj., (1) with *horo*, a man with tender shoulders not yet or no more accustomed to the chafing of the carrying pole. Also used as adj. noun : *miađ pêrâêtaranlo* darulîa gôkena, kanekane dôcalanâe menea, I and a man unaccustomed to the work, we carried a piece of timber on our shoulders, again and again he said : "Let us put it down (and rest)." (2) with *urî*, *kepa*, a bullock or buffalo not yet or no more accustomed to the yoke.

II. trs. caus., to let a man or cattle become thus unaccustomed : *ne urîdope pêrâêtaranîa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be, or

become, thus unaccustomed : *niku soben pêrâêtaranlana*.

pêrâêtaran-en rflx. v., to let oneself become unaccustomed to the carrying pole : *gôdârî hojogee taikena*, *babareikamitee pêrâêtaranenjana*.

pêrâêtaran-q p.v., to become thus unaccustomed.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *aîakar*, *rikaq*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *rikaq*, *aqagîrî* : *ne urî pêrâêtaranogepe aqagîrikîa*.

pêrôad (Sad. *peroad karek*) cfr. *âîtaô*, *pentor*, I. trs., (1) to twist smth. (v.g., a screw or a gimlet) by a turning motion in, into or out of a hole or vessel, or so as to make a hole, hence also syn. of *gunturî* : *pêc pêrôadlam*, drive in (or take out) the screw ; *aîatunagire carîko pêrôadea* ; *ne carîro lasa hupîagem pêrôadkeda*, thou hast twisted out the split bamboo stick from the bamboo case with little birdlime sticking to it ; *unduren kokorhonko spte kako tebagoredo*, *atacarîte pêrôadllope*, if thou canst not reach with the hand the young owlets in the hole of the tree, pull them out by twisting a limed stick ; *aleq arîdo dorabîa cimade pêrôadlla*, a *Bungarus fasciatus* snake must have, with its tail, bored a hole in the embankment of our rice field ; *iniâ luturre simîl pêrôadleme* ; *simîlte lutur pêrôadime* ; twist a feather in his ear ; *simîlte iquad pêrôadime*, take out the earwax (considered a liv. bg.) by twisting a feather in the ear. (2) fig., to twist smb.'s ear :

pêrôad-ader

phaël

lutur *pêrôadime* ; iniã lutur *pêrôadime*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to stick to smth. that is twisted and, at the same time, pulled out : purã sunumakana, enamente lasa kã *pêrôaditana*, (or *pêrôadotana*), the birdlime is mixed with too much oil, it does not come out on the bamboo sticks. *pêrôad-en* rflx. v., (1) of the *Bungarus fasciatus* snake, to bore a hole with its tail (as the Mundas believe) : ari byumente derabia *pêrôadenoã* menea. (2) syn. of *gunturin* : simĩlte lutur *pêrôadenme*. *pêrôad-q* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pêrôad-ader trs., to twist smth. into, by a turning motion.

pêrôadader-en rflx. v., to twist oneself into, by a turning motion.

pêrôadader-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

pêrôad-urũã trs., to twist smth. out with a turning motion ; to take smth. out sticking to what is twisted out.

pêrôadurũã-en rflx. v., to twist oneself out with a turning motion.

pêrôadurũã-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

phadarsĩã, *paĩarsĩã* syn. of *lali*.

phadeĩ, *phadiĩ* Nag. (Sad) *padil* Has. I. sbst., contrary of *setekoĩe*, ample room in a house to sit comfortably : ne orãre *padil* banoa.

II. adj., (1) with *orã*, a house with such room : ili nũko *padil* orãreko duĩka, orã kã *padilredo* racarekoka, racaodaa orãge, let those who drink beer sit in the house if there is room, if there is no room let

them sit in the courtyard, since the courtyard too is counted as the house. (2) with *piĩri*, syn. of *paẽl* *iri*, open ground.

III. trs., (1) to range things in a house so as to make ample room in it : orã *padilepe*, sobensã eĩjkope dõbaratada. (2) syn. of *paẽl*, to clear the ground of shrubs : ne piĩri juĩjuludge taĩkena, mamatele *padil-keda*.

IV. trs. caus., to let smb. get ample room : puragepe rumjuluĩĩã, *padiliĩãpe* ; orãm hisaõkeredo racam *padillea*, if thou put thy house a little aside, thou wilt let us have a roomy courtyard.

V. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of a house, to be as described : inkua orã *padillana* (or *padilgea*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to judge that, if built in a certain place, a house will not be cramped : netãre orã baido kã *padiljĩĩã*.

phadiĩ-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : mãmangeceale *setekoĩelena*, nãdo orãlo *padilenjãna*.

phadiĩ-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : orãtale *padilakana* ; orãle *padilakana*.

V. adv., with or without the 'afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *aĩãkar*, *rika*.

phadu sbst., a species of aquatic bird, a little larger than a sparrow, not identified.

phaẽda, *phaẽdari* Nag. *paĩda*, *paẽdari* Has. (II. *phaẽda*) syn. of *napha*.

phaẽl Nag. (II. *phaẽlãna*) var. of *paẽl* Has. Nag.

phačlað Nag. (II. *phaelāna*) syn. of *pasarað*.

Phagua sbst., a man's proper name, meaning: born in the month of *phagūn*.

phagua, **phagua-boḍe**, **phagua-ma** and **phagua-saṅgar** Nag. vars. of *pāgu*, *pāguili*, *pāgum*, *pāgusendera* Has.

phagunāḥ sbst., a dance of Hindus with sticks, in the month of *phagūn*. It has been adopted by some Nag. Mundas, and some corresponding Mundari songs have been composed.

phagūn-candū Nag. var. of *pāgu-candū* Has.

Phaguni sbst., a woman's proper name, meaning: born in the month of *phagūn*.

phajaḥ, **phajet**, **phajiat**, **phajit** Nag. (Sad.) **pajet**, **pajait**, **pajit** Has. syn. of *andoro*. N. B. As adv., with or without the prefix *be* and (or) the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, it is used in the meaning of: very.

phaki, **phaki-marað**, **paki**, **paki-marað** (Sad.; II. *phāk mārnu*, to throw into the mouth) I. sbst., (1) the habit of deceiving people knowingly by bad advice: ne hoṛo *paki* puragea; nekan *paki* okorem itula? (2) the harm consequent on wilful bad advice: maraṇa *pakirele* ṭḡlena. II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, a person with this habit. Also used as adj. noun. (2) with *kaji*, wilful bad advice. Also used as adj. noun.

III. trs., thus to try or deceive: en peali hoṛo *pakikēḥko*.

IV. intrs. (1) to give wilful bad

advice: idurḡe *pakitanajā*. (2) in the df. prst., thus to be deceived: kanekanepe *pakitana* (or *pakiṭana*), enkan pealikoa salhaleka orḡdo alepeḡ.

phaki-n rflx. v., to give wilful bad advice: alem *pakintana*, kam daṛia-lea, thou givest bad advice, thou wilt not deceive us.

paki-ḡ p. v., thus to be advised; to receive such advice.

phakir (A. *fakir*) sbst., a fakir, a Hindu ascetic or begging monk; also used by the Mundas instead of *jugi*, a Hindu hermit living in the jungles.

phalna Nag. (II.) and derivatives, vars. of *palna* and derivatives.

phaltu Nag. (II.) var. of *pa'tu*.

phanda Nag. (II.) var. of *panda* Has.

phandað Nag. **pandað** Has. (II. *phandnā*; Sad. *phandek*) cfr. *ṭundiað*, I. sbst., the fastening described below: en *pandað* raritam.

II. trs., to tie the shaft of the plough, levelling plank, clod crusher or cart, to the yoke; to put the horses to. *Načul*, *bagi* and *goāḡā* may also stand as d. o.

phandað-n rflx. v., of bullocks, to let themselves be yoked; of a horse, to let itself be put to: ne sadom *bagi* kaē *phanduontana*.

phandað-ḡ p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pha-n-andað vrb. n., (1) the tightness of the fastening: *panandaðe* (or *pandaðe*) *pandaðkeda*, rararuḡ *kaira*, daṛitana. (2) the act: *panandað* kam ṭaṭkakeda. (3) the fastening:

pharak

panandaō rarātam.

pharak, **pharka** Nag. (II.) vars. of *parāka*.

pharci var. of *parci*.

pharia Nag. (II.) syn. of *teta* Has. Nag.

phariāō Nag. (1) syn. of the verb *teta*. (2) var. of *pariāō*.

pharmaō, **pharmās**, **pharmase**, **pharmasi** Nag. **parmaō**, etc. Has. syn. of *kkanjaō*.

pharpharaō Nag. var. of *parpar* Has.

pharsi (Sad. *pharsī*; II. *pharsī*; T. *parasu*) sbst., the hunting or battle axe represented on Pl. IV, fig. 1. The iron wedge, near its lower spiral end, may be tied with silk cocoon strip, as in this fig., or it may be fixed with iron rings, as in the *kupi* (preceding fig.).

phasaō Nag. **pasaō** Has. (II. *phāsnā*) used only fig., I. sbst., entanglement, implication: *pāpra pasaōāle* urūaome; en daragrada-grikiare *pasaō mena*; gopoōtankaia hardyte *pasaōe* namana; rīrīra *pasaōāle* urūaona daru hadina senō-tana.

II. trs., to ensnare, entangle or implicate smb.: *pīt senōia monela mendo ilireko* • *pasaōkiña*; aiado *kā togoni hona*, mendo *hosōro goāko pasaōtāiña*.

III. trs. caus., to cause to get entangled: *pāpre edkan gatiko pasaōkīa*.

IV. intr., in the df. prst., to get entangled or ensnared: *Kalikatare edkan kuṛiko menako*, *isu hoṛoko*

phāē-phōē

pasaōtana (or *pasaōqtana*).

phasaō-n rflx. v., to entangle oneself; to let oneself be ensnared.

phasaō-q p. v., to get entangled, ensnared or implicated.

pha-n-asaō vrb., n., the extent to which one is entangled, ensnared, or implicated: *iliredo panasaōko pasaōjana setaēte aiuhjaked jetana kako kamiana*.

• **phase**, **phasi** Nag. **pase**, **pasi** Has.

1° also *phāsi* Nag. syn. of *hakago*.

2° to strangle with a cloth or rope or in a net. Constructed like *hakago* but not used as a noun.

3° syn. of *bale*.

4° fig., syn. of *phasaō*.

phaūd Nag. **paūd**, **paūdu** Has. (A.

fauj; Or. *phaud*) (1) syn. of *phauj*.

(2) fig., syn. of *gadāl*.

phaūdari Nag. var. of *paūdari* Has.

phaūj Nag. **paūj**, **paūju** Has. (A.

fauj; Or. *phaudar*) I. collective

noun for soldiers: *sarkār paūjuho okoreko puragea*?

II. trs., to get, or enlist, soldiers: *ne sarkār puragee paūjtaḥka*.

phaūj-q, *paūju-v* p. v., corresp. meaning: *ne disunre purageko paūjuakana*, there are many soldiers in this country.

phāē-phōē, **pāē-pōē** frequentative of *phōē*, *pōē*, syn. of *khāēkhōē*, onomatopoe of the whizzing (1) of arrows shot with a bow. (2) of spears, arrows, sticks thrown straight as if shot, in entrd. to *harrhurr*, the whizzing of stones or sticks thrown sideways. *Khāēkhōē* is often preferred in the first meaning and *phāē-phōē* in the 2nd. Constructed like

phāk

harrhurr. Also used in the meaning of *khāṣṣkhōṣ* without connotation of sound.

phāk, phōk, phāka Nag. (II.) syn. of *pāṇga*. (2) syn. of *poraka*.

phetaga-maēna (Sad. *phengha maena*) sbst., a bird of the jungles, not identified, probably of the myna kind. The cock is said to have a black head, a grey belly and a pied tail. The hen is said to be uniformly grey.

phidīraṁ, phidraṁ, miḍ-phidīraṁ, miḍ-phidraṁ, also without *h*, in scorn, adv., a wee little bit, utterly little, less than *iṭicokoṣ* which is already less than *miḍcokoṣ*. Same constructions as *iṭicokoṣ*, like which it is used only of quantity, not of size, time or degree.

phi-gīri Has. (Sad. *phī karek*) in jest or scorn, trs., (1) to deny having a debt to the person who stands as d. o.: *mōrē ṭakae pāicalīṇa, asiruaṭkenaina*, sobene *phīgīrikīṇa*, he got a loan of 5 Rs. from me, I asked them back, he denied that he owed them to me. (2) to deny a debt: *mōrē taka pāīcae phīgīrikeda*.

phīgīri-g p. v., corresp. meaning: *pāīcaia* (or *ṭakaina*) *phīgīrijana*, *aīṇa ṭaka phīgīrijana*.

phika (H.) **pika** sbst., a home-made cigarette of a little tobacco rolled in a sal leaf or half a sal leaf.

phirkal (Sad.) **pirkal** cfr. *phirlī* and *phirphir*, in jest or scorn, 1° I. sbst., fig., pirouettes of a nautch girl: *dolabu khildīa phirkalbu lellen*. II. trs., (1) of the wind, to flap

phirlī

clothes or paper: *pacīrire hakaakan kilendar hoṣo phirkaljadu*. (2) rarely, to spread and flap or shake a wet cloth in order to make it dry quicker: *lum lija misamisā rōromen-teko phirkalea*. (3) fig., of nautch-girls, to whirl their clothes in pirouetting: *susuntanre lija khildīko phirkalea*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to flap in the wind: *hoṣojadae, sobenkaṣ kamīj phirkaltana* (or *phirkalṭana*), there is a strong wind, the shirts of all flap. (In India shirts are worn as an outer garment).

phirkal-en rflx. v., (1) of the wind, personified, to flap clothes or paper: *ne hoṣodo lijakoe phirkalentana*. (2) fig., of nautch-girls, to whirl their clothes in pirouetting: *khildīko burureko* (or *'burure lijako*) *phir-ka'entan taikena*. •

phirkal-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

phirkaloge adv., modifying *hoṣo, rika*.

2° fig., syn. of *lārpār, malkaḍ*.

phirlī, pirlī (Sad. *phiril-phiril*) 1° syn. of *hoṣophirlī*, of the wind, to flap a cloth, paper, thatch, etc., so as to open it out or show what is underneath. Hence it covers also the first meaning of *phirkal*, even as referring to nautch-girls, but not as referring to a wet cloth. It is constructed like *phirkal*, except that it is not used as a noun.

2° syn. of *oṇphirlī*, trs., to send fire flying in sparks by blowing on it: *saṇgel ontee phirlīkeda*.

phirlī-g, phirlī-gg p. v., corresp.

meaning : da dallere pasiroa, sena-geldo onlere *phirligoo*.

phirligge, *phirligge* adv., modifying *on*, *rika*.

phir-phir, pir-pir (Sad. *phiril-phiril*) I. trs., to make flutter in the wind : isäkulhonko gudiko *phirphir-jada*, the schoolboys make their paper kites flutter in the wind ; hoöore lija *phirphirlem*, rokage haë-adoa, make the cloth flutter in the wind, it will dry quickly.

II. intrs., to flutter in the wind : hoöoree nirbarajada, bedra bondol *phirphirtana* (or *phirphirtana*); nirbarajadre bedlonḍol *phirphir-kena*.

phirphir-o p. v., to be made to flutter in the wind ; to flutter in the wind : hoöote bedbondol *phirphir-tana*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *phir-leka* and *phirkenphirken*, modifying *rika*, *ofara*, *lelo*, *ekëla*, etc.; *phir-phir* sadom cetanree hijulenä, he came on horseback with waving clothes.

phirken adv., (1) with a sudden motion that makes the clothes sway : *phirkene* biridjana ; aïumkedlōgo *phirkene* senqjana. (2) of birds, syn. of *punken* : cêrê *phirkene* apir-jana.

phiriki, phirki vars. of *piriki*.

phis, phisi var. of *pis*.

phita, pita (A. *fitā* ; T. *pantam* ; Or.) I. sbst., tape, a ribbon.

II. trs., (1) to tie the hair with a ribbon : naca kaeḡ supide *phitaea*. (2) to tie a little girl's hair with a

ribbon : ne hon *phitataipe*, kae ituana.

phita-n rflx. v., to tie one's hair with a ribbon : *phitanam* cim naca-na ?

phita-o p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : en hondo aragatee *phitaḡka*, let the little girl's hair be tied with a red ribbon.

phi-n-ita vrb. n., the showiness of the ribbon that ties the hair : *phinutae* phitanjana, edelbi bātaḡlekæ lelq-tana.

piṭkuri Nag. (II.) **piṭkuri, piṭkuri** Has. sbst., alun : ealykatanre *piṭkuri* teko hutumena

phoca (Sad.) **poca** Nag. syn. of *lofoḡ* Has. sbst., the Redstart, *Ruticilla rufiventris*. Its call is interpreted as *phoeḡphoe* in Nag. and *podcopodco* in Has.

phoc-phoc Nag. syn. of *podcopodco* Has.

phoda and deriv., vars. of *poda* and deriv.

phokōca, phokōco Nag. (Sad. *phoka, phokeha* ; Or. *phokā, phokuā*) syn. of *luṭu* Has. a blister ; to blister.

phoksa Nag. (Sad.) cfr. *poksa* Has. syn. of *borkoḡ*, lungs.

phoṭao var. of *poṭaḡ*.

phôê, pôê and **phôê-bagel, pôê-bagel** syn. of *khôê* and *khôêbagel*, but used also, like *sôr*, in the meaning of to shove or let glide downwards, on a slope, a long object, v.g., a piece of timber, the motion being in the direction of the axis, in cndrd., to *hoso*, to shove any object, or let it glide, down a slope. In this meaning *khôêbagel* and *khôê-*

phucūpucia

ken arāgu, but not the other constructions of *khōē*, are also used, and so are the frequentatives *phāēphōē* and *khāēkhōē*.

phucūpucia Nag. syn. of *lambaž-lumbuž*. As adj. with *hoṛo* and adj. noun, also *phuciku* and *phucipucu*.

phudna, phudāna, pudna, pudūna (Sad.; Or.; H. *phundnā*) I. sbst., (1) a tassel made of dyed cotton, wool or silk: *pudūna rangaakan sutamte jumpageko baiia*. The tassels worn by Mundas, as described under *bāēkar*, are globular and without fringe, but when they see a fringed tassel they call it by the same name. (2) the tassel-like female flower of maize.

II. adj., with *bāēkar* or *jonra*, tasselled: *jonra pudūnagea, pudūna bāēkar kirinaime*.

III. trs., to fit with a tassel or tassels: *bāēkarko pudūnatada*.

IV. intrs., of maize, to tassel: *jonra pudūnatana*.

phudna-2 p. v., (1) to get fitted with a tassel or tassels: *taramara bāēkar kā pudūnaakana*. (2) of maize, to tassel: *jonra pudūnaqtana*.

phudpudia-tasaq Nag. (Sad.) sbst., an annual tufted grass, 1' high, with cylindric spikes, 2" long; probably a form of *Panicum indicum*, Linn., var. *gracile*.

phuhi Kera. (H. *phūhī*; Sad. *phohī*) syn. of *pusupusu dā*.

phulai, pulai; (Sad.; Or.) cfr. *cīcī, mamara, ukara*, I. abs. n., vanity, vainglory; seeking after esteem; squeamishness in public about the kinds of food or work, in the hope

phulai

that this will increase the esteem of others: *latar disum hoṛokore pulai purage mena, urijilu jōjomkoā dā raṭi kakoā*; nire *phulai purage mena, enamente ne lij, kaē sukuatana*.

II. adj., corresp. meanings: *phulai jagar*, boasting; conceited talk; *phulai lija*, a cloth used to show off; *phulai kuṛiko honjuṭa kakoā*; nido kenteḍ *pulai hoṛo, moḍ apukotatakoāte urijilui jōmhartada, tisinaḡapae bejada*. Also used as adj. noun: he *pulai, aminara alom cīcina*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be vain, vainglorious, etc.: *purage ne hoṛo pulaitana*. (2) imprsl., with inserted 'prsl. prn., to feel vain, vainglorious, etc.: *purage ci pulaijaḍma?*

phulai-n rflx. v., to speak or act vainly, vaingloriously, conceitedly or with the squeamishness described: *enka alom phulaina*.

phulai-2 p. v., (1) to become vain, etc.: *en hoṛo kenteḍe pulaijana*. (2) to speak or act vainly, etc.: *gurumukhure bolōjan hoṛoko purageko phulaia, eṭa hagakoā jomnū kakoā*.

phu-n-ulai vrb. n., the degree of vanity, vainglory etc.: *Sinahoṛokodo phunulaiko phulaia, eṭa jatiko burakeḍ ḍaṛira dā raṭi begar arēte kakoā, enamente pēṛāēbaraēkoā ḍaṛi judage taīna*, the Hos are so fastidious that when a person of another tribe has drawn water from their spring, they bale out all the water and clean the spring before again using its water, therefore there is always a separate

phuli

spring for the use of the weavers and blacksmiths and the like.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *kaji, rikan*.

pbuli (Sad.; Or.) **puli** adj., with *arki*, very strong country grog. Also used as adj. noun: *tala botolo phulutee thaarragajana*, having drunk half a bottle of very strong grog, he could no more stand on his legs.

phulige adv., modifying *tearq, haradq*, so as to resemble strong country grog: *ne ilido phulige teara-kana*.

phur, pur onomatope, 1^o I. sbst., the acts corresp. to the trs.

II. adj., with *sapi*, the noise produced by these acts. Also used as adj. noun: *sadomkoa phur kacim aiamakada?*

III. trs., (1) cfr. *hata, lelq, bz*, of people, to spit out smth., or to spit on smb., with a noise of the lips: *tamakurasiko begigina, tamakudo sabajanteko purgipiza; tamakni purtqena nubare*. (2) cfr. *acy*, of horses, goats or sheep to expel smth. from the nose by sneezing; to sneeze on smb.: *mandatan mindi suluhi phurjada; tolakan minditaten dubakan taikenae phurtqena* '(or 'suluhi *phurtqena*) (3) of a bear, to blow from its nose earth that has got into it whilst digging, v. g., a white-ants' nest: *harlu emah gotatanre mura durako bui phurea*. (4) of an angry bear, with d. o., to spit on people it attacks; with ind. o., to spit at such people without reaching them:

phur

burido aina medmuarre ulidae phurla, enara babata menagea, ranu kaina mundidaritana; en horo hola bui phurkia; bui phuraitanlogca nirjana.

phur-en rflx. v., (1) same meanings: *tamakni phurenjana ci cekana? mindiko phurentanre kacim aium-akaakoa? bui phurentanre cininana saginrem taikena?* (2) also *phur-rikan*, to let oneself be subjected to such acts.

phur-q p. v., corresp. meanings.

phu-n-ur vrb. n., the extent or loudness of these acts: *miad candila burido phunure phurkina, gota medmuar ad kuramia lumcabalena, enge kopaina menelekare mod hakeb soporrena omija ente enae hokataina, a white-fronted (huge) bear covered me with so much spittle that I was wet all over the face and chest; at the very moment it was going to scratch me, I hit it on the mouth with the blunt of my axe; it stopped only then; mindido phunure phurla, durumakan hon congirijana, the sheep sneezed so loud that it awoke the sleeping child.*

2^o fig., (Sad. *phurkutia admi*) cfr. *dorea, porpor*, I. adj., (1) with *kaji, jagar*, a news related with fanciful additions in order to astonish people or make them laugh: *nekan phur kajikote kaina bedaoa*. Also used as adj. noun: *ina phur aium hokape*. (2) with *horo*, a person addicted to thus fudging news: *nilekan phur horoko gota hature orodo banakoa*. Also

phur

used as adj. noun: nilekan *phur* orqdo kam namia, you will not find another humbug like him.

II. trs., thus to humbug people: hola betekane *phurkedlea*.

III. intrs., thus to humbug; thus to fudge news; to draw the long bow: idūrōm *phurtaulekuiq* aṭakar-jada, ena cilkate hobadaria? jan.ō nekagem *phurea*, enamente kako patiaamea; taramara kaji sategea, puratedoe *phurjuda*, this is partly true, the greater part of it is humbug.

phur-en rflx. v., also *phurrikan*, to let oneself be thus humbugged.

phur-q p. v., (1) prsl, thus to be humbugged. (2) imprsl., of such humbug, to be related.

phu-n-ur vrb. n., the extent of such humbugging: *phunure* *phurjaukoa*, aiumtanko soben dubakaute birid kã anagaōjaukoa.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *jagar*, *uduḥ*, *rika*, *rikan*.

3⁰ fig., trs., to exceed others in the quantity of talk: sutigeae enamente moca kã uriaōjaia, mod cipi ili omlire sobene *phurbua*, he is sober and is shy of speaking, but give him a bowl of beer and he will talk more than any of us.

phur-en rflx. v., same meaning.

phur-q p. v., thus to be exceeded.

4⁰ fig., trs., to bully people in a discussion or scolding, refusing to admit and overruling their advice or their defense or excuse.

phur-en rflx. v., same meaning.

phur-q p. v., thus to be bullied:

phur-phur

midcokoḥlekan simtaeia terkaelja, enaragea *phurjana*, I killed unwittingly a small fowl of his with a stone, he scolded me, refusing to admit my excuse.

5⁰ fig., trs., to get the better of the panches or judge by cunning lies; to hoax people: taakagebu ituana, inj sajaḥlekae gunakeda, mendo puragee pancala, abu bāiredoe *phurbua*, orq apihoroleka sêrã ad mocān poncoko namkekoatu bu bicōria. *phur-en* rflx. v., also *phurrikan*, to let oneself be hoaxed thus.

phur-q p. v., thus to be hoaxed or got the better of: Parañ bicarle senkena, mendole *phurjana*.

N.B. *Phurlum* and *bctope* are used in the same fig. meanings.

phurhaō Nag. syn. of *oapiriḥi*.

phur-lum, *pur-lum* trs., (1) to make wet as described under *phur*. (2) fig. meanings of *phur*.

phurlum-en rflx. v., (1) thus to let oneself be made wet. (2) fig. meanings of *phuren*.

phurlum-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.

phur-phur, *pur-pur* syn. of *phur*, in the fig. meanings only.

phur-phur, *pur-pur* (Sad.; H. *phur-phurānā*, *phaṛphaṛānā*, to shake) cfr. *puri*, I. sbst., the gushing out of boiling water from a covered vessel; the gushing up of water or dust into which red-hot iron is plunged; the gushing up of steam and ashes when water falls on fire; the spitting of fire from the breech of a defective gun: dārā *phurphur* kacim lela-kada? N. B.—This term can be used to describe the eruption of a

phuslað

volcano to the Mundas.

II. adj., with *də, seŋgel, bardu*, the water, the steam and ashes, or the fire, thus gushing up or out : *phurphur* dətee tɔlana ; *phurphur* hardute meɖmuŋɔ lɔlana. Also used as adj. noua : manɖi ʔɛtɛn dipili *phurphurte* tiren tɔlana.

III. trs., of fire, to make water escape from under the lid ; of water boiling over, to make the fire throw forth steam and ashes : ladiakan də seŋgel *phurphurkeda*, ente jular, seŋgel də *phurphurkeda*.

IV. trs. caus., to let water boil over and escape from under the lid : caɬurɔ ɖabɪni ɔtɛtam, alom *phurphurea*.

V. intrs., of water in a closed vessel, to boil over ; of fire coming into contact with water, to throw forth steam and ashes ; of fire, to be spat from the breech of a gun : ɖabɪni ɔtɛtam, də *phurphurtana* ; parkanme, seŋgel *phurphurtana* ; tɔtɛtanre bardu *phurphurkena*.

phurphur-en rflx. v., same meanings : leleme də *phurphurentana*.

phurphur-g p. v., same meanings : buruŋte seŋgel *phurphurjana*, there has been an eruption of a volcano.

VI. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ɔge, tan, tange*, modifying *rika, rikoq, lelq*.

phuslað, phusulað, puslað, pusulað (Sad. ; H. *phuslunā*) ¹⁰ I. adj., 1) with *horo*, a cajoler. (2) with *kaji*, cajolery, coaxing language. (3) with *sɛrɔ*, ability in cajoling : nɪtɛre *phuslað* sɛrɔ kũh menɔ, kɔ ome hoɬɔe omirikakoa.

phuɬ-bɔl

II. trs., to cajole, wheedle, coax, in-to doing smth. ; to obtain by coaxing : pɔŋca kaina ombaraeaina menla, mendo gel takan *phuslaðkɪtɛgea* ; takae *phuslaðkena*, mendo kae ɖari-qiŋa, he tried to wheedle money from me, but he did not succeed.

phuslað-n rflx. v., same meanings : inkuŋte ilii *phuslaontana*.

phuslað-g p. v., corr sp. meanings : sendɛra kaina monela, mendo amɔ kajitɛa *phuslaðjana* ; pɔŋca phuslaðɔ *phuslaðlena*, kaina namɖarijana.

phu-n-uslað vib n., the extent of success in cajoling : *phunuslaðin* phuslaðlija, eimin takan darkarakana idiime menelɔ goɬa taiŋe uɪuɔqiŋa, I wheeled him so well that he handed me his purse, telling me to take whatever I needed.

²⁰ syn. of *burɪɔð*, to entice, to coax away, especially to the tea plantations of Assam or Bhutan.

pbat, puɬa, phatu Nag. **pāt, puɬa, pātu** Has. (Sad. ; Or. ; H. *phāṭnā*, to be separated ; T. *poɬa*, to split) (1) syn. of *juda* in the meaning of separate, not in that of different. (2) syn. of *ganɔ*. (3) odd in number. (4) syn. of *ɖupli* as referring to speech.

phuɬa-phuɬa, puɬa-phuɬi jingle of *phuɬ* connoting plurality. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan* and *tange*.

phuɬ-bɔl, puɬu-bɔl (from the Engl.) sbst., (1) a football. (2) the game of football : *phuɬbɔlre* Bangaliko jɔreɔ, podaredɔko boroea ; *phuɬbɔlko* inuatana.

phutia

phutis (Sad. ; Or.) syn. of *banjad*, but as adj. and adj. noun it means only changed money.

phutiaoge adv., modifying *banjað*.

phut-loua l. subst., the game of football.

II. intrs., to play football : *p̄hūti-nuṇṭanaḥo*.

phūtu var. of *phūt*.

phuṭu-bōl var. of *phuṭbōl*.

piā, piāḥ (Sad. ; H. *piyānā*, to give to drink) I. sbst., (1) also *piāḥ paḥṣa*, drink-money : gonālare upun ṭakainṇ karcakeda, *piāḥ* iral gaṇḍa, I spent 4 Rs. on the wages of the carriers and 8 annas on their drink-money. (2) also *piāḥ ilī*, *piāḥ arki*, beer or grog bought in a shop and given as a gratuity.

II. trs, to give a drink as described,
or drink-money : iril gandaina *piat-
pea*, I shall distribute amongst you
8 annas drink-money ; iril gandaraia
piutpea, I shall buy grog or beer
for 8 annas and distribute it amongst
you ; tisin-do-gogote puragele laga-
tana, *piattalem*, to-day the loads
tire us very much, pay us a drink.

pi-p-iað on'y, repr. v., to pay each other a drink : *sumdia pître napam-jancikina pipiaðjana*.

piat-q p. v., to receive a drink or
drink-money ; of a drink, to be paid
for smb. ; of drink-money, to be
given.

piə-piə onomatopoe of the cries of half-grown chickens when they are caught. Constructed like *keəkeə*, *keəkeəə*.

plasa Has. (Sad. ; H. *piyā*, be-

pica

loved, *piyār*, love ; Sinh. *piya*, be-
loved) (1) syn. of *dular*, but as adj
it means only loving, and it is not
used in the rflx. v. ; neither is it
used of fawning dogs. (2) syn. of
bilki, but it is used sometimes in the
rflx. v., in the meaning of to show
mercy to smb. : Mongolko jeta hoꝝo-
re *piasantan* kako lelakana.

• **pica** (Sad.) I. sbst., (1) the act of enquiring after or looking for: Raciree taıntana, hature honkotae cilkatana, enarā *pica* banoa. (2) syn. of *siriḡ*, news, or a clue, about smb.'s whereabouts: okoria? en hoṛoṛā *pica* kale namjada, where is that man? We find no clue.

II. trs., (1) in the pres. or future ts., to try and find, to search for : ne darðānkodo Asāmāte nirakanjiko *picatana*, these peons of the coolie dépôt are after a runaway from the Assam tea plantations ; ne meromdo bon kae *picañgia*, this goat does not bother about its kid. In the past ts. the intrs. form *picakena* is used in this meaning : alea merom kumbāruken hoṛo apinālekale *pica-kena*, kale nandarijana. (2) in the past ts., to have found, after enquiries : najomdo cañlijanarele (or cañlijanatele) *picakia*, we found the witch by divination ; alea kanṭara godken kumbūrule *picakia*, alo mentege saḥ kaleṭana, samae gititana, we found out the one who stole our jack fruit from the tree, our conscience forbids us to catch him, he was driven by hunger (ltly., he goes to sleep on an empty stomach). (3) in any tense, merely to enquire after : injido

picā

isu edkan hoŋoge, honko purā dinatē kae *picajađkoa* (or *picakeđkoa*).

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be looked for; to be searched after: hoŋo goŋkeni tisiagapae *picatana* (or *picagtana*).

picā-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: najom *pican* mentele sentana; kanŋara kumbūrukenile *picanjana*; honko purā dināte kae *picantana* (or kae *picanjana*).

pi-p-pica repr. v., to search or enquire after each other: koŋi senŋjana Asām, kuŋido Boŋān, kakia *pipicatana*.

picā-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: hoŋo goŋkeni *picagtana*; najom daenala, enamente kae *picatena*, eŋani sahlēna, mendo maran sokataredoe *picajangea*; honko kako *picagtana*.

pi-n-icā vrb. n., the amount of searching for, of finding out, or of enquiring after: meromko tae adcabalena, *pinicāe* picakeđkoa, mođ candure sobenko nanruŋjina.

picā 1^o I. sbst., (1) syn. of *janum-picā*, nippers for extracting thorns: amŋare *picā* menāci? (2) in certain contexts, syn. of *jambura*, pincers for extracting nails.

II. trs., (1) to extract thorns with nippers or with the nails of the thumb and forefinger: janum *picame*; janum *picataime*, pull out his thorn. (2) to pull out nails with pincers: kanŋi jamburate *picame*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a thorn or nail to come out when one tries to extract it: neate

pica-poco

janum kā *picātana* (or *picagtana*), eŋa *picā* omaime.

picā-n rflx. v., to extract a thorn from one's flesh: mođ hiririhiri-jjina, kaŋara janum kaina lelnam-jadi, amge *picanne*, my eyes are dim, I do not find the thorn in thy foot, extract it thyself.

picā-gg p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: tite kā *picaggtanredo* janumpicā asikeate en janum *picaggtaka*; ne kanŋi tite kā tuloa, jamburate *picagoa*.

pi-n-icā vrb. n., (1) the firmness of the hold in extracting a thorn or nail: *pinicā* picame. saŋkate pocage alom pocca. (2) the art: *pinicā* kam taŋkajada: (3) the instrument used, nippers or pincers.

picāteā instrumental noun, syn. of the sbst.

2^o fig., trs., of goats, to graze very short herbs. Cfr. *merompinicāgg*: herjeŋe baba miadmiad omonlena, meromko *picakela*.

picā-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

3^o fig., cfr. *siđ*, of people, to pluck very short herbs: adri haragtege maniaŋatale hoŋoko *picajada*.

picā-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

picā-kāl sbst., a sea compass, a mariner's needle: miad *picakālila* lella, anado jāsate biurk reo by-kundur kaŋajamburtege cunduloa, I have seen a sea compass, whatever way one turns it, it points North and South.

picā-picā (1) jing'e of *picā* in the fig. meanings, connoting: here and there. (2) syn. of *racimracan*.

pica-poco, poco-poco (H *picākānā*,

pica-sakam

picurī

to squeeze) I. trs., to empty of a soft or pasty substance by compression; to press such a substance in the hand so that it comes out between the fingers, in entrd. to *pirapoco* which connotes that the soft or pasty substance is projected to a distance, and *piraporo*, *piraposo* which connotes that the substance is fluid and spirts to a distance: simpoṭae *picapocojada*, he empties the bowels of the fowl by drawing them between his fingers; *gurāe* (or *gurārā sondoroe*) *picapocojada*, he presses out the soft matter from the boil; *gurā picapocotaīpe*, press his boil so as to expel the soft matter; *holonae picapocokeda*, he compressed dough so that it squirted through his fingers.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of such a substance, to come out as described: *gurāe linjada*, *picapocotana* (or *picapocotana*).

picapoco-n affx. v., thus to press the soft matter from one's boil or let it be pressed out; thus to press in the hand: *gurāakanredo* *gurā picapoconne*; *holonae picapocon'ana*. *picapoco-g* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

III. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *lin*, *taūx*, *rika*, *nurā*, *lelq*.

pica-sakam sbst., the title of contents of a book.

pice, **picl** Nag. **picl**, **pic'd** Has. syn. of *partel* Nag. Has. *ganika* Nag. and *mutid*, but the latter is never affixed to verbs.

pichañri var. of **picurī**.

picikaṭ, **pickaṭ** Nag. (Sad. *picikat admi*, one who hates) syn. of *hilarā* Has. Nag. *hulurādulurā* Has., of people; syn. of *bisindī*, of animals.

piciki, **piciki**, **saru-piciki**, **picki-saru** Has. Nag. **pecki** Nag. sbst., two cultivated varieties of *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott; Aroideae; viz., var. *typica* and var. *esculenta*, Schott,—a stout stemless herb with peltate, ovate-cordate leaves 1½' long, on stout petioles of the same length, from a tuberous rhizome. The tubers, petioles and leaves are eaten. It is not cultivated in trenches like the taro (*saru*), *Alocasia macrorrhiza*.

picicki-aṛa sbst., the leaves of the preceding when used as a potherb.

picu see under *hārū*. The Mundas believe that the large, winged, not flying, red ant finishes by becoming the kind of breeze-fly called *picu* in Has. and *hārū* in Nag.; hence the use of *picu* in the p. v.: *rañmko picuur*.

picu med Nag. (Sad. *picupicu dekhok*) syn. of *pijipiji med*, sbst., very small eyes.

picurī Has. **pchañri**, **pichañri** Has. Nag. (Sad.; Or. *pickrī*) I. sbst., also *picuriliṇṇa*, a shoulder cloth of men, consisting of two pieces sewn alongside each other. The pieces are 5-6 cubits long and 1½ cubits broad. They have no coloured lines or only narrow ones.

II. trs., to weave yarn into such a cloth: *ne sutam picurīñne*.

III. intrs., in a past ts., to have acquired many or few such cloths: *isupe picurīakada*.

pijł-pidł

picurı-n rflx. v., to don such a cloth : ne hon tisiŋ maraŋ hoŋolekae *picurınjana*

picurı-q p. v., of yarn, to be woven into such a cloth : ē tonŋ sutam baria *picurıŋka*, pokōtoge hobaoa, let seven hanks of yarn be woven into two *picuris*, seven will be quite enough.

pidı-pidı (Sad. *pidil-pidil*) cfr. *biŋbiŋ*, syn. of *koelkoel*, but restricted to children (boys or girls) who are always on the move for play or pleasure. As adv. it modifies *innabara*, *rika*, *rikan*, and the form *pidıkenpidıken* is also used.

pidıraŋ, **pidraŋ**, **mid-pidıraŋ**, **mid-pidraŋ** vars. of *phidıraŋ*.

pid-pid, **pid-pid pid** onomatope, I. sbst, the sound produced when the string of the cotton teasing bow (either *dhunaŋ* or *tisri*) strikes the cotton wool. When the *dhunaŋ* is used, the *pidpid* sound is preceded by a *taŋtaŋ* sound produced in hitting the string with the small dumb-bells ; hence the cpd. *taŋtaŋ-pidpid* : monagarutedo kaŋ pitidšana, enamente taŋtaŋ kã aŋumšana, mendo *pidpid* bāriŋe.

II. adj, with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to tease cotton, or to work the teaser, causing this sound : tulame *pidpidjada* ; pitidšare *pidpidjada*.

IV. intrs., (1) to cause this sound : monagarulŋ pitidšanre sidako taŋtaŋea, enteko *pidpidca*. (2) in the df. prst., impsl., of this sound, to be produced : begar monagarutee pitidšana, enamente taŋtaŋ kã aŋ-

pijŋrı

umšana, mendo *pidpidšana* (or *pidpidšana*).

pidpid-en rflx. v., to cause this sound : huŋia asarto pitidšanreko *pidpidena*.

pidpid-q p. v., (1) meaning corresp. to the trs. (2) second meaning of the intrs.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ege*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pidkenpidken*, modifying *sari*, *aŋum*, *pidı*, *rika*.

pidag-pogođ (1) var. of *pagag-pogođ* in the 2nd and 3rd meanings. (2) fig., syn of *losoposo*.

pijł, **piji-piji** cfr. *meŋmeŋe* and *picumeđ*, I. adj, of very small size : *pijipiji* undu ; *pijipiji* međ ; *piji-piji* hisir gutu isu heŋagea, it takes a long time to string the beads of a necklace when they are very small.

II. trs., to make of very small size : kaŋemala hađtanre alom *pijipijiŋa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be of very small size : ne hisir *pijipijišana* (or *pijipijigea*), the beads of this necklace are very small.

pijipiji-q p. v., to be made of very small size : maparaŋ mala baiŋne, purago *pijipijišana*, cut the *kaŋe* for the necklace into larger bits.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ege*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *bai*, *rika*, *lelq*.

pijraŋ, **pijri** vars. of *piji*, also in the repetitive forms.

pijŋri sbst., a very small bird so named from its call, said to be coloured like the Indian white-eye, but nearly as small as the *cicore*.

pika

pika, phika (S.d; Cr) s.n. of *sakumcutagi*, I. sbst., a home-made cigarette of a little tobacco rolled in a al leaf or half a sal leaf. Constructed like *cuzgi*.

pikoro Nag. (Or.) var. of *kinakoro* Has sbst., the Red-vented Bulbul, *Molpastes pallidus*.

pil pil-bagel (Sad. *pil'il*) I. trs., to startle, to rouse from sleep with a start, connoting a slight fear: *du-řumakanira taikena, rimbilsari pil'ki-ña; corahai aña barāsii sahka deia rac. pil'ija*, enate kae lele dari-janai bakijira, a *cora* fish was biting, I stried it by pulling the line suddenly and, as it could not spit the hook, it got hooked.

II. intrs., (1) prsl., in the df. prst., to start to get startled, to awake with a start: *alpe kakālaea, ne hon borote kance pil'una* (or *pil'otana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: *ter uiglenci schenko pil'kedkoā*.

pil-p p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs: *tertele pil'ena*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, also *pil* (not *pilbagel*) with the afxs *ken, kenge*, modifying *elē'a, rika, rikag, eong, racq, udur, boro*. With the afx. *gge*, it may also modify *sari*. The forms *pilpiltan* and *pilkenpilkēn* connote repetition or frequency: *pilkenpilkēniq con-řana gořa nida*.

IV. adverbial afx. in the cpds *eon il, kakā'ail, racq. il, udur-pil*, to awake, shout, pull, push, so as to startle.

pl'ic I. excl. mation used by a

pila

player at forfeit (*gacainuq*), when he throws marbles towards the little pit. It means: *pilaōřka*, let them enter the little pit and remain there.

II. intrs., to use this exclamation, i e., to throw marbles: *samagera pil-lq, kã pilaōřjana*.

pil'en rfx. v., same meaning: *kane-kanem pileatana, misao kam pilaōřari-tana*.

2^d var. of *pil'cō*.

pila Has. *pilhi, pili* Nag. (Sk. H. *pilahi*; S.d.) I. sbst., (1) the spleen: *kerakoq pilam lelakada ei?* (2) also *pilađuku*, hypertrophy of the spleen. The spleen, and especially its hypertrophy, is very often personified: *ne honre pila c'mq menqia, tombataipe; ne honq pila ekan ranut. pę bangkedā? isu dināt-a ru utana, mendo ne honq pila kaina gořdariatana*. Note the saying: *pila camkaō*, syn. of *boraga nir, boraga susun*, to punish, scold, thrash or fine: *ne hukum kape manatinjanredo gomke pilae camkaōpea* (or *apeq pilae camkaōca, boragae nirpea, apeq boragae nira*, or without *gomke*, *apeq boraga nira*); *ne kaji gomke aiunkre apeq pila kã camkaōjanredo kajige kaina*, if the master hears about this, you are sure to get into trouble. In the p. v. this phrase (not its syns.) may also mean to get very tired: *nekan bārom mōřę gaūdim gglere pil'am* (or *ama pila*) *camkaōca*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person suffering from hypertrophy of the spleen: *pila honko cenqtem ranukoā?*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have hypertrophy of the splen: *ne hon*

pilatana.

pila-q p. v., to get hypertrophy of the spleen: ne hondoe *piluakana* cimaq.

pilaŋ, pilaiŋ, pileŋ, pilēt, pelaiŋ (from the Engl.) sbst., a plate (shallow vessel).

pilaō Has. Nag. *pil* Nag. a term restricted to the *gacainu*, I. sbst., the act of throwing marbles so that they enter the *konda* (little pit) and remain there: apisare misao *pilaō* kã hobajana.

II. trs., thus to throw marbles: ciminã gulim *pilaōkeda*?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of marbles, to enter the little pit and remain there: taũka kam hudumajada, misa raŋi guli kã *pilaōtana* (or *pilaōqtana*).

pilaō-n, *pil-en* rflx. v., (1) meaning of the trs.: nido baria guli *pilaōnjana*, amdo nãjakeq miado kã. (2) meaning of the intrs.: nesëkando miaq guli *pilaōnjana*.

pilaō-q, p. v., meaning of the intrs.

pil-bagel syn. of *pil* (once only).

pileŋ, pilēt var. of *pilaŋ*.

pilhi, pili Nag. (1) syn. of *pila*. (2) the hip. N. B. The phrase *pilhi caŋãkaō* properly means to luxate the hip: huanree uŋlana ne kea, *pilhi* caŋãk ðakana. Fig., it is a syn. of *pila camkiō*, to punish.

pili piliŋ, piliq (Sad. *pil-pil*) I. sbst., (1) the glitter of a mirror, of mica, of arms: aënarã *piliq* kacim lelakada? (2) also *pilihsa, piliŋilii, piliŋdiri, pilihsa*, etc., earth sand or, stone containing bits of mica: ne horare *piliq* menã. (3) also *piliŋdiri*,

etc., mica.

II. trs., to cover smth. or smth. with a flash of reflexed light by means of a mirror: paciri aënatee *piliqŋ*; aënate meqree *piliqŋ*.

III. trs. caus., (1) of light, to make smth. glitter: ne dirido siagimarsalge *piliqjada*. (2) to turn a mirror so that it reflexes light on smth.: inar, en aëna iniã meqree *piliq'em*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to glitter in the light: nã jeŋe menã, enamente ne gitiŋ *piliqlana*.

pili-n rflx. v., (1) meaning of the trs. and 2nd. meaning of the trs. caus.: en hondo paciri aënatee (or paciro aënae) *pilidentana*. (2) to turn a mirror so that it reflexes light on oneself: ti aënatee *pilidentana*.

pili-gg p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. caus.: paciri aënate *piliqlena*; aënate meqree *piliqlena*; siagi-marsalte ne diriko *piliqqtana*; aëna iniã meqree *piliqjana*. (2) of lightning, to flash: hicir hansare *piliqlena*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, ken*, modifying *jul, julq, rika, lelq, rikaq*. With the afx. *ken* and the copula *a*, it may be used intrsly. of a momentary glitter or flash: hicir *piliqkena*.

piliŋ-piliŋ, piliq piliq, pili pili frequentative or continuative of the preceding. Same construction. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan* and *tange*, and the forms *piliŋleka* and *piliŋkenpiliŋken*. N. B. The plural form is *palapiliŋ, paladpi qd, palapili*.

**pilni* (Sad.; Or.) cfr. *pilaō*, I.

pinc

sbst., a baggy triangular net used for catching small fry and made by the Mundas themselves of cotton yarn not knitted, but loosely interwoven (Pl. XII. 3). It is mounted on a forked bamboo handle 6'4" long. The fork is obtained by splitting the bamboo over a length of 3' and keeping the branches apart by means of a round piece of bamboo 1'10" long. It is pushed about in the muddy water of bunds and pools.

II. trs., (1) to interweave yarn so as to make such a net: *ne sutam pilniṛne*. (2) to catch in such a net: *cimināa laikom pilniledhka?* (3) to fish a bund or pond with such a net: *ne dōbairā pilnīlā, mod sakam haikoina gogledhka*.

pilni-n 1flx. v, (1) also *pilnirikan*, of fish, to let themselves be caught in such a net: *aērahaikodo kako pilnina*. (2) to fish with such a net: *setāēte haikoina pilnintana, duntī hūrialeka aārigeta perēea*.

pilni-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pinc, pinci Has. Nag. (Sk. *picch*) syn. of *julia* Has. I. sbst., a peacock's tail quill with an eye-like marking: *marā pinci kacim lēlakada?*

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to grow such quills: *ne marā nimirgee pincitana* (or *pinciotana*).

pinci-g p. v., same meaning.

pincul, pinsul (from the Engl.) sbst., a pencil.

pindīri, pindri, pēndri Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *pēnda*.

pinda sbst., the lid at the bottom

piñjira

of the *kumuni* fish trap.

pinḍa, pinḍi Nag. (Sad; Or.) var. of *pindḍgi*, but not used fig.

pirḍi poetical var. of *pindḍgi*, *piṛiṇgi*: *ṛokhrīpinḍiṇe* keorabādo, on the border of the pool stands the pine-screw flower.

pindī 1^o I. intrs., (1) prsl., (a) of the chest, the back, the eyes, etc. to throb: *kuṛam pindītana*; *pindḍi hokajana*, it has ceased to throb.

(b) to have such a throbbing: *kuṛamina* (or *kuṛamrēa*) *pindḍikēna*; *pindḍiṛa hokajana*, I have ceased to have a throbbing. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel such a throbbing: *kuṛam pindḍijāina*.

pindī-g p. v, same meanings: *med* (*mediā*, *medrēa*) *pindḍigātana*.

II. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *aḍkar, rikaḡ*.

2^o of males, syn. of *tiad*; of females, syn. of *laṅḡaḡlaṅḡaḡ* (sexu l commotion).

pindḍigi, pindḍi Nag. (Sad.) var. of *piṛiṇgi* Has.

pini, pini-tamaku Nag. (II.) syn. of *guraḡ, gurāku, nūḡ tamaku*.

***piṛjira, piñjira** (Sad., II. *piñjarā*)

I. sbst., (1) a four-cornered bird cage with dome-like top. The interlaced sticks of sliced bamboo pass through a double set of pieces of bamboo tied into a square, one at the bottom and one 3-4" higher. It is a span broad and about a foot high. It differs from the *garoa* which has no corners or only two corners. (2) also *mēṛeḡ piñjira, kulapiñjira, buṛipinḍjira*, etc., a wild

pintar

beast cage made of iron bars. (3) also *tārpinjira*, *kaṭeapinjira*, *garoa*, *kaṭeagaroa*, any rat trap made of wire.

II. trs., (1) to make into such a cage or trap: ne bitikobu *pinjīraea*; kula dōmente alaciḍanda *impirata* moṭo merēḍkoko *pinjīraakada*; nana tūko *pinjīraakada*.

(2) to put into, or keep in, such a cage; to catch in such a trap: salumaṇnoko *pinjīratqia*; Kalikata-re kulakoko *pinjīraukadkoa*; enata nida apia kaṭeakoina *pinjīraledkoa*.

III. intrs, in the df. prst., of rats, to get caught in a wire trap: ne *pinjira* oaljana cima, tisiṇagapa kaṭeako kabo *pinjīratana* (or *pinjīratana*).

pinjira-n rfx. v., of rats, to let themselves be caught in a wire trap: maṇaina lagaḍḍa, isu kaṭeako *pinjīranjana*.

pinjira-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pintar, **pinter** (Sinh. *petirenawā*, to spread) syn. of *pasūraḍ*, but restricted to the spreading of liv. bgs. or material visible objects.

pinṭul Nag. syn. of *cimṭul* Has. **pinṭūṭi** var. of *piṭṭi*.

plo Nag. syn. of *boq* Has.

piolio, **piolio-piolio** onomatope, I. slst., the sound of the *banam* violin: *piolio aṭumqtana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., to play the *banam* violin: okoe *piolijada*? *banamdo* okoe *piolijada*?

piolio-n rfx. v., to play the *banam* violin: *baname pioliontana*.

pira-poco

piolio-p p. v., of this violin, to be played; mar, nā *banam piolioqka*.

V. adv., in the simple or repetitive form, with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *sari*, *raka*, *banam*.

pipa (H.) sbst., a barrel.

pipar (H. *pipal*) sbst., long pepper of the shops, i.e., the dried female catkins of *Piper longum*, Linn.; Piperaceae. The Mundas buy them and boil them in mustard oil which is then poured into ears with a sore. They also powder them and mix them with other ingredients for external use on rheumatic limbs.

piparment (H.) sbst., peppermint, which the Hindus chew with their betle.

pī pī (long vowels) used in jest for *sitaḥsiṭaḥ*, the chinks of toe rings.

pipini, **pipinī**, **pipni**, **pipnī** (Sad.; Or.) also with the prefix *meḍ*, sbst., eyelid, eyelash, the eyelids and lashes.

pipīpipīpipīpipī, **pipīpipīpipīpipī** onomatope of the song or note of the skylark: lipicêṛē rakabentanre *pipīpipīpipīpipī* menea. Constructed like *kudḍkudḍ*.

pipipōpō var. of *piṭṭipōpō*.

pipiri, **pipri** (Sad., H. *pipri*, the small red ant) occurs only in the Asur legend in the collective noun *cimṭipipiri*, the crawling insects.

pipirpura var. of *ipiripura*, sbst., *Sida rhombifolia*, Linn.; Malvaceae.

pira-poco see under *picapoco*, like which it is constructed.

pira-poro

piril-piril

pira-poro, pira-posi, pira-poso, pira-pusi, poro-poro, poro-posi, poro-poso, poro-pusi 1^o see under *picapoco*, like which it is constructed 2^o I. s. s. t., the condition of a sore that has become watery and running: *gaðra piraporo hokajana ci?*

II. adj., with *gað*, such a sore. Also used as adj. noun: *piraposore* begar capite ranu alom lagaðea.

III. trs. caus., (1) to cause a sore to become such: *gaðdo rambārautu jomtem piraposokeda*; *gaðlo rambārautu piraposokeda*. (2) to make smb. get such a sore; *ne kondo rambārautute gaðpe piraposikja*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a sore, to be or become such: *iniq gað piraposolana*.

piraporo-n rflx. v., to cause one's sore to become such: *ramabārautute gaðe piraposonjana*.

piraporo-q p. v., of a sore, to become such: *rambārautu, jojo, ankurijilu aq taram-ra hoꝛokoq gaðdo iliteo xiripoxooa*, a sore becomes watery by eating Phaseolus pulse, tamarind or pork, and sometimes by drinking rice beer.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, qe, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *gaðq. rikaq* (of a person) or *rikaq, lclq* (of a sore).

***piri** (Sad.; Or. *phiri*; Sinh. *paliha*) sbst., the only shield actually known to the Mundas, viz., the shield used in the *pañti susun* or sword dance (Pl. XXX, 4). It is made of wrought iron. The specimen represented on the plate is 1 "6" in diam. and weighs about

10 lbs. Fig. A gives a section and fig. B shows the back. The studs along the border are alternately of brass and of iron, and about 1" broad and ¼" high. The four similar studs near the middle are larger and are all of brass. The rosette in the middle, 1" high and the central knob, 2¼" high and 3" broad, are both of iron. The spike below and the hook on top are unusual. Such elaborate shields are above the skill of the aboriginal blacksmiths. They are the work of Hindus. They are sometimes further adorned with tin-foil.

piri-n rflx. v., to arm oneself with a shield; to protect oneself with a shield: *tuntapirinjanae* (Asur legend).

***piria** (Sad.) sbst., an oblong piece of timber, generally shaped as seen on Pl. XXXII, 3, c, resting on the middle of a beam (*darna*) and nailed to it, to keep in position the foot of a king post (*mutulkanta*). It has a hole in the middle into which the post fits, and is intended to avoid cutting this hole in the beam and thus weakening the latter.

piri-daru fide Haines, sbst., *Erythrina suberosa*, Roxb.; Papilionaceae,—a small very prickly tree with pinnately 3-foliate leaves; rhomboid leaflets covered with white-brown tomentum underneath; and scarlet flowers in sub-capitate racemes.

piril-piril (Sad.) syn. of *perapiri*, but connoting duration. As adv. it may take also the forms *pirilleka* and *pirikenpirilken*, and may mo-

piriti

dify also *ra*. The corresp. pl. form is *parulpiril*.

piriti, **piritti**, **piriti** (Sk. *priti*) syn. of *hiriti*, but without repr. form.

pirithi (Sk. *prithi*) I. abstr., the world; the whole country: *lāi būginredo kāgea ei? haṣamdilare pirthira dārājada*, it is bad to suffer hunger, in my old age I have to search the whole country to find a sustenance.

II. adv., also with the aff. *re*, in the world; all over the country: *kā gojoko pirthire barabua*, there is no one of us in the whole world who will not die; *nimirdo onḍokara kaji pirthi aṣumṭana*, at present all over the country one hears about emissaries of human sacrificers; *ne candu pirthire ḍa kae gamajada*, this month there has been rain nowhere in the country.

piriwa, **piriwa** (Sad) I. subst., transient sunshine, in contrd. to *riṭṭa*, full clearance of the clouds: *piriwa lelkeḍi sān autekotanlōge marara ḍa hiju'ena*, whilst, having seen the sunshine through the clouds, they went to fetch firewood, there came a heavy shower.

II. trs., same as the 2nd. intrs. construction: *misao kae piriwajad-bua*.

III. intrs., (1) of the weather or the sun, to give sunshine through clouds: *apimāre misao kae piriwakeda* (or *piriwaḱena*); *apimāre siagi misao kae piriwakeda* (or *piriwaḱena*). (2) the same with a *dativus commodi*: *misao kae piriwabulana*. (3) imprsl, of transient

piri

sunshine, to take place: *misao kā piriwātana*; *misao kā piriwaḱena*.

(1) the same with a *dativus commodi*: *misao kā piriwabulana*; *misao kā piriwabukena*.

piriwa-en rfx. v., first meaning of the intrs.: *tisiṇado misao kae piriwaḱientana*.

piriwa-ḡ p. v., (1) to get transient sunshine: *misao kabu piriwātana*.

(2) same as the 3d intrs. construction: *misao kā piriwātana*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, modifying *rika*, *jeḡe*.

pirkal var. of *phirkal*.

pirken var. of *phirken*.

pi li var. of *phirli*.

pir-pir var. of *phirphir*.

pir, **piri** Singbhum, (1) syn. of *paṭi*, a group of villages under a manki. (2) syn. of *pargana*, a group of villages under a *ṭhakur*.

piramani subst., *Brassica campestris*, Linn.; var. *Sarson*; *Cruciferae*,—the *Sarson* or *Indian Colza*, a winter crop with lower leaves up to 10" long, hairy, not amplexicaul; upper leaves up to 5", auricled and covered with a grey bloom; and yellow flowers.

piramani aff. subst., the leaves of *piramani* when used as a potherb.

pirāḍ (H. *pīṇā*; Sad. *piṭek*) syn. of *kutaḍ*, to drub, to strike violently or thrash soundly with a stick. Constructed like *dhamsaḍ*.

pirhi Nag (H.) syn. of *tata* Has. Nag., a generation: *ne hatujante oār pirhi* (or *upun tata*) *senḡyana*.

piri I. abstr., an upland: *ne hatura simanre loḍora purājana*,

phuṭia

phuṭia (Sad. ; Or.) syn. of *banjaḍ*, but as adj. and adj. noun it means only changed money.

phuṭiagge adv., modifying *banjaḍ*.

phuṭi-loua I. sbst., the game of football.

II. intrs., to play football : *phuṭi-nuṭtanaḷo*.

phuṭu var. of *phuṭ*.

phuṭu-bōl var. of *phuṭbōl*.

piā, piāḍ (Sad. ; H. *piyānā*, to give to drink) I. sbst., (1) also *piāṭ paḍsa*, drink-money : gonalare upun ṭakaiṇ karcakeda, *piāṭ iral ganḍa*, I spent 4 Rs. on the wages of the carriers and 8 annas on their drink-money. (2) also *piāṭ ili*, *piāṭ arki*, beer or grog bought in a shop and given as a gratuity.

II. trs., to give a drink as described, or drink-money : iril ganḍaiṇ *piāṭ-pea*, I shall distribute amongst you 8 annas drink-money ; iril ganḍaraiṇ *piūtpea*, I shall buy grog or beer for 8 annas and distribute it amongst you ; tisindo gogḡḡte puragele lagatana, *piattalem*, to-day the loads tire us very much, pay us a drink. *pi-piāḍ* on'y, repr. v., to pay each other a drink : sumdia piṭre napam-janeikira *pipiāḍjana*.

piāṭ-o p. v., to receive a drink or drink-money ; of a drink, to be paid for smb. ; of drink-money, to be given.

piā-piā onomatopoe of the cries of half-grown chickens when they are caught. Constructed like *keḡkeḡ*, *kerḡkerḡ*.

piāna Has. (Sad. ; H. *piyā*, be-

pica

loved, *piyār*, love ; Sinh. *piya*, beloved) (1) syn. of *dular*, but as adj. it means only loving, and it is not used in the rflx. v. ; neither is it used of fawning dogs. (2) syn. of *bilkī*, but it is used sometimes in the rflx. v., in the meaning of to show mercy to smb. : Mongolko jeta hoḡore *piāsantan* kako lelakana.

¹ *pica* (Sad.) I. sbst., (1) the act of enquiring after or looking for : Raciree taṭntana, hature honkotae cilkatana, enara *pica* banoa. (2) syn. of *siriḡ*, news, or a clue, about smb.'s whereabouts : okoria ? en hoḡora *pica* kale namjada, where is that man ? We find no clue.

II. trs., (1) in the prst. or future ts., to try and find, to search for : ne darḡānkodo Asāmāte nirakaniko *picatana*, these peons of the coolie dēpōt are after a runaway from the Assam tea plantations ; ne meromdo hon kae *picoḡḡia*, this goat does not bother about its kid. In the past ts. the intrs. form *picakena* is used in this meaning : aleḡ merom kumbāruken hoḡo apimālekale *pica-kena*, kale namdarjana. (2) in the past ts., to have found, after enquiries : najomdo caḡlijanarele (or caḡlijanatele) *picakia*, we found the witch by divination ; aleḡ kanṭara goḡken kumbārule *picakia*, alo mentege saḡ kaleḡtana, samae gititana, we found out the one who stole our jack fruit from the tree, our conscience forbids us to catch him, he was driven by hunger (ltly., he goes to sleep on an empty stomach). (3) in any tense, merely to enquire after : inḡdo

isu edkan hoŋoge, honko purā dināte kae *picajadkōa* (or *p'okkedkōa*).

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be looked for; to be searched after: hoŋo goŋkenj tisingapae *picatana* (or *picag'aua*).

pica-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: najom *pican* mentele sentana; kanŋara kumbūrukenjle *picinjana*; honko purā dināte kae *picantana* (or kae *picanjana*).

pi-pica repr. v., to search or enquire after each other: koŋi senŋjana Asām, kuŋido Boŋān, kakia *pipicantana*.

pica-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: hoŋo goŋkenj *picagtana*; najom daenala, enamente kae *picalena*, eŋjani sahlēna, mendo marana sokataredoe *picajungea*; honko kako *picagtana*.

pi-n-ica vrb. n., the amount of searching for, of finding out, or of enquiring after: meromko tae adcabalena, *pinicae* picakedkōa, moŋ candure sobenko namruŋjina.

picā ¹⁰ I. sbst., (1) syn. of *janum-picā*, nippers for extracting thorns: amtare *picā* menāci? (2) in certain contexts, syn. of *jambura*, pincers for extracting nails.

II. trs., (1) to extract thorns with nippers or with the nails of the thumb and forefinger: janum *picame*; janum *picatame*, pull out his thorn. (2) to pull out nails with pincers: kanŋi jamburate *picame*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a thorn or nail to come out when one tries to extract it: neate

janum kā *picātana* (or *piaggtana*); eŋa *picā* omainame.

picā-n rflx. v., to extract a thorn from one's flesh: moŋ hirihiriri-jūlān, kaŋara janum kaina lelam-jadā, amge *picame*, my eyes are dim, I do not find the thorn in thy foot, extract it thyself.

pica-gg p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: tite kā *picaggtanredo* janumpio, asikeate en janum *picaggtka*; ne kanŋi tite kā tuloa, jamburate *picagga*.

pi-n-ica vrb. n., (1) the firmness of the hold in extracting a thorn or nail: *pinica* picame. saŋkato pogege alom pogege. (2) the art: *pinicā* kam taŋkajada: (3) the instrument used, nippers or pincers.

picqta instrumental noun, syn. of the sbst.

²⁰ fig., trs., of goats, to graze very short herbs. Cfr. *merompinica-gg*: lerjeŋe baba miaŋmiaŋ omonlena, meromko *picqteda*.

pica-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

³⁰ fig., cfr. *siŋ*, of people, to pluck very short herbs: adri haraqtege maniaŋŋatale hoŋoko *picqjada*.

pica-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

pica-kāl sbst., a sea compass, a mariner's needle: miaŋ *picakālīq* lellā, anado jāsate biurkeo bŋkandur kaŋajamburtege cunduloa, I have seen a sea compass, whatever way one turns it, it points North and South.

pica-pica (1) jing'le of *picā* in the fig. meanings, connoting: here and there. (2) syn. of *raamruacan*.

pica-poco, *poco-poco* (H *picākānā*,

to squeeze) I. trs., to empty of a soft or pasty substance by compression; to press such a substance in the hand so that it comes out between the fingers, in cntrd. to *pirapoco* which connotes that the soft or pasty substance is projected to a distance, and *piraporo*, *piraposo* which connotes that the substance is fluid and spirts to a distance: *simpoŕae picapocojada*, he empties the bowels of the fowl by drawing them between his fingers; *guŕae* (or *guŕarā sondoroe*) *picapocojada*, he presses out the soft matter from the boil; *guŕa picapocotaipe*, press his boil so as to expel the soft matter; *holonae picapocokeda*, he compressed dough so that it squirted through his fingers.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of such a substance, to come out as described: *guŕae linjada*, *picapocotana* (or *picapocotana*).

picapoco-n affx. v., thus to press the soft matter from one's boil or let it be pressed out; thus to press in the hand: *guŕaakanredo guŕa picapoconne*; *holonae picapocontana*. *picapoco-g* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

III. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *lin*, *taüŕ*, *rika*, *ururā*, *lelq*.

pica-sakam sbst., the title of contents of a book.

pice, **pici** Nag. **picŕ**, **p'ciŕ** Has. syn. of *particŕ* Nag. Has. *ganika* Nag. and *mutiŕ*, but the latter is never affixed to verbs.

pichaŕi var. of **picuŕi**.

picikaŕ, **pickaŕ** Nag. (Sad. *picikat admi*, one who hates) syn. of *hilaŕ* Has. Nag. *hulurādulurā* Has., of people; syn. of *bisindŕ*, of animals.

piciki, **piciki**, **saru-piciki**, **picki-saru** Has. Nag. **pecki** Nag. sbst., two cultivated varieties of *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott; *Aroideae*; viz., var. *typica* and var. *esculenta*, Schott,—a stout stemless herb with peltate, ovate-cordate leaves 1½' long, on stout petioles of the same length, from a tuberous rhizome. The tubers, petioles and leaves are eaten. It is not cultivated in trenches like the tiro (*saru*), *Alocasia macrorrhiza*.

picicki-ara sbst., the leaves of the preceding when used as a potherb.

picu see under *hārū*. The Mundas believe that the large, winged, not flying, red ant finishes by becoming the kind of breeze-fly called *picu* in Has. and *hārū* in Nag.; hence the use of *picu* in the p. v.: *raŕmko picuŕi*.

picu med Nag. (Sad. *picupicu de-khek*) syn. of *pijipiji med*, sbst., very small eyes.

picuŕi Has. **pichaŕi**, **pichaŕi** Has. Nag. (Sad.; Or. *pickŕi*) I. sbst., also *picuŕiliŕa*, a shoulder cloth of men, consisting of two pieces sewn alongside each other. The pieces are 5-6 cubits long and 1½ cubits broad. They have no coloured lines or only narrow ones.

II. trs., to weave yarn into such a cloth: *ne sutam picuŕiŕne*.

III. intrs., in a past ts., to have acquired many or few such cloths: *isupe picuŕiakada*.

piji-pidi

picuri-n rflx. v., to don such a cloth : ne hon tisia maraa hofolekae *picurinjana*

picuri-g p. v., of yarn, to be woven into such a cloth : ē toah sutam baria *picuriŋka*, pokōtoge hobaoa, let seven hanks of yarn be woven into two *picuris*, seven will be quite enough.

pidi-pidi (Sad. *pidil-pidil*) ofr. *biŋibiŋi*, syn. of *koelkoel*, but restricted to children (boys or girls) who are always on the move for play or pleasure. As adv. it modifies *inutbara*, *rika*, *rikan*, and the form *pidikenpidiken* is also used.

pidiraa, *pidiraa*, *mid-pidiraa*, *mid-pidiraa* vars. of *phidira*.

pid-pid, *pid-pid pid* onomatopoe, I. sbst, the sound produced when the string of the cotton trasing bow (either *dhunaiŋ* or *tisri*) strikes the cotton wool. When the *dhunaiŋ* is used, the *pidpid* sound is preceded by a *taŋtaŋ* sound produced in hitting the string with the small dumb-bells ; hence the cpd. *taŋtaŋ-pidpid* : monagarutodo kaŋ pitiŋtana, enamente taŋtaŋ kã aŋumotana, mendo *pidpid* bariŋe.

II. adj, with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to tease cotton, or to work the teaser, causing this sound : tulame *pidpidjada* ; pitiŋsare *pidpidjada*.

IV. intrs., (1) to cause this sound : monagarulo pitiŋtanre sidako taŋtaŋea, enteko *pidpidea*. (2) in the df. prst., impst., of this sound, to be produced : begar monagarutee pitiŋtana, enamente taŋtaŋ kã aŋ-

pijŋri

umotana, mendo *pidpidtana* (or *pidpidotana*).

pidpid-en rflx. v., to cause this sound : hupia asarte pitiŋtanreko *pidpidea*.

pidpid-g p. v., (1) meaning corresp. to the trs. (2) second meaning of the intrs.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pidkenpidken*, modifying *sari*, *atung*, *pitiŋ*, *rika*.

pigaŋ-pogoŋ (1) var. of *pagaŋ-pogoŋ* in the 2nd and 3rd meanings. (2) fig., syn. of *losoposo*.

piji, *piji-piji* cfr. *merēmerē* and *picumed*, I. adj, of very small size : *pijipiji* undu ; *pijipiji* meŋ ; *piji-piji* hisir gutu isu beragea, it takes a long time to string the beads of a necklace when they are very small.

II. trs., to make of very small size : kaŋemala haŋtanre alom *pijipijiŋ*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be of very small size : ne hisir *pijipijiŋtana* (or *pijipijigea*), the beads of this necklace are very small.

pijipiji-g p. v., to be made of very small size : maparaa mala baiime, purage *pijipijiŋtana*, cut the *kaŋe* for the necklace into larger bits.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *bai*, *rika*, *leŋ*.

pijraa, *pijri* vars. of *piji*, also in the repetitive forms.

pijŋri sbst., a very small bird so named from its call, said to be coloured like the Indian white-eye, but nearly as small as the *cicjore*.

pika

pika, *phika* (S.d; Cr.) syn. of *sakumcugagi*, I. sbst., a home-made cigarette of a little tobacco rolled in a al leaf or half a sal leaf. Constructed like *cugagi*.

pikoro Nag. (Or.) var. of *kinakoro*. Has sbst., the Red-vented Bulbul, *Molpastes pallidus*.

pil pil-bagel (Sad. *pīhīl*) I. trs., to startle, to rouse from sleep with a start, connoting a slight fear: *durumakanira taikena, rinbilsari pīhīkina*; *corahai aīnā baīāsīl sahkōgeiia rac-pīhīka*, enate kae lēg darī-janīl bakijura, a *cora* fish was biting, I st rled it by pulling the line suddenly and, as it could not spit the hook, it got hooked.

II. intrs., (1) prsl., in the df. prst., to start to get startled, to awake with a start: *ak pe kakālaa, ne hon borate kance pīitana* (or *pīlōtana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: *ter uīlenci sebenko pīlkeḍkōa*.

pīl-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs: *tertele pīlēna*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, also *pīl* (not *pīlbagel*) with the afxs *ken, kenge*, modifying *elē'a, rika, rikag, cong, racg, udur, boro*. With the afx. *gge*, it may also modify *sari*. The forms *pīlpiltan* and *pīlkenpīlken* connote repetition or frequency: *pīlkenpīlkeniā con-jana goṭa nida*.

IV. adverbial afx. in the cpds *eon il, kakā'a'īl, racq'īl, udur-pīl*, to awake, shout, pull, push, so as to startle.

pīl I. excl. mation used by a

pila

player at forfeit (*gacainu*), when he throws marbles towards the little pit. It means: *pīlāḍḍka*, let them enter the little pit and remain there. II. intrs., to use this exclamation, i e., to throw marbles: *samagea pīl-lā, kā pīlāḍjana*.

pīl-en rfx. v., same meaning: *kane-kanem pīlentana, misao kam pīlāḍari-tana*.

2^d var. of *pīlō*

pila Has. *pīhi*, *pīli* Nag. (Sk. H. *pīlahi*; Sad.) I. sbst., (1) the spleen: *kerakoā pīlam lelakada ei?* (2) also *pīlāḍuku*, hypertrophy of the spleen. The spleen, and especially its hypertrophy, is very often personified: *ne honre pīla c'mā menāia, tombataipe; ne honā pīla ekan ranut pe bangkedā? isu dinātana ranutana, mendo ne honā pīla kaina goḍḍariātana*. Note the saying: *pīla camkaḍ*, syn. of *boraga nīr, boraga susun*, to punish, scold, thrash or fine: *ne hukum kape manatiā janredo gomke pīlae camkaḍpea* (or *apeā pīlae camkaḍea, boragae nīrpea, apeā boragae nīria*, or without *gomke, apeā boraga nīra*); *ne kaji gomke aīumkerā apeā pīla kā camkaḍjanredo kajige kaina*, if the master hears about this, you are sure to get into trouble. In the p. v. this phrase (not its syns.) may also mean to get very tired: *nekan bārom mōfē gaūdim gōlere pīlam* (or *amā pīla*) *camkaḍea*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person suffering from hypertrophy of the spleen: *pīla honko cenātem ranukoā?*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have hypertrophy of the splen: *ne hon*

pilatana.

pila-q p. v., to get hypertrophy of the spleen: ne hondoe *piluakana* cimaq.

pilaŧt, pilaŧŧ, pileŧ, pilēŧ, pelatŧi (from the Engl.) abst., a plate (shallow vessel).

pilaō Has. Nag. *pil* Nag. a term restricted to the *gacainuq*, I. abst., the act of throwing marbles so that they enter the *konḍa* (little pit) and remain there: apisare misao *pilaō* kâ hobajana.

II. trs., thus to throw marbles: c'iminat gulim *pilaōkeda?*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of marbles, to enter the little pit and remain there: ŧaũka kam hudumajada, misa raŧi guli kâ *pilaōtana* (or *pilaōqtana*).

piluō-n, pil-en rŧlx. v., (1) meaning of the trs.: nido baria guliŧ *pilaōnjana*, ŧmdo nâjakeq miado kâ. (2) meaning of the intrs.: nesêkando miadq guli *pilaōnjana*.

pilaō-q, p. v., meaning of the intrs.

pil-bagel syn. of *pil* (once only).

pileŧ, pilēŧ var. of *pilaŧt*.

pilhi, pili Nag. (1) syn. of *pila*. (2) the hip. N. B. The phrase *pilhi caŧâkaō* properly means to luxate the hip: huanree uŧulena ne kea, *pilhi* ouŧak ōakana. Fig., it is a syn. of *pila cãmkiō*, to punish.

pili pilih, piliq (Sad. *pil-pil*) I. abst., (1) the glitter of a mirror, of mica, of arms: aēnarq *piliq* kacim lelakāda? (2) also *pilihasa, piliqisi, piliqdiri, piliqhasa*, etc., earth sand or stone containing bits of mica: ne horare *piliq* mena. (3) also *piliqdiri*,

etc., mica.

II. trs., to cover smb. or smth. with a flash of reflexed light by means of a mirror: paciri aēnatee *piliqla*; aēnate meḍree *piliqla*.

III. trs. caus., (1) of light, to make smth. glitter: ne dirido singimarsalge *piliqjada*. (2) to turn a mirror so that it reflexes light on smth.: inar, en aēna inia meḍree *piliq'em*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to glitter in the light: nâ jete mena, enamente ne gitil *piliqtana*.

pili-n rŧlx. v., (1) meaning of the trs. and 2nd. meaning of the trs. caus.: en hondo paciri aēnatee (or paciri aēnae) *pilidentana*. (2) to turn a mirror so that it reflexes light on oneself: ti aēnatee *pilidentana*.

pili-qq p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. caus.: paciri aēnate *piliqlena*; aēnate meḍree *piliqlena*; singimarsalte ne diriko *piliqqtana*; aēna inia meḍree *piliqjana*. (2) of lighting, to flash: hicir hansare *piliqlena*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, ken*, modifying *jul, julq, rika, lelq, rikaq*. With the afx. *ken* and the copula *a*, it may be used intrsly. of a momentary glitter or flash: hicir *piliqlkena*.

piliq-piliq, piliq piliq, pili pili frequentative or continuative of the preceding. Same construction. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan* and *tange*, and the forme *piliqeka* and *piliqenpiliqen*. N. B. The plural form is *palapiliq, palapiliq id, palapiliq*.

**pilni* (Sad.; Or.) cfr. *piluā*, I.

pine

sbst., a baggy triangular net used for catching small fry and made by the Mundas themselves of cotton yarn not knitted, but loosely interwoven (Pl. XII. 3). It is mounted on a forked bamboo handle 6'4" long. The fork is obtained by splitting the bamboo over a length of 2' and keeping the branches apart by means of a round piece of bamboo 1'10" long. It is pushed about in the muddy water of bunds and pools.

II. trs., (1) to interweave yarn so as to make such a net : ne sutam *pilniṛne*. (2) to catch in such a net : ciminara laikom *pilniledhka*? (3) to fish a bund or pond with such a net : ne ḡohaina *pilnila*, mod sakam haikoin *goḡledhka*.

pilni-n rflx. v., (1) also *pilnirikan*, of fish, to let themselves be caught in such a net : aḡrahaikodo kako *pilnina*. (2) to fish with such a net : setḡete haikoin *pilnintana*, duntḡi hurialeka aṛrigera percea.

pilni-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pinc, pinci Has. Nag. (Sk. *picch*) syn. of *julia* Has. I. sbst., a peacock's tail quill with an eye-like marking : mara *pinci* kacim lalakada?

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to grow such quills : ne mara nimirgee *pinci-tana* (or *pinciḡtana*).

pinci-g p. v., same meaning.

pincul, pinsul (from the Engl.) sbst., a pencil.

pindiri, pindri, pendri Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *penda*.

pinda sbst., the lid at the bottom

pinjira

of the *kumuni* fish trap.

pinda, pindi Nag. (Sad; Or.) var. of *pindḡgi*, but not used fig.

pindi poetical var. of *pindḡgi*, *piriḡgi* : *ḡokhripindine* keorabādo, on the border of the pool stands the pine-screw flower.

pindi 1^o I. intrs., (1) prsl., (a) of the chest, the back, the eyes, etc. to throb : kuṛam *pindḡtana* ; *pindḡ* hokajana, it has ceased to throb.

(b) to have such a throbbing : kuṛamina (or kuṛamren) *pindḡkena* ; *pindḡḡ* hokajana, I have ceased to have a throbbing. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel such a throbbing : kuṛam *pindḡḡaiṇa*.

pindi-g p. v., same meanings : medḡ (media, medren) *pindḡḡtana*.

II. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *aḡakar, rikag*.

2^o of males, syn. of *tiad* ; of females, syn. of *luḡgaḡḡlaḡgaḡ* (sexual commotion).

pindḡgi, pindḡi Nag. (Sad.) var. of *piriḡgi* Has.

pini, pini-tamaku Nag. (II.) syn. of *ḡurāḡ, ḡurāku, nūḡ tamaku*.

***pirjira, pinjira** (Sad., II. *pinjarā*)

I. sbst., (1) a four-cornered bird cage with dome-like top. The interlaced sticks of sliced *baglloo* pass through a double set of pieces of bamboo tied into a square, one at the bottom and one 3-4" higher. It is a span broad and about a foot high. It differs from the *garoa* which has no corners or only two corners. (2) also *meḡeḡ pinjira, kulapinjira, buripinjira*, etc., a wild

pintar

beast cage made of iron bars. (3) also *tārpinjira*, *kateapinjira*, *garoa*, *kateagaroa*, any rat trap made of wire.

II. trs., (1) to make into such a cage or trap: *ne bitikobu pinjīraea*; *kula dōmente alacidauda* *impirana moṭo meṇḍkoko pinjīraakadu*; *nana tāiko pinjīraakada*.

(2) to put into, or keep in, such a cage; to catch in such a trap: *salumaṇoko pinjīralgia*; *Kalikatare kulakoko pinjīraakudkōa*; *enana nida apia kateakōia pinjīralgkōa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of rats, to get caught in a wire trap: *ne pinjira oaljuna cima*, *tisiagapa kateako kōlo pinjīralana* (or *pinjīraqtana*).

pinjira-n rflx. v., of rats, to let themselves be caught in a wire trap: *maṭaina lagaḍla*, *isu kateako pinjīranjana*.

pinjira-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pintar, **pinter** (Sinh. *petirenawā*, to spread) syn. of *pasāraḍ*, but restricted to the spreading of liv. bgs. or material visible objects.

pinṭul Nag. syn. of *cimṭul* Has. **pinṭūṭi** var. of *piṭṭi*.

pio Nag. syn. of *boq* Has.

piolio, **piolio-picio** onomatope, I. slst., the sound of the *banam* violin: *piolio aṭumqtana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., to play the *banam* violin: *okoe pioliojada?* *banamdo okoe pioliojada?*

piolio-n rflx. v., to play the *banam* violin: *bauamo pioliontana*.

pira-poco

piolio-g p. v., of this violin, to be played; *mar, nā banam piolioqka*.

V. adv., in the simple or repetitive form, with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *sari*, *raka*, *banam*.

pipa (H.) sbst., a barrel.

pipar (H. *pipal*) sbst., long pepper of the shops, i.e., the dried female catkins of *Piper longum*, Linn.; *Piperaceae*. The Mundas buy them and boil them in mustard oil which is then poured into ears with a sore. They also powder them and mix them with other ingredients for external use on rheumatic limbs.

piparment (H.) sbst., peppermint, which the Hindus chew with their betle.

pi pi (long vowels) used in jest for *situbisitub*, the clinks of toe rings.

pipini, **pipini**, **pipni**, **pipni** (Sad.; Or.) also with the prefix *meḍ*, sbst., eyelid, eyelash, the eyelids and lashes.

pipipipipipipi, **pipipipipipipipi** onomatope of the song or note of the skylark: *lipicōṛē rakabentanre pipipipipipipir mēsa*. Constructed like *kudkud*.

pipipōpō var. of *piṭṭipōpō*.

pipiri, **pipri** (Sad., H. *pipri*, the small red ant) occurs only in the Asur legend in the collective noun *cimṭipipiri*, the crawling insects.

pipirpura var. of *ipiripura*, sbst., *Sida rhombifolia*, Linn.; *Malvaceae*.

pira-poco see under *picapoco*, like which it is constructed.

pira-poro

pira-poro, *pira-posi*, *pira-poso*, *pira-pusi*, *poro-poro*, *poro-posi*, *poro-poso*, *poro pusi* ¹⁰ see under *picapoco*, like which it is constructed ²⁰ I. s. st., the condition of a sore that has become watery and running: *gaðra pīraporo hokajana ci?*

II. adj., with *gað*, such a sore. Also used as adj. noun: *piraposo*re begar capite ranu alom lagaðea.

III. trs. caus., (1) to cause a sore to become such: *gaðdo rambārautu jomtem piraposokeda*; *gaðlo rambārautu piraposokeda*. (2) to make smb. get such a sore; *ne kondo rambārautute gaðpe pirapostika*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a sore, to be or become such: *iniā gað pīraposotana*.

piraporo-n rfx. v., to cause one's sore to become such: *ramabārautute gaðe pīraposonjana*.

piraporo-q p. v., of a sore, to become such: *rambārautu, jojo, sukuri jilu aq taramara hoꝛokoā gaðdo iliteo pīraposooa*, a sore becomes watery by eating *Phaseolus* pulse, tamarind or pork, and sometimes by drinking rice beer.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, qe, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *gaðq rikaq* (of a person) or *rikaq, lclq* (of a sore).

**pīri* (Sad.; Or. *phiri*; Sinh. *paliha*) sbst., the only shield actually known to the Mundas, viz., the shield used in the *pañti susun* or sword dance (Pl. XXX, 4). It is made of wrought iron. The specimen represented on the plate is 1 "6" in diam. and weighs about

pīri-pīri

10 lbs. Fig. A gives a section and fig. B shows the back. The studs long the border are alternately of brass and of iron, and about 1" broad and $\frac{1}{4}$ " high. The four similar studs near the middle are larger and are all of brass. The rosette in the middle, 1" high and the central knob, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " high and 3" broad, are both of iron. The spike below and the hook on top are unusual. Such elaborate shields are above the skill of the aboriginal blacksmiths. They are the work of Hindus. They are sometimes further adorned with tin-foil.

pīri-n rfx. v., to arm oneself with a shield; to protect oneself with a shield: *tun!apirinjanae* (Asūr legend).

**pīria* (Sad.) sbst., an oblong piece of timber, generally shaped as seen on Pl. XXXII, 3, c, resting on the middle of a beam (*darua*) and nailed to it, to keep in position the foot of a king post (*mutulkanta*). It has a hole in the middle into which the post fits, and is intended to avoid cutting this hole in the beam and thus weakening the latter.

pīri-daru file Haines, sbst., *Erythrina suberosa*, Roxb.; *Papilionaceae*,—a small very prickly tree with pinnately 3-foliolate leaves; rhomboid leaflets covered with white-brown tomentum underneath; and scarlet flowers in sub-capitate racemes.

pīri-pīri (Sad.) syn. of *perapīri*, but connoting duration. As adv. it may take also the forms *pīrilleka* and *pīrukenpīrilken*, and may mo-

piriti

dify also *rā*. The corresp. pl. form is *paralpīriti*.

piriti, **piriti**, **pirti** (Sk. *prīti*) syn. of *kīrti*, but without repr. form.

pirthi (Sk. *prithi*) I. sbst., the world; the whole country: *lāi buginredo kāgea ei? haramdilare pirthi dārājada*, it is bad to suffer hunger, in my old age I have to search the whole country to find a sustenance.

II. adv., also with the aff. *re*, in the world; all over the country: *kā gojoko pirthire barabua*, there is no one of us in the whole world who will not die; *nimiado onḍokara kaji pirthi aiūmṭana*, at present all over the country one hears about emissaries of human sacrificers; *ne candu pirthire ḍa kae gamajada*, this month there has been rain nowhere in the country.

piriua, **piḍiua** (Sad) I. sbst., transient sunshine, in entrd. to *nirṇa*, full clearance of the clouds: *piriua lelkeḍi sār autekotanloge maraḍa ḍa biḡḡ'ena*, whilst, having seen the sunshine through the clouds, they went to fetch firewood, there came a heavy shower.

II. trs., same as the 2nd. intrs. construction: *misao kae piriuaḍaḍ-bur*.

III. intrs., (1) of the weather or the sun, to give sunshine through clouds: *apimāre misao kae piriuaḍ-keda* (or *piriuaḍkena*); *apimāre siagi misao kae piriuaḍkeda* (or *piriuaḍkena*). (2) the same with a *dativus commodi*: *misao kae piriuaḍabutana*. (3) imprsl., of transient

piri

sunshine, to take place: *misao kā piriuaḍtana*; *misao kā piriuaḍkena*.

(1) the same with a *dativus commodi*: *misao kā piriuaḍabutana*; *misao kā piriuaḍabukena*.

piriua-en rflx. v., first meaning of the intrs.: *tisiado misao kae piriuaḍientana*.

piriuaḍ p. v., (1) to get transient sunshine: *misao kabu piriuaḍtana*.

(2) same as the 3d intrs. construction: *misao kā piriuaḍtana*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡje*, molifying *rika*, *jeḷe*.

pirkal var. of *phirkal*.

pirken var. of *phirken*.

pi li var. of *phirli*.

pir-pir var. of *phirphir*.

pir, **piri** Singbhum, (1) syn. of *pati*, a group of villages under a *manki*. (2) syn. of *pargana*, a group of villages under a *thakur*.

piṣa mani sbst., *Brassica campestris*, Linn.; var. *Sarson*; *Cruciferae*,—the *Sarson* or *Indian Colza*, a winter crop with lower leaves up to 10" long, hairy, not amplexicaul; upper leaves up to 5", auricled and covered with a grey bloom; and yellow flowers.

piṣamani aṣa sbst., the leaves of *piṣamani* when used as a potherb.

piṣaḍ (H. *pīṣṇā*; Sad. *piṣek*) syn. of *kuṭaḍ*, to drub, to strike violently or thrash soundly with a stick. Constructed like *dhamṣaḍ*.

pirhi Nag (H.) syn. of *tata* Has. Nag, a generation: *ne hatujante cair pirhi* (or *upun tata*) *senḡyana*.

piri I. sbst., an upland: *ne hatura simanre loḍona purajana*,

piřido huriagea.

N. B. It. occurs often with the locative afxs. *re*, *sq*, *âte*, etc. : ne *piřire* urjko gupikope, graze the cattle on this upland ; *piřișqtee* senxjanı ; *piřișqtišana*, he went to the uplands ; ne *piřiâte* dă alea loșonare linagitana, the rain water flows from this upland into our rice field. Cfr. *piřișq*.

II. trs., of a sediment, mostly of sand, to fill a terraced field to the level of the embankment and thus change it into an upland : en buruș hasa alea loșonare *piřikeda*.

III. trs. caus, also *piřirika*, to let a terraced field thus get filled : landiate ci ararâ dute ne loșonako *piřijada* ? Is it through laziness or because they have no bullocks that they let this rice field get filled with sand ?

IV. intrs, in the df. prst., of a terraced field, thus to get filled up : rûrasirma kape karajada, ne loșonatape *piřilana* (or *piřiqtana*).

piři-q p. v., same meaning : ne loșona *piřijana*, așirûratape.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *rika*, *rikaq*, *lelp*.

piři-barangu Nag. syn. of *pearagu* Has.

piři-basair syn. of *tuřibihir* sbst., *Justicia simplex*, Don. ; Acanthaceae, —a herb 8"-2' high, with hairy angular stems swollen above the nodes ; oblong leaves slightly tapering both ends ; and very small rose-coloured flowers in dense sessile hairy spikes more than 1" long.

piři-bbunim sbst., *Striga euphrasioides*, Kanth ; Scrophulariaceae, —a slender herb, 6"-2' high, with lower opposite and upper alternate linear leaves ; and white flowers in terminal spikes.

piři-buř sbst., *Desmodium polycarpum*, DC., var. *trichocaulon*, Schindler ; Papilionaceae, —an erect undershrub, with stems covered with spreading hairs ; 3-foliate leaves with elliptic-oblong leaflets ; and reddish flowers in lax elongated racemes.

piři-catomaș Has. Nag. syn. of *piřișojoraș* Nag. *pusiganjuraș* Has. sbst, *Oxalis corniculata*, Linn. ; Geraniaceae, —a small herb with radical or alternate, ternately digitate leaves ; and yellow regular flowers on axillary one or more flowered peduncles. The leaves are acidulate and are eaten raw by children.

piři-câci Nag. *piři-siraș* Has. sbst., a species of pipit (titlark) so called, living on the ground and sleeping in the grass, found on trees only in the early morning when the grass is dewy ; probably *Anthus pratensis*, the Meadow Pipit.

piři-cușu sbst., a field-mouse. See under *cușu*.

piři-dă sbst., rain water flowing from the uplands into the rice fields : ne loșonare *piřidă* kă bolotana, this rice field gets no water directly from the uplands, (it is separated from them by other rice fields).

piři-epelom, *piři-ependom*, *piři-epen-șom* Has. syn. of *oșetirio* Nag.

piři-eťekę, eťe-eťekę syn. of *eťeľga-řę*.

piři-garundľarę sbst., *Mollugo stricta*, Linn; Ficoideae,—a suberect herb with compound terminal cymes of small greenish 5-sepalled flowers without petals.

piři-golanci sbst.; *Plumeria hypoleuca*, Gaspar; Apocynaceae,—a small tree planted in gardens at Ranchi.

piřię-piřię var. of *piřiępiřię*.

piři gugůra syn. of *otesokoř*.

piři-heremďi Has. syn. of *kuřľa-saraęa*, *sľľľatamaku* Nag. See under *heremďu*.

piři-horo sbst., (1) a land tortoise, *Testudo elegans*, with radiating yellow streaks on a black ground. in entrđ. to *ďq̄horo*, a black river turtle, *Trionyx* sp. The shell of a tortoise or turtle is called *horma* or *orę*. (?) sometimes used by children, of a large kind of snail (*dupillin-ďuř*) with a shell 1½" diam, round at the bottom, spirally tapering to the top.

piři-husiř syn. of *ďubihusiř*.

piři-jadu sbst., (1) *Chlorophytum arundinaceum*, Baker; Liliaceae,—a herb with fleshy, cylindric root fibres, shooting from a hard root-stock; with radical leaves; and white flowers racemed on a leafless simple or branched scape. (2) syn. of *sereręjudu*.

piři-jane sbst., a form of *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, Linn; Gramineae,—a small, diffuse, prostrate grass with stems 3'-5" long. This form is said be the sole poisonous one.

piři-jimtu, piři-jiotu sbst, three kinds of sedge: (1) *Cyperus distans*, Linn; Cyperaceae. (2) syn. of *molhatusaľ*, *Cyperus rotundus*, Linn. (3) *Cyperus umbellatus*, Bth.

piři-jľřľ sbst., (1) *marau piřiľřľ*, syn. of *kuřľę gugůra*. (2) *kuřľę piřiľřľ*, syn. of *garasokoř*.

piři-jojoarę syn. of *piřicatomařę*.

piři-kanřara Has. syn. of *muřkoř kanřara*.

piři-kanřara Nag. sbst., *Ionidium suffruticosum*, Ging; Violaceae,—a small branching perennial, common in grassy places, with rose-coloured flowers, the lower petal of which is very large.

piři-kařea Has. syn. of *sikuarhuni* Nag. sbst., a field-rat similar to the house-rat, but paler.

piři-kesari Has. syn. of *bleagę-raj*, *Eclipta alba*, Hassk.; Compositae.

piřiki, piřiki-bān, piřki, phiřiki, phiřki, etc. vars. of *peřiki*.

piři-kurťľ Nag. syn. of *biręęęihorę*, *Atylosia scarabaeoides*, Benth.; Papilionaceae. Its beans are eaten.

piři-kuťuřľ, piři-kuťuřľ I. collective noun, the uplands: *piřikutuřľ*, birkandar, gařaďora meneleka soben-saľe ďarľakeda, mendo en merom kae namjana, we searched all over the uplands, the jungles, the valleys, etc., but that goat could not be found.

piřikutuřľ-n rľľ. v., to go about all over the uplands: meromko ďarľatanre apimāe *piřikutuřľnana*.

II. adv., with or without the affx. *ange, ge, re, tan, tange*, modifying

piṛi-ludūludia-tasaḍ

dārā, senbaṛa.

piṛi-ludūludia-tasaḍ, ma-a-a-ludū-ludia sbst., *Aristida redacta* Stapf.; Gramineae,—a tufted, very slender, annual grass, 6"-2' high, with filiform leaves and effuse panicles.

piṛi-madukam, piṛi-mandukam syn. of *cinibūa*.

piṛi-maga sbst., the stunted form, 2-3" high, of *Vernonia cinerea*, Less.; Compositae, as met in the dry season. Its flowerheads are less than ½" across, with narrowly campanulate involucre and light purple flowers, all tubular. In the rainy season it shoots up into an erect herb 3"-3' high, it is then called *toaṛṇa* and its leaves are used as a potherb.

piṛi-mandukam var. of *piṛimadukam*.

piṛi-mani syn. of *baghiabā*. When the rope which keeps a bullock under the yoke is either too long or too short, the yoke frets its neck (*taran*) in an unusual place and causes a swelling. To prevent this from festering it is rubbed with *Bassia* oil or with a fresh *Laggera flava* plant, ground and mixed with earth taken from a white-ants' nest.

piṛi-mani-aṛṇa syn. of *kulaḍaṛṇa*.

piṛi-masuria syn. of *otemasuria*.

piṛi-masuri-aṛṇa sbst., *Melilotus alba*, Lamk.; Papilionaceae,—a wild potherb, 1-2' high, with toothed, pinnately 3-foliolate leaves, and small white flowers in slender racemes, 3-4" long.

piṛi-masuri-aṛṇa sbst., *Cassia absus*, Linn.; Caesalpinieae,—an erect viscous-hairy wild potherb, 9-18" high,

piṛiṭagi

with pinnae of two pairs of leaflets, and racemes of small yellow or red flowers.

piṛi-meral syn. of *otemerat*.

piṛi-mo:ōḥ syn. of *eṭṭaṛṇa*.

piṛi-mugi syn. of *bururambṛa*.

piṛi-mugi syn. of *mugitasāḍ*.

piṛi-nim sbst., *Bonnaya brachiata*, Link. and Otto; Scrophulariaceae,—a small, stiff, erect, but diffusely branched herb, with sessile, oblong, obtuse spinulose-serrate leaves, and white or pink flowers, ½" long, with lilac spots on the lip.

piṛiṭagi Has. piṇḍigi, piṇḍigi Nag. 1^o I. sbst., (1) a raised verandah; a flat bank of earth along the wall of a house. N. B. A raised verandah is generally interrupted in front of the door, and is there level with the courtyard. (2) also *jūlapiriṇṇa*, a semi-circular flat bank of earth behind the hearth. (3) also *pukṛi-ripiṇṇa*, *pokkripiṇḍigi*, the embankments surrounding a tank. These are never called *aṛi*. (4) also *bandapiṇḍigi*, the embankment of a bund. This is always called *bandaṛi* in Has.

II. trs. or intrs., (1) to raise a verandah; to raise a flat bank of earth along a wall: oarile (or oarirele) *piṇṇiṭakada*. (2) to raise any kind of *piṇḍigi* with a certain qualification: oarido (or oariredo) *saṅgi-gepe piṇṇiṭakada*; *pukṛi* (or *pukṛi* genare) *caṅargeḱa piṇṇiṭada*.

piṇṇiṭa p. v., corresp. meanings: oari (or oarire) *aṇṇi piṇṇiṭa*; *pukṛi* (or *pukṛi* genare) *caṅarge*

pĩndĩgiakana.

2^o fig., cfr. *pĩrĩ*, I. sbst., an alluvial bank on a field : ne loõonara *pĩrĩngi* apimã karalerem sameajã, if thou use the levelling plank for three days on the earth deposited on this rice field, thou wilt probably be able to level it.

II. trs., (1) of water, to cover a field (i.e., part of a field) with a bank of alluvium : bārido loõontale puragee *pĩrĩngikeda*. (2) of the same, to deposit alluvial soil or sand, and form a bank on a field : holarã bārido aleã loõonare gitile *pĩrĩngikeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v. : gitil arãgutan dahora kesedtape, loõon (or gitil) puragee *pĩrĩngitana* (or *pĩrĩngiqtana*).

pĩrĩngi-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pĩrĩ-ote sbst., a field on the uplands.

pĩrĩ-pān syn. of *pānsakam*.

pĩrĩ-paŋkl (Sad. *pārki pani*, dove water) collective term restricted to rain water flowing from the uplands on all sides, except that in the rflx. v. and as adv. it may be used also as a syn. of *pĩrikutũrĩ*, though not with the afx. *re*, I. adj., with *dq*, rain water thus flowing : nãdo dq *pĩrĩ-paŋkigea*.

II. intrs., (1) of rain water, thus to flow : nãdo dq *pĩripaŋkijada* (or *pĩripaŋkitana*) ; dq tisinãdoe *pĩripaŋkilada* (or *pĩripaŋkikena*). (2) the same with a *dativus com-modi* : dq tisinãdoe *pĩripaŋkiadũa* (or *pĩripaŋkiadũa*).

pĩripaŋki-n rflx. v., (1) first meaning of the intrs. : apimã tanaŋtee *pĩrĩ-*

pankinjana, the rain water flowed from the uplands for three days without interruption. (2) syn. of *pĩrikutũrĩ*.

pĩripaŋki-q p. v., first meaning of the intrs. : holado dq *pĩripaŋkilenã*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *leiq, rika, gama, liqgi* and, I ss of-ten, *dārĩ, senbara* : *pĩripaŋki dq liqgijana*.

pĩrĩ-peajuaŋa sbst., *Asphodelus tenuifolius*, Cav. ; Liliaceae,—an annual weed with slender root fibres ; radical, tuete and fistular leaves ; and a petaloid perianth, the six segments of which are white with a brown median mark. It is used as a potherb.

pĩrĩ-pĩrĩ I. adj., with *hora*, a path that remains everywhere on the uplands : hora *pĩripĩrĩgea*.

II. adv., also with the afx. *te* modifying *senq, hijũ, honor*, walking everywhere on high ground : *pĩrĩ-pĩrĩ senqme* ; *pĩripĩrĩtee* honorbaratana, he walks about on the uplands.

pĩrĩ-pĩrĩ, pĩrig-pĩrig I. sbst., reflected light on the surface of water : teteakare bandarã dqe *pĩripĩrĩlelea*.

II. trs., of light (personified), to make the surface of water luminous by reflecting itself on it : tete bandarã dqe *pĩripĩrĩjada*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of water, to shine with reflected light : tete-tadae, enamente bandarã dq *pĩripĩrĩtana* (or *pĩripĩrĩqtana*).

piŕipiri-q, *piŕipiri-gg* p. v., same meaning; meaning corresp. to the trs.: *tetete da piŕipiriŕiggtana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ŕje*, *ggje*, *tan*, *tange*, also *piŕileka*, modifying *lelq*, *rika*, *rikaq*.

piŕi-paru Has. syn. of *dorŕisq*, *rocoŕtasaŕ*. The whole plant crushed to a pulp is applied on sprains.

piŕisq, *piŕsq* syn. of *baharsq*, a polite term replacing *i* in all the constructions of this word when there is question of men: *en honq* *lijaŕi piŕisq* *capigiritim*; *piŕisq* *tia*, he has gone for a call of nature.

piŕi-saru sbst., an aroidea having a rhizome and leaves like those of *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott., var. *rupicola*, Haines, but said to flower in July, and common on the ridges between rice fields, in the country adjoining the jungles. In October people go thither from other parts of the country to collect and dry the leaves and petioles for later use as a potherb. This potherb is called *saruaŕq* or *piŕisaruaraŕq*.

piŕi-siraŕ syn. of *piŕicaci*.

piŕi-sokoŕ syn. of *maranq gugura*.

piŕi-tijadirina syn. of *karigiri* (I).

piŕi-ŕoko, *ŕonara-ŕoko* Nag. *ŕoko* Has. cfr. *beŕgāŕa*, sbst., *Solanum Melongena*, L'nn., var. *insana*, Solanaceae,—the wild Brinjal, feral by reversion, stouter (up to 2' high) and hardier than the cultivated form and with smaller, though large, globose fruit. This is acrid and is rarely eaten.

piŕiuŕ 1^o sbst., a passerine bird

smaller than a sparrow. It is said to be speckled brown and grey, and to have its crop at the back of the head. It is granivorous. 2^o the note of this bird. Constructed like *kuŕkuŕ*.

piŕi-uŕ sbst., a white ed.ble mushroom growing from white-ants' nests (*harlu*, *buku*) on the uplands. It has seven successive crops in the rainy season. The *ŕililul*, *hoeuŕ*, *hoŕeuŕ*, *indiuŕ*, *leceŕeuŕ*, and *mucuuŕ*, though growing on uplands are not called *piŕiuŕ*. The *indiuŕ* and the *bunnumuŕ* also have their roots in white-ants' nests. The *piŕiuŕ* is smaller and thinner than the *indiuŕ*, but thicker and broader than the *bunnumuŕ*. It has a shorter stem than both other kinds.

piŕiuŕ var. of *piŕiuŕ*.

piŕki, *piŕki-bān* vars. of *piŕiki*.

pis, *psi*, *phis*, *phisi* (from Engl. *fee*) I. sbst., also *piŕipaŕsa*, school fees; a doctor's fee: *iŕukulŕa piŕim omkeda ci aŕrige?* ne *iŕukulŕe mandipisi ciminara ad kālū-pisi ciminaraŕe omtana?* How much boarding fee and how much tuition fee do you pay in this school?

II. trs. and intrs., to make emb. pay a fee; to exact or establish a fee: ne *iŕukulŕe ciminaraŕko piŕi-taŕpea?* ne *iŕukulŕe cimin ŕakako piŕijada?* ne *iŕukulŕe ciŕkako piŕi-tada?*

piŕ-en, *piŕi-n* rflx. v., to submit to a fee; to pay a fee: *namindo kaina piŕina*, eŕa *iŕukultiŕa*.

piŕ-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pisikl

pisikl, **piskl** syn. of *petgoro*, cfr. *gose*, 1^o trs., to part slightly the sheath of a maize spike to see how far it is developed or ripe. Either *jonra* or *cokq* may stand as d. o.

pisiki-q, *pisiki-gq* p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o trs., to part the vulva with the tips of the fingers. Either *kuri* or *ruji* may stand as d. o.

pisiki-n rflx. v., corresp. meaning: garmidukuakanree *pisikinjanteko* ranukja.

pisiki-q, *pisiki-gq* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pisir, **pisir-pisir** Has. Nag. **risl**, **risl-risl** Has. **sipir**, **sipir-sipir** Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *duluḡduluḡ*, cfr. *birq-birq*. Note that the constructions under *duluḡduluḡ* are incomplete. These terms may also be used as follows: (1) trs., to drizzle on people: *holado*, *pīthoraree* *pisir-keḡlea*, *māimāiḡte* *lijakotale* *lumcabajan*. (2) *pisir-eu* rflx. v., to drizzle: *dado* *setaḡte* *tikinjakede* *pisirenjuna*. (3) *pisir-q* meaning corr. sp. to the trs.: *pīthorarele* *pisirlenu*. (4) adv., in the simple form with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *leka*, in the repetitive form, with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *gama*, *da*, *rika*, *rikap*. . .

pistul (from the Engl.) I. sbst., a pistol or revolver: ne Gomkeḡ *pistul* *mena*, this saheb has a revolver. .

II. trs., to hit, shooting with a pistol or revolver: *miaḡ* *setae* *pistulkja*.

pjsu Nag. (H. *pissu*) syn. of

pitaḡ-goḡ

peḡte, a flea.

pīt, **pīti** (Sk. *pitta*; Sad. and Or. *pīt*; T. *pittu*) (1) syn. of *isiara*, gall. (2) syn. of *amalpīt*, a severe attack of bile. *Pīt* and *amalpīt* may also be used as adv. with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *ula*: *pītgee* *ulakeda*, he vomited bile.

pīta var. of *phita*.

pītal, **pītar** (Sad.; H. *pītal*; Sinh. *pittala*; Or. *pītalī*) sbst., the bronze or brass of which gongs and ornaments and, often, pitchers and bowls are made, in entrd. to *kasa*, the paler kind of brass used for eating-vessels: *Koṭa* *hature* *māḡāki* *hudara* *miaḡ* *pītalrea* *paṭa* *mena*, in the village of *Kota* there is a document engraved on a sheet of brass and recognizing the office of the *manki*.

pītaḡ Nag. (Sad. *pītaek*) syn. of *kaṭaḡgiriḡ* Has. p. v., (1) to get a meal very late in the day, and thus be very hungry. (2) to starve. N. B. This term is connected with *pīt*, as very hungry or starving people often get bile: *Hoṛokore* *bistās* *mena*, *jā* *hoṛo* *purage* *reage* *kīre* *mandi* *eman* *kae* *jomkeree* *pītioa*.

pītaḡ-goḡ Nag. syn. of *kaṭaḡgoḡ* Has. trs., to starve to death; to make die for want of food: *lumamkom* *pītaḡgoḡnaḡkoa*, *rokage* *cal-usurakom*.

pītaḡgoj-q p. v., to starve to death; to be made die of hunger: *uṛuntan* *ēṛēkole* *māleḡkoa*, *kale* *caltaḡkeḡkoa*, *maakan* *koto* *goḡnanciko* *pītaḡgoḡ-nana*.

pitar

pitar Nāg. (Sad.) var. of *pītal*.

piti var. of *pīl*.

piti (Sad.) 1^o trs., to search; to look for searchingly; to examine closely; (the hands in any case parting or unfolding the object searched): *bōko* (or *ūbko*) *piti-jāia*; *bōren sikukoko piti-jadkōa*, they search his head for lice; *sikuko menakōa lija pītilem*, there are lice on the cloth, search it; *li-jaren sikuko pītikom*; *li-jado pīlikeate kiria lagatīna*, one must examine a cloth carefully before buying it; *mandi* (or *mandira rugudko*, *mandire rugudko mena*) *pīlikeate* *jomjada*, before putting the cooked rice into my mouth, I turn it about in my hand looking for any gravel that may be in it.

piti-n rflx. v., to search one's cloth or one's body: *li-jae pīlintana*; *sikukoe pīlintana*.

pi-piti repr. v., rare syn. of *d. pon*.

piti-2 p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pi-niti vrb. n., (1) the extent of the search: *en hondo pīnitik*, *pītikja*, *miad raji siku bōre kae sarejana*. (2) the act: *misa pīnitite* *en li-jara bu kaina namla*, *mendo orq misa pītitanren*, *lelkeda*.

2^o poetical parallel of *sala*, to choose. See under *pītijom*. In a *gena* song occurs the cpd. *salan-pīlin*, in the meaning of *piti*:

*Busu ci, māim kōtakēnem
sālantan pītāntan?*

*Haūko ci, māim kōtakēnem
haūrentan godarēntan?*

Hast thou, girl, been shaking straw,

pitid

that thou art searching thy hair for the bits? Hast thou, girl, been shaking a nest of red ants, that thou art rubbing and scratching thyself to get rid of them?

piti-carj poetical parallel of *salasakam* in the following *mage* song:

Garajapajāpate.

Noko sakam bugīnam salasakamā!

Nāima nāimnātinte.

Cimaē carj napāēam pīticariā!

Gara japajāpate.

Toa sakam bugīnam salasakamā!

Nāima nāimnātinte.

Salga carj napāēam pīticariā!

Along the border of the stream, thou lookest for a good leaf (to make a leaf cup)! Along the side of the river, thou searchest for a good wooden pin! Thou thinkest (wrongly) that among the bushes on the river side the *Holarrhena* furnishes good leaves and the *Boswellia* furnishes good pins! (The meaning of this metaphor is: when the match-maker proposes a future wife for thee, thou takest no notice of her good conduct, but only lookest for beauty).

pitid 1^o I. slst., the work of teasing and opening cotton wool with a bow (*dunīad* or *lisri*): *tisinda pītide* *namakada*, *pītte kaej*, he has to tease cotton-wool to-day, he will not go to the market.

II. trs., to tease and open cotton-wool with the vibrations of a bow-string: *Soma tulame pītidjada*.

III. intrs., same meaning: *monaga-rutce pītidtana*.

pitiḍ

piti-nam

pitid-p p. v., corresp. meaning: ne tulam tisira *pitidḍka*.

pi-n-itiḍ vrb. n., (1) the extent or quickness in teasing raw cotton: *pinitiḍ* pitidema, ne tulam moḍ sūnjerege cabaḱka. (2) the act: *pinitiḍ* kâ taḱkajana. (3) the cotton teased: nea okoea *pinitiḍ*? Who has teased this cotton?

2^o trs., to make ripe and gaping cotton capsules shed their wool: kaḍ-somgorare bolojanci soben kaḍsom honko *pitidḱeda*.

pitid-p p. v., corresp. meaning: gagar dârâ honko bolokena, soben kaḍsom *pitidḱjana*.

pi-n-itiḍ vrb. n., the act; its extent; its result.

3^o trs. or intrs., at the moment of shooting an arrow, to let its groove slip from the string: silih tuiatanre sâre (or asare) *pitidḱeda*; jokado taikage silibina jokaliḱa, mendoina *pitidḱeda*.

pitid-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

4^o I. trs., in shooting with a bow, to hit the forearm with the string: putam totetanre, tiina *pitidḱla*, sunumûr potagiriḱjana.

II. intrs., imprsl., in the indef. ts., of this act, to take place: pated asarte purasa *pitidḱa*, in shooting with a crooked bow, the bow-string often strikes the forearm.

pitid-en rflx. v., same as the trs.: asardo hēsgea, aikate tim *pitidenjana*? *

pitid-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

pi-n-itiḍ vrb. n., the strength with which the arm is thus hit: *pinitidḱ* pitidḱlena, tîra sunumûr potagiriḱjana.

5^o fig., *pitid-en* rflx. v., to disperse, to go away in various directions, from where they are wanted: ē hōḱo honkotae taikena, sobenko *pitideniana*, he had seven children, they have all left him.

pitid-ḡsar Has. sbst., the bow used in teasing cotton, viz., both what is called *dhunḱid* and what is called *tisri* in Nag.

pitid-monagaru Haz. sbst., the little dumb-bells used to impart vibrations to the string of the *dhunḱid*.

pitid-nala sbst., wages for teasing raw cotton.

piti-jom poetical parallel of *sala-jom*, to choose for oneself:

Kerkeṭâ dutamo kaîṇḱ,
Diacua dararâo kaîṇḱ.
Naiagega salajoma,
Naiagega *pitijoma*.
Dugtinugu caḱḱalo kaîṇḱ,
Gajabaja bajuṇḱao kaîṇḱ.
Naiagega salajoma,
Naiagega *pitijoma*. (*Jadur*)

I will not have any one making a match for me. O my parents, I will choose a wife myself. I will not have a sedan chair and music at my marriage. O my parents, I will choose a wife myself (and simply bring her home without marriage ceremonies).

piti-nam 1^o trs., to discover or find by the search described under *piti*: liḱare apia irakoina *pitinamḱedḱoa*.
pitinam-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o poetical parallel of *salanam*, to get by choosing; to pick out.

3^o occurs in the cpd. *salanampitinaḱam*, to find out by divination.

pit-rua Has. **pit-urui** Nag. sbst., bilious fever. Further constructed like *rua*.

piṭ, piṭi (Or. *pīṭh, pēṭh*; Sad. *ek piṭ*, once) 1^o I. sbst., a market: *piṭteṭa senkena*.

II. intrs., (1) prsl., (a) to establish a market: *ne hatureo nādoko piṭikeda*. (b) to hold a market: *ne hature somārḥulaṭako piṭiia* (c) to go to the market: *ne canḍu bitarre apimāina piṭkeda* (or *piṭikena*). (2) imprsl., in the df. prst., of a market, to take place: *apea batu japākore ciminara piṭtana* (or *piṭiqtana*)?

piṭ-en, piṭi-n rflx. v., to go to the market: *tisiṇem piṭ na ci*?

piṭ-ḡ, piṭi-ḡ p. v., imprsl., (1) of a market, to be held: *tisiṇa nere piṭioa*. (2) of the going to the market, to take place: *tisiṇado kājā piṭioa, oṛare isu kamitaina mena*.

pi-n-iṭi vrb. n., (1) the frequency of going to the market: *māliko ēṛēdin-do pinīṭiko piṭina, musina raṭi oṛare kako kamia*. (2) the act of establishing a market: *pinīṭi kako ṭaṭkak da tanaḥte apiṭare ṭāḍṭāḍjana*, they have not established the markets well, there are three in villages close to each other, on consecutive days.

2^o always preceded or prefixed by a nl. in the short form, I. sbst., a week *Paku goṣjante mod piṭ senjana*.

II. adj., also *piṭira*, a week's: *mod piṭi* (or *mod piṭira*) *karcia aiatare mena*

III trs., to do smth. during a said number of weeks: *baka irle barpiṭikeda*.

IV. intrs., imprsl., (1) in the df. prst.,

to be a said number of weeks since a certain event: *Racireṇa hijuakante apipiṭitana*. (2) with inserted prsl.

prn., to feel smth. during a said number of weeks: *lāḥasu apipiṭikina*.

piṭ-en, piṭi-n rflx. v., (1) same as the trs.: *ne kami alope'barpiṭina, gel māre cabaḡka*, do not take two weeks over this work, finish it in ten days.

(2) to remain somewhere a said number of weeks: *Raciree apipiṭinjana, isiṇdoe ruartana*.

piṭ-ḡ, piṭi-ḡ p. v., to be somewhere since a said number of weeks: *Racireṇa modpiṭiqtana, mukuṇragiṭikina*, it is now a whole week that I am at Ranchi, I am home-sick. (2) prsl. or imprsl., of a work or action, to last a said number of weeks: *apeleka din daraḍ jetae baḡkoa, mod piṭira kami barpiṭiqtana*, there is nobody working as slowly as you, a week's work takes two weeks with you; *oṛa bai-ruaṛe modpiṭioajā*, a whole week perhaps will pass in repairing the house. V. adv., also with the afxs. *ge, re*, during a said number of weeks: *hajiri kamido ciminpiṭipe kamikeda*?

piṭa Kera. (Sad.; Sinh. *piṭtu*, a small cake) syn. of *laḍ* Has. *holoṭa* Nag. bread, cake or pancake.

***piṭi** (Sad.; Or. *pīṭi, pēṭi*) I. sbst., a rectangular, box-like, basket with a lid, up to a cubit long, made of bamboo about ½" broad, used strips especially by native doctors (*buidi*) as a medicine chest, and sometimes by pupils in boarding schools to keep their books and other things. N. B.

Native doctors gather and renew their stock of medicinal roots every year on the eve of the cattle feast and store them in a *piŋi*.

II. trs., to plait into such a basket : ne bitî *piŋime*.

piŋi-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

piŋi and derivatives, vars. of *piŋ* and derivatives.

piŋi-kakāru sbst., a form of Cucurbita pepo, D C. ; Cucurbitaceae, with mottled, depressed, ribbed, not very large fruit.

piŋikuri, *piŋikuri* var. of *piŋikuri*.

piŋ-bagaŋca, *piŋi-bagaŋca* sbst., a mango grove in which a market is held.

piŋ-hora, *piŋi-hora* sbst., the way or path to the market.

piŋ-horo, *piŋi-horo* sbst., a person going to, or coming from, the market.

**piŋ-kisān*, *piŋi-kisān* sbst., the owner of the ground on which a market is held. He levies a tax, called *jagati*, on the sellers.

piŋ-palan, *piŋ-palon* Has. *piŋ-palo* Nag. *piŋi-palan*, etc., (Sad. *piŋ-palo*) collective noun, the markets (not necessarily all) : *tisinaŋapa piŋpalanre* (or *piŋkoro*) *onŋōkarā kaji aŋumŋtana*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a habitual trader in the markets.

III. intrs., to trade habitually in the markets : *piŋpalantanae* ; ne *sirmae piŋpalankena*.

piŋpalan-en rflx. v., to frequent the markets ; to go habitually to the markets : Māl k, êrēsundireko *piŋpalanena*, the Mahalimundas in the

lac season frequent the markets.

piŋ-parŋeŋ, *piŋi-parŋeŋ* adv., also with the afxs. *ge* and *re*, (1) at each weekly market (or at each market held in a said place). (2) every week. Constructed as *prd.* like *piŋ* 1^o and 2^o.

piŋ-piri, *piŋi-piri* sbst., an upland on which a market is held.

piŋ-piŋ, *piŋi-piŋ* syn. of *piŋparteŋ*.

piŋa 1^o of ears, syn. of *miŋu*, but not in the fig. meaning. 2^o of leaves, syn. or *ripu*, *riŋu*. To this meaning corresponds the jingle *riŋupitū* which connotes plurality.

piŋunŋ, *piŋu-piŋu* diminutive of *piŋu* as referring to ears.

piŋusiŋa sbst., name of two plants :

(1) *hurisŋ piŋusiŋa*, Cissampelos Pareira, Linn. ; Menispermaceae. (2) *marasŋ piŋusiŋa*, Stephania hermandifolia, Walp. ; Menispermaceae.

piŋa poetical syn. of *bocŋ* Has. *pio* Nag.

piûrî, *piûrî* (Sad. *piuri* ; Or. *piûrî*) 1^o I. sbst., a small roll of carded cotton wool. When the cotton (*tulam*) has been teased with the *dhunaŋŋ* or the *tisri*, it is made into these rolls for feeding the spinning wheel. Some of it is spread out and rolled with the palm of the hand around the axis of a *gazaŋaŋ* panicle, which is pulled out at once. The rolls are 6-7" long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick : *piûrî omainapera takuileka cilkaoa*, give me a roll of this cotton, I shall spin it to see the result.

II. adj., with *tulam*, cotton ginned, carded and made into small rolls : *piûrî tulamdo takuicabajana*.

III. trs., thus to roll cotton wool: tulam pitidō pitiđjana aakile piurita.

piurī-*q* p. v.; corresp. meaning: tulam cōnamento kã piurītōtana?

2^o poetical parallel of *dera*.

3^o adj., with *gai*, cow, occurs only in the Hasur legend, with uncertain meaning. It refers probably to horns resembling a roll of cotton.

pipipōpō, **pipipōpō** also in the repetitive form, onomatopoe of a band playing, I. sbst., (1) the sound of a band playing: *pipipōpōm* (or *pipipōpō-pipipōpōm*) alumiā ci? (2) the musical instruments of a band.

II. adj., with *sari* and *baja*, same meanings.

III. trs. and intrs., of a band, to play its instruments; *baja palānko pipipōpōjada*; *palānko pipipōpō-jada*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of these instruments, to sound, i.e., to be played: etō! *baja pipipōpōtana* (or *pipipōpōtana*).

pipipōpō-n rfx. v., same as the trs.: *nimirdo janāō palānko pipipōpōn-tana*.

pipipōpō-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *āngē, gē, gge, tēn, tange*, modifying *baja, brōn, sari, rika, oimō*.

pipipōpō-au and **pipipōpō-idi** and variants, of a band, to come, or go away, playing. Constructed, as prd. only, like *pipipōpō*.

pipō, **pipipōpō** onomatopoe of the sound of a harmonium. Constructed like *pipipōpō* but as adv., it may not modify *oroq*.

pōa (Sad. *poa chanwa*, of young animals) cfr. *biārd* and *gaci*, 1^o trs., to sow in a nursery any plants except paddy and *kōde*; to sow trees, the seeds of which are scattered, not planted: *netare benagūn* (or *benagūra jara*) *poatam*.

poa-q p. v., corresp. meaning: *kubijara tisina poaqka*.

2^o intrs., in the df. prst., of caterpillars, to come out of the eggs: *lutamko poātana ci aūrigē?*

poa-n rfx. v., same meaning: *lutamko poanjanā*.

poa-q p. v., same meaning.

3^o poetical parallel of *roa*, to plant. See the song under *parawgaleka*.

pōa 1^o I. adj., cracked or broken in large pieces: *međ okorem dōlā ađ poa capum kiritada?* Where were thy eyes? • Thou hast bought a cracked pitcher. Also used as adj. noun: *capu kiritale kullā, dō miad poqe antada*.

II. trs., to crack or break to large pieces: *ne dirido martulte poqepe*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to crack or break in large pieces: *ne diri marimarite poātana*; *dōakan cūli alijana, capu poātana*.

pou-gē p. v., (1) same meaning: *ne diri poagolana*. (2) thus to get broken or cracked: *ne diri poaqka*.

2^o syn. of *kōzga, rutur, urur* Has. *tozga, odoz rutur* Nag. *pozga* Has. Nag. trs., of a hen, after hatching, to free the chickling by chipping the egg: *aleq sim getae poadeškor, bariado kati tilakdkina, our hen had ten chicklings, the crow carried off two of them in its beak*.

poā-n rflx. v., of little quails and partridges, as the Mundas believe, to come out of the egg; by themselves, by causing them to roll about until they knock against smth. and break: *dur, geroa orō cītiri hōnko akoḡe poānako mēnea*.

poā-dōl (II. *dhol*, a *nagēra* drum, i.e., a kettle-drum) I. sbst., (1) with *lāi*, a large stomach that takes a lot of food. Also used as adj. noun: *nī poādōl* (or *poādōl lāi*) *nīmīnava māndite kā perego*. (2) also *poādōl-lāi*, with *horo*, a person with such a stomach. Also used as adj. noun: *miad poādōl* (or *poādōl horo*, *poā-dōllāi*, *poādōl/lāi horo*) *bar cipi māndi jomkedei tala cipi ilī nūkedā*. N. B. A kettle-drum has a little hole at the bottom through which it is inflated, the hole being tightly stoppered afterwards with a rag. When the drum is cracked or broken it can no more be inflated, hence the Mundari metaphorical meaning.

II. trs., to call smb. a *poādōl*: *okoepe poādōlkā?*

poādōl-g p. v., (1) of a stomach, to become such: *iniā lāi poādōlgiriakana*. (2) also *poādōllāig*, to get such a stomach: *poādōlakanae*, *tala cipi māndido jomkedlekao kae aṭākarea*, *mōl cipite penda aṭedoa*, *bar cipitee bioa*, he has a capacious stomach, with half a bowlful of rice he feels as if he had eaten nothing, with a bowlful only the bottom of his stomach gets covered, with two bowlfuls he gets his fill.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lāig*, *rikag*.

poā-poā I. sbst., increase by birth, of men or animals: *apē hātare horo-ra poaposako mēnā, mēndō kitirā saratīnabarātīnā bānoa*.

II. trs., rarely used, of a couple, to give rise to one or several generations: *honkokia poaposikedkōa*; *abdsobē Adam Ewatakinge poaposalaḡbuṣ*, we are all descendants of Adam and Eve; *miḡ juri liḡgasimkina taikena*, *puragekia poaposakēdḡkōa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to increase by birth: *ne disumre oko jātlikō purā poāpōsatāna* (or *poāpōsatāna*)?

poāpōs-g p. v., same meaning.

poari (Skt. *poḥair*) I⁰ I. sbst., neglect of cleanliness about one's person or cloths, about the vessels and food or about the house: *ne horore poari mēnā, mōl pītṛe misio kae rēṭana*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person neglecting cleanliness: *poari kārīkoḡ māndiutu jom hūluṣḡḡu'ṣḡḡea*. Also used as adj. noun: *aḡlekan poari cialaḡ kāina lēlkedkō*, *i serēḡre tāma-kum poḡomakada*.

III. intrs., to get the habit of uncleanness: *ēnka alom poaria*.

poari-n rflx. v., same meaning: *ēnka alom poarina*.

poari-g p. v., same meaning: *ne kurido puragee poarijānā*.

po-n-oari vrb. n., the extent of this defect: *ponoariḡ poaria*, *āpiupam māre misae karkadena*, he is so dirty in his habits that he cleans his teeth only once in three-four days.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs.

poari

ange, ge, qge, modifying *kami*.

2^o I. adj., (1) with *kaji*, *duraŋa*, *kāni*, an unclean, i.e., lewd, talk song or tale. Also used as adj. noun: *apea poari aiunte kentēd kadraškja*. (2) with *hoŋo*, a person indulging in such a talk, song or tale, but this meaning must be clear from the context. Also used as adj. noun.

II. trs., (1) also intrs., to speak lewd talk, sing a lewd song, tell a lewd tale: *jagare poariŋlada*; *alom poariŋa*. (2) to address people with the same: *kentede poarikeŋlea*.

poari-n rflx. v., first meaning of the trs.: *nājakeŋ sūōsar hatukore magereko poarina*, even now in the pagan villages they sing lewd songs when they turn around the village at the mage feast.

poari-p p. v., prsl. or imprsl., of a lewd talk, song or tale, to take place: *kāni poarilena*; *mage dipili Sinadisumre purage poarioa*.

po-n-oari vib. n., the amount of oral lewdness: *ponoariŋ poarikeŋda*, *aiuntankoŋ lutur perejanciko dalkja*, he evinced such a foul tongue that, getting thoroughly disgusted, they gave him a thrashing.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *kaji*, *jagar*, *duraŋa*, *kāni*.

3^o I. sbst., of hens, neglect to hatch or negligence in hatching, so that the eggs get spoiled (*taŋsi*) or the chicks die in the eggs during the last stages of incubation (*goŋjiki*): *ne enaŋa sinre poari menaŋ, jaromdo kūbe jaromea, mendo purate*

poari

taŋsiŋa.

II. adj., with *sim*, *ne poari simdobu jomia*, *kārebu akiriŋia*, let us kill or sell this bad hatcher.

III. trs., of a hen, thus to spoil its eggs: *ne sim apia jarome poarikeŋda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of eggs, thus to get spoiled: *ne sima jaromdo kanekane poariŋtana* (or *poariŋtana*).

poari-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: *ne simdo apia jarom poariŋjana*.

poari-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

po-n-oari vrb. n., the extent of this defect: *ne simdo ponoariŋ poaria*, *jarome partēd puratedoe taŋsiŋgea*, this hen is such a bad hatcher that, after each period of laying, it spoils about three quarters of its eggs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *rika*.

4^o I. trs., (1) to impair by mistake the result of an action: *ne kuŋido kanekane iliŋ poarijada*, *bujaōbēstaipe*, this women often brews beer in a wrong way, explain clearly to her the process. (2) to spoil by a mistake the materials used: *načalle bairikalja*, *bugilekan darui poarikeŋda*, we made him carve a plough, he wasted a nice piece of wood. (3) thus to spoil an action: *herqe poarikeŋda*.

II. trs. caus., to cause smb. to make a mistake, by distracting him in his work or advising him wrongly: *ari baidoina taŋkajaŋ taikenā*, *am poarikeŋna*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to get thus impaired or spoiled: *ne loōŋare herqe janaōsirma poariŋtana*

pobitar

poco

(or poariqana).

poari-n rflx. v., meanings of the trs.: senderare dāṣātankodoko ṭaṭ-kala, kepesedko *poarinjana*, in the hunt the beaters acted all right but the hunters took a wrong position.

poari-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus.: otedo bēsege sīludl na, mendo herq *poarijana*; edkan sallatee *poarijana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afx. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *kami, kamirika, rika*. Modifying *kami* in certain contexts, it may denote that things get spoiled, not by a mistake, but by carelessness: kanekane *poarim kamitana*, enkage dalem namea.

pobitar var. of *pabitar*.

poca, phoca Nag. syn. of *lolooh* Has.

pocaū Nag. (II. *pochnā*) syn. of *jīl*

poce Nag. childish for *jīl*.

**pocera* (Sad. *pocharā*; Or. *pocerā*, brush for whitewashing) cfr. *potaō*, I. sl st, (1) whitewash, before it is applied: *pocera auīme*. (2) whitewash on the wall: ne paci-rirā *pocera gamate bagāraōjana*. (3) the brush used for whitewashing. In this country this is always made of a sheaf of *Ischaemum angustifolium* grass, closely tied except for about 4" at one end. *baḍcomrā pocera baiīme*. The same is used by masons to sprinkle water when plastering.

II. trs., (1) to whitewash: oṛaḷoko *pocerakeda* ci? (2) to prepare lime for whitewash: cuna *pocera-*

ene. (3) to apply as whitewash: ne oṛaṛe cuna *poceraepe*.

pocera-q p. v., corresp. meanings.

po-n-ocera vrb. n., the extent or quickness of whitewashing: *po-nocera* *pocerakeda*, musiārege goṭa bangalako puralā.

poco 1^o syn. of *bicandaō*, I. trs., (1) to let escape either by failing to catch or by letting slip from one's hand: undure apia haikoia nam-leḍkoa, bariāia saḥkeḍkiaa, miadia *pocokiā*. (2) to let slip from a ligature: busum *pocōjida*, tolru-ārkeate macare racarakabōka.

II. adj., also *pocon*, with *hoṛo*, a slippery fellow, also morally. Also used as adj. noun. cfr. *pucy* 2^o.

III. intrs., of inan. os, to slip from the hand or from a ligature: bēse sabeme, amā tiāte soṭa kanekane *pocotana* (or *pocoṭana*); busu *pocotuna* (or *pocoṭana*).

poco-n rflx. v., of liv. bgs., (1) to escape as described: kumbūruia saḥliāe *poconjana*. (2) to escape from punishment or work by an invented story, by a false pretext or by hiding or slipping away: baba ir (or irūte) alom *pocona*.

poco-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: kotore saḥdāriakano taikena, koto *pocojana* enamentee uījana; bapāre kula! eṭāniā titera saḥleḍmam *pocojana*, oṛq misam boloredō aiāṇa titera saḥmea, dear me! tiger, (said the blacksmith) thou hast slipped from the hands my Maker gave me, but enter here once more and I shall catch thee with the hands I have made myself,

i.e., with my tongs. (Tale). (2) of the hand, to slip from what it holds on : kotore sahđariakane tai-kena, ti *pocojana*. N. B. *Bucundado* is not used in this sense.

po-n-oco vrb. n., the number of such escapes : hai capuia senkena, *po-nocoiq* pocokedkkoa, miad eskarita goşkja.

VI. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge, qge*, also *pocopoco* with or without the affs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *sah*, in a way likely to let slip : *pocopocom* sabakada caúdo.

2^o I. sbst., future exception or escape from smth. unpleasant : ne hukum kũ manatinjanre sobenkoia dalpea, jetaemente (or jetae) *poco* banoa (or kũ hobaoa), if this order is not obeyed I will thrash you all, there is no escape for anybody.

II. adj., syn. of *pocakan*, excepted from smth. unpleasant or harmful : hature uririg toakana, *poco* orado miado banoa (or jeta ora *pocodo* banoa), a cattle epidemic has broken out in this village, no house has escaped.

III. trs., (1) to spare smb. ; to let smb. go scot-free or excepted : eranatera *pocokja*, I did not scold him, though he merited it ; erando jetae kaina *pocokedkkoa*, I scolded them all without exception ; ringa sirma ne hature reagedo jetae kae *pocoleglea*, in the year of famine, in this village, hunger excepted none of us, i.e., none of us escaped hunger. (2) to omit smth. in a series : sobena udubakom, miad rati alom *pocoea*, tell them everything without any exception.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to go scot-free or excepted : tisingapa renge jetae kafe *pocotana* (or pocotana), at present none of us escapes hunger. (2) in prsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel for the none free from smth. unpleasant : laihasu musiho kũ *pocojaiha*, I never have a day without stomach-ache.

poco-n rflx. v., (1) to put oneself as an exception : ne tolatre utijilu sobenko jojomia, miad orarenko *pocotana*, every one in this hamlet, except one family, eats cow's flesh. (2) to omit smth. in a series : miad kaji rati alom *pocona*.

po-p-oco rept. v., to spite each other smth. unpleasant : ne kulgiakia midcokoş gınareo erana kakia *popoea*.

poco-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

3^o I. trs., (1) to jump smb. over in a distribution : tamakuĩ hatinakena bar horoc *pocokelkika*. (2) to leave over or keep a portion for smb. : sinamente mid laped rati mandi kaka *pocokeda*, not a mouthful of rice did they keep over for me.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be jumped over in a distribution : sagurubaghıntanpe dubakana tamaku hafira dipili jae *pocotanredoe* (or pocotanredoe) kajika.

poco-n, pocotika-n rflx. v., to let oneself be jumped over in a distribution : titando ilii namkeda ei kũ ?—Naledae ; inĩ ei *pocona*, ili jumbari horo ?

poco-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

4° in jest, trs., to let go by, what is offered or what offers itself : kajitodo urijilu kaina jojomae menea, ukudanana omliredo rōgote gōgjah urijilu rati kae pocoea, he says indeed that he will not eat cow's flesh, but if you give it to him in secret, he will not refuse it even though the animal have died from sickness.

poco-u rfx. v., same meaning : urijilu ukudananae jomea, dargārree *pocona*, in secret he eats cow's flesh, in public he abstains from it.

poco-q p. v., corresp. meaning : sidamando urijilu kako jomkena ad jomtankoa garada rati kako nukena, nādo reaga namtaḍkoa, rōgote goēakan urijilu rati kā pocotana.

5° (1) syn. of *burid*, as referring to finger and toe nails. • (2) syn. of *hole*, *bōḡ*, as referring to horns.

poco-med, *pojo-med* syn. of *tulu-med*, which however is used only in displeasure, I. sbst., protruding eyes : inia pocomed mena, he has protruding eyes.

II. adj., with *hoḡo*, a person with protruding eyes. Also used as adj. noun and nickname : okoe cetanree medea inia pocomedle metala.

III. trs., with d. or ind. o., to call smb. by this nickname : alope pocomedala ; okoepe pocomedkha ?

pocomed-q p. v., (1) corresp. meaning : pocomedlenae, enamentee kadraḡtana. (2) to get protruding eyes : ne hoḡo pocomedjana, rakarakambaḍlekae aridea, he has protruding eyes, he looks with eyes like a chameleon's.

poco-poco adv., see under *poco* 1°.

poco-poco var. of *pienpoco*.

pocōra, *pocra* Nag. *posōra*, *posra* (Sad. ; Or. *pocr'ānā*, to join in abusing or beating) 1° syn. of *lindi*, but not used in the meaning of to injure to fatigue. *Pocōra*, unlike *lindi*, may be used of a single instance, without connoting a habit, as in the sentence miad loḡora diku *posōra-keḍkoa* (or *reposōrakedkoa*), the landlord has stolen a field from them, knowing that they cannot resist him.

2° fig., cfr. *doḡi*, I. trs., to overcome ; to get the better of : rōgo ne hatul *posōraakada*, epidemics are frequent in this village ; daru maina senkena, hako *posōrakiḡna* (or hake kā leerrate daru *posōrakiḡna*), I went to fell a tree, the bluntness of my axe prevented me ; ne haxamdo honko *posōrakiḡa*, kae calaḡdarinka, the children of this man are too much for him, he cannot manage them ; janaḡdo kaina enkaoa, tisina idurq cilkate moḍ duburi ḡrḡ ili *posōrakiḡna* ? As a rule I stand beer better, how is it that to-day a single glass overcame me ? jadurdurana-doina *posōratada*, gaḡua kaina dariḡ, I can sing *jadur* songs, but not *gaḡua* songs ; arekoba upan hoḡogea, ne doba *posōrabuajḡ* ei ? We are only four to hale out the water, this pool may prove too large for us, what do you think ? Imtianlenako. ne hon sobene *posōrakeḡkua*, they had a competition, this pupil beat them all.

pocōra-q p. v., (1) corresp. meaning.

poda

(2) syn. of *paṛṇu*, *asadiq*, to get discouraged by failure and give up the undertaking : *banda toltele pocōraiana*, *kanele tolea*, *kane hagoa*, *aminan haḍo jetae kae kajitada*, we have given up the bund, each time we raise it, it gets broken through, nobody has ever spoken of a bund so many times broken through ; *bepārree posōraianci daru haḍtijana*, having made losses in his trade and given it up, he has gone to work as a sawyer.

poda, **pudi** Has. **phoda** Nag. (T. *pōṭa*, to throw, to send) cfr. *poṭaḍ*, I. sbst., also *podagenda*, a hockey ball : ne *poda cimintante kirialena* ? II. trs., (1) to send a ball, pebble, etc., afflying by the side stroke of a stick : *mar, genda podaeme*. (2) fig., to strike sideways with a stick : *kumbūruia podalīa*, *mendo kae baṭijana* ; *miad kulaē aia mulitee niraujaḍ taikenai podadaromliāe pecaṅgiriḷjana*.

po-poda repr. v., to strike each other sideways with a stick : *popodajana-kirī*.

poda-q p. v., corresp. meanings : *genda aiñṣa soṭate podulena*.

po-n-oda vrb. n., (1) the strength of a stroke : *ponodae podaleda*, *genda kotejana kale lelgoḍkeda*, he hit the ball in such a way that we could not follow it with our eyes and that we do not know where it is. (2) the act, also *poda* : *misa ponodritegee* (or *podategee*) *hadailkeda*, with a single stroke he made a goal.

poda-genda and vars. sbst., a

podeḍ

hockey ball.

poda-inura and vars., I. sbst., the hockey game.

II. intrs., to play hockey : *poda-inuratanako*.

poḍco-poḍco Has. **phoc-phoc** Nag. onomatops of the note of the red-start. Constructed like *kudkud*.

podeḍ, **poteḍ** Has. Nag. **poēḍ** Ho (T. *pōṭa*, to throw, to send) 1° syn. of *tutṛ*, I. trs., (1) also intrs., to shoot an arrow : *sāre podeḍlīa*, *mendo siliḷ kae ṭojana*. (2) to shoot and hit with an arrow : *kulaēia podeḍlīa*, *bōregee ṭojana*.

II. intrs., to shoot at with an arrow, without hitting : *kulaēia tutṛkena*, *kaiṛ ṭolīa*.

podeḍ-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

po-n-odeḍ vrb. n., the force with which an arrow is shot : *kulaēdo ponodede podeḍlīi*, *sār paromjaici uiṇuterjana*, he shot a hare with such force that the arrow went clean through and fell on the other side.

2° I. sbst., also *kaṭeapodeḍ*, the rat trap described under the latter word : *podeḍ omaitape*, *ale oṛare isu kaṭea menṅkoa*.

II. trs. caus., to trap a rat in a *kaṭeapodeḍ*, or a tiger, panther or leopard in a *bāghdhanu* : *enai nida apia kaṭeakoina podeḍleḍkoa* ; *bāgodanute soncitako podeḍkīa*.

III. trs. or intrs., syn. of *asiḍ*, to release the catch in a *kaṭeapodeḍ* or in a *bāghdhanu* : *soncita bāgodanuī podeḍkeda* ; *kaṭea caradōe jomkeda*, *idūrō cilkate kae podeḍkeda* (or *sār*

podga

kae *podedkedā* ? The rat has eaten the bait, how is it that it did not release the catch ?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p.v.: *tisiādo pacīri cetanre podedina oraštada, kanekane podēltana* (or *asidqtana*), I have prepared the *podeq* trap on the coping of the wall, it works again and again; *kanekane kaṭeako podedltana* (or *toḡqtana*), again and again rats get trapped.

poded-en rflx. v., to let oneself be caught in such traps: *holanidado miāq raṭi kaṭea kae podedenjana*.

poded-q p.v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and. trs. caus.: *bāgodanute soncita podedltena*.

po-n-odeq vrb. n., the number of animals thus trapped: *ponodeqko podedltena, barsiare *goṭa oraṣen kaṭeako cabajana*.

podga Has. var. of *poḡra*.

podina Nag. var. of *pudena*.

pōd-jitaō, pōdo-jitaō syn. of *jipōdo*.

poḡka var. of *poṭōka*.

podla, podōla Has. (Sad.) cfr. *bhombhora, butukuḡ, hasaroārā*, I. sbst., decaying or decayed wood; mould which is not reduced to a black pasty pulp and consequently is not called *hasaroārā*: *podōlare uruko dāea*.

II. adj., (1) with *daru*, the bole of a tree or a large piece of wood, decayed all over. (2) with *daru, koto*, a tree or branch where there is a pocket of decayed or decaying wood: *podōla darure kuḡ rqtada*, the coppersmith bird has pecked a hole in a tree with a decaying spot.

poḡso

III. trs., of water, to decay wood: *ne darudo dā podōlakeda*.

IV. trs. caus., to make wood decay by expoising it to damp: *ne darudo oiape podōlakeda, kā lumṇ ṭaēāḡrele dōea mendo kā* ?

V. intrs., in the df. prst., of wood, to decay; of a tree, to get a decaying spot: *apoḡ daruko podōlatana* (or *podōlaqtana*) *ei kā* ?

podla-q p.v., same meaning; to be caused to decay: *dāte daruko podlajana*.

po-n-odla vrb. n., the extent of decay; the number of unsound trees: *aleḡ darukodo ponodōlapo dōlana, miāq jakeḡ bugina banoa*.

podlaḡge adv., modifying *rika, lum-rika, lumṇ*.

podla-uḡ, podōla-uḡ sometimes used as a syn. of *poga*.

poḡ-poḡ syn. of (1) the 2nd meaning of *poḡḡ*. (2) the 2nd meaning of *poṭoṭo*.

poḡra, poḡraṇ, poḡra, poḡraṇ, poḡga Has. *poḡḡgo, poḡro, poḡroṇ* Nag. (Sad. *poḡlo*) I. adj., with *ilṭ*, a brew spoiled by want of fermentation: *poḡra ilire ranurā soan taīna*, such a brew tastes like the ferment used. Also used as adj. noun: *jetanaḡ aūri jomere poḡrae nūlā, bḡ namkja*, he drank such beer on an empty stomach, it gave him a headache.

poḡra-q p.v., of a brew, thus to spoil: *ilitale poḡrajana*.

II. adv., (1) with the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *aṭakar, rikaq*, (2) with the aff. *ḡge*, modifying *rikaq*.

poḡso cfr. *bhoḡsoken, buḡḡuken* I. trs., also *poḡsobage*!, to break or

snap once easily a thread, twine or rope which is not strong : posko sutame *podsokeđa*.

podso-g p.v., also *podsobagel-g*, corresp. meaning : bašar mururam-akan taikena, *podsojana*, the twine was half-rotten, it snapped.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *siđ, rika*.

podso-bagel see under *podso*.

podso-podso, padsa-podso frequentative of *podso*. As adv., it may take the afxs. *aige, ge, gge, tan, tange*, or the forms *podsoleka, podsokeđenpodsokeđen*.

podsoŕa, podsoŕa-podsoŕa, posea, posea-posea (Sad. *poso*) cfr. *poŕagoč, posoč*, I. adj., with *tamaku, cuŕagi, guŕai*, tobacco, a cigarette, a bubble-bubble mixture, too mild when smoked, in contrd. to *bhondobkhondo tamaku*, tobacco too mild or tasteless when chewed : upač *podsoŕa guŕaim kiriatada*, thou hast bought a hookah mixture that is much too mild ; ne *tamaku jomredoe acuna, cuŕagiredo podsoŕa*, this tobacco is strong when chewed, but mild when used for cigarettes.

II. trs., (1) to make a hookah mixture or a cigarette so that it is too mild, (the latter may be by using mild tobacco or by putting too little tobacco) : cuŕagim *podsoŕakeđa, bai-ruareme*. (2) in jest, to smoke mild tobacco for want of stronger : bugin cuŕagi banoa, neagelana *podsoŕaea*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be too mild : ne cuŕagi *podsoŕa-*

tana (or *podsoŕaea*). (3) impersl., with inserted prst. prn., when smoking, to find the tobacco or the hookah mixture too mild : ne cuŕagi purage *podsoŕakiŕa*.

podsoŕa-en rfx. v., 2nd meaning of the trs. : enaŕaŕe neageŕa *podsoŕaen-tana*, haŕađ tamaku banoa.

podsoŕa-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. ; to prove too mild : ne *tamakudo podsoŕajana*, this tobacco proves to be too mild.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, and in the repetitive form also with the afxs. *tan, tange*, modifying *ađkar, siđ*.

pođho, pođho-đaru, pođo, pođo-đaru Nag. (H. *poŕho*) syn. of *ari, aŕidaru* Has. Nag.

pođo Nag. *poŕo* Has. (Sad. 1st meaning) I. sbst., (1) an eye disease in which the apple becomes white and the whole eye protrudes ; the eye then is quite spoiled and blind : *poŕo namkja, buraŕa mede bagaŕađjana*. (2) ergot of rice : Burumare miađ ločonaŕa baba janađsirma *poŕo* namjada.

II. adj., (1) with *med*, an eye thus diseased. Also used as adj. noun : *pođote kã nelo*. (2) also *pođomed*, with *hoŕo*, a person with such an eye. Also used as adj. noun : *nido okoren pođo* (or *pođomed*)? (3) with *baba*, spurred rice.

III. trs., to affect with this disease : *meddo ja bonaga pođoea* (for *pođokoa*) *ci dukuge enkana mena ? Gomeko menea* : "baba hupurja udge *poŕoea*", enado kale bistuastana.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be thus affected : inia međ *porotana* ; *porotunae* ; mede *porotana* ; miad ločonara babatata *porotana* (or *poroakana*).

pođo-g p. v., to get tips affected : inia međ *poroakana* ; *poroakunae* ; mede *poroakana* ; babatata *poroakana*.

V. adv., with the affs. *uge*, *ge*, modifying *lelq*, *rikaq*.

pođogo Nag. *pođa* Has. vars. of *pođra*.

poē, *poe*, *paē*, *pae* (Sad. *pae*, *paya*) cfr. *du*, 1^o I. subst., a bodily defect, deformity, blemish or disfigurement ; a chronic disease ; a disease or diseases, even slight and temporary, affecting practically a whole household ; a flaw in an instrument or vessel, making it liable to break : en hořore janjetan *poē* mena ei ? ne kudlamre *poē* mena ; boda da nute orare ne *poē* ururaakana, it is by drinking muddy water that these diseases in the family broke out.

II. adj., with *hořo*, *kata*, *tī*, *ořa*, *kudlam*, *cařu*, etc., corresp. meaning : *poē* kařate kae tegadaria, enamento kadjanakadjanae senca. Of people it may be used as adj. noun in Has., corresp. to *pačha* in Nag. : nekan *požko* hambal kami alope acukoa.

III trs., to affect with such a defect, disease, etc. : najomko oi *požkia* ne hořodo ?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be thus affected : ne hořo apimatařtee *počtana* (or *počgea*, *počakana*).

poč-n rlx. v., to cause oneself to get thus affected : pura gota mačanae

počnjana.

poč-g p. v., to get thus affected : najomkotee *počlena* ; ne hořodo kařae *počakana* ; tiřinagapa gota orare *počakana*, redkom munđitadredo ko-tealem, at present our whole family ails, if thou knowest medicinal roots pound some for us.

po-n-oē yrb. n., the number of people, animals or instruments thus affected : *ponočko* *počakana*, ne orare miđ hořa iati bes hořomalo banaa, in this family there is not one whose body has not some kind of defect.

2^o syn. of *badnām*.

pož Has. *pol*, *pul* Nag. 1^o syn., of *kutum* Has. *kurkucā* Nag. to rinse the mouth, but not referring to the water in a rice field.

2^o more often, I. adj., with *da*, water spit after rinsing the mouth : *pož* datae pasitlena. Also used as adj. noun : *požleq* *tolena*.

II. trs., (1) to spit out the water after rinsing the mouth ; to spit on smb. or smth. : *daē* *požheda* ; bōree *požqiaa* nuhadipli. (2) fig., to make water spirt in interrupted jets from a conduit : kārā da ne kalteko *požea*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., fig., thus to spirt from a conduit, in contrd. to *tuia*, to spirt in a continuous jet : pampuāto da *požtana*.

pož-n, *poj-en*, *puj-en* rlx. v., 1st meaning of the trs. : orare alom *požna*, *raeatom*.

pož-g, *poj-g*, *puj-g* p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : da *požlena* ; bōree *požlena* ; pampuāto da *požg* ;

poed

tana. (2) imprsl., of such spitting to take place : oraŕe aloka poŕo, racatepe.

po-n-oŕ vrb. n., the force of such spitting ; the quantity or length of such spirting : ponoŕe poŕleda, oariâte canďaĭ paromre dā uŕĭjana.

poed Ho var. of *podeď*.

poď-pāp cfr. *nasi*, *nasidusi*, of people only, I. sbst., (1) a chronic disease or infirmity : ne hoŕoĥ hoŕōmore poďpāp banoa. (2) a vicious and culpable habit, as scolding, gluttony, theft, witchcraft, changing oneself into a tiger, procuring victims for human sacrificers, etc. : en hoŕokore cekā poďpāp lelkeďte kupulpe bagekeda ?

II. adj., with *hoŕo*, a person with a chronic disease or infirmity, or with a vicious habit. Also used as adj. noun : darogahudamente gel hoŕoko senkena, poďpāpkodo ďakāďār salaŕuŕakeďkoā ; poďpāpkolo alom kupulea.

poďpāp-o p. v., to get such a disease or habit.

poďro, **poďro-poďro** (from *paŕo*) syn. of *akaĥ*, *akaĥakaĥ*. What is said in the note under *akaĥakaĥ* does not apply to *poďro*. *Akaĥ*, *buruď*, *poďro* and *taraĭ*, both in the simple and in the repetitive forms, are all constructed alike ; I. abs. n., pure whiteness : ne lijaŕā poďro (or poďropoďro) leltepe sukuatana, lijaďo etaraĝea.

II. adj., also *poďrolekan*, *poďro-poďrolekan* : aleā mindi poďroĝea, our sheep is pure white. Also used as adj. noun, but then the forms

poga

in *lekan* take the afx. *ĭ* or *q* : araĭ lijaďo alopeā, poďro (or poďrolekana) kirinaepe.

III. trs., also *poďroleka*, *poďropoďroleka*, to make or render pure white : ne lija poďrolekaeme.

IV, intrs., in the df. prst., also *poďroleka*, *poďropoďroleka*, to be pure white : ne lija poďropoďrotana. *poďro-o* p. v., also *poďrolekaq*, *poďro-poďrolekaq*, to become or be rendered or made pure white : lija poďropoďroĝka.

V. adv., in the simple form with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oĝe*, *leka* ; in the repetitive form with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oĝe*, *tan*, *tange*, *leka*, mol'fying *pundi*, *rika*, *leĭ*.

poďta I. sbst., the brahmanical thread, worn over the shoulder or round the neck by men, round the neck by women : poďtado sutante baiakana.

II. adj., with *hoŕo*, syn. of *poďta-akan*, a person wearing the sacred thread : niďo okar n poďta hoŕo ?

III. trs., to make wear the same : oiminan umarre honkoko poďtakoa ?

poďta-n rflx. v., to wear the same : gurumukhu oŕo Bitsadharam manatintanko poďtana.

poďta-o p. v., to be made to wear the same : ne hon aŕrige poďtao.

poga Nag. (Sad. fat woman ; *pogro*, fat man ; Sinh. *poŕga*, to soak, make swell in water) syn. of *papukaď* Has.

poga Has. syn. of *ganďeke* Nag. I. sbst., any kind of mushroom growing on dead and decaying trees, stumps or branches : taramara poga

jomoa, tamarado gogoëa, some such mushrooms are eaten, some are poisonous. The various kinds are denoted by the cpds. *loapoga*, *mađpoga*, *sarjompoga*, etc. Generally those that grow on trees, the fruit of which is eaten, are white and edible.

II. intrs., (1) prsl., of the rainy season, to foster the growth of such mushrooms, jargige rōro darukoree *pogaea*. (2) prsl., in the df. prst., of a tree or stump, to produce such mushrooms: ne loaduŋu tisiagapa kūh *pogatana* (or *pogaŋtana*.) (3) imprsl., in the df. the prst., of such mushrooms, to grow: ne loaduŋu tisiagapa kūh *pogatana* (or *pogaŋtana*).

poga-q p. v., 2nd and 3rd meaning of the intrs.: jādidiŋ no duŋuko (or duŋukorq) *pogalena*.

poga-jara (Sad. and Or. *pokoŋara*) cfr. *poga* Nag. sbst., a stout but flabby and weak-looking snake or viper, pale-bistre without markings, deemed poisonous. It has the size and stoutness of a Russell's viper.

pogođ-pogođ (Sad.) cfr. *pagađpogđ*, I. sbst., the half hollow sound of a *đulki* drum, the skin of which is not tight enough; of a ripe jack fruit, when tapped; of a bag loosely filled with grain, of a matress or other similar thing, when beaten with a stick, in entrđ. to *pogo*, the sound of a half-ripe jack fruit, and *ŋqŋq*, the sound of a green jack fruit: *đulkira pogođpogodem aŋumleda ci*?

II. adj., with *sari*, (1) same meaning.

(2) with *đulki*, *kaŋara*, *bora*, etc., thus sounding; such as to sound thus.

III. trs., to cause to sound thus: *kaŋara begar pogođpogođle alom godea*; *bugin đulki kă taikena*, *neagera pogođpogođkedr*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to sound; to be such as to sound thus: *apea đulkido pogođpogođtana*.

pogođpogođ-q p. v., (1) to become such: ne *kaŋara lpogođpogođjana*.

(2) to be caused to sound thus: *tisiŋado akărare miuđ đulki pogođpogođlena*; *jarom kaŋara koŋlere pogođpogodoa*.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ŋge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pogođlekri*, and *pogođkenpogođken*, modifying *ra*, *koŋq*, *dal*, *aŋumq*. *Pogođken* refers to a single sound.

pogđro, *pogro* (Sad.) syn. of *hida-holo* as referring to a large stomach and abdomen.

pohgar, *pohgar* Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *poroto* Has. 1^o and 2^o.

poi Nag. var. of *pođ* Has.

pojo-daru, *pojom-daru* sbst., *Lit-saca polyantha*, Juss., Lauraceae, — a small evergreen tree, with alternate long-petioled, chartaceous, penninerved leaves, tomentose beneath, up to 9" by 4", and small umbellate flowers on short, axillary, clustered peduncles. The fresh bark, when ground, is viscous and is a much esteemed remedy applied on sprains and aching bodies, also as a styptic on fresh wounds. Kerosene oil also is used on fresh wounds as a styptic and antiseptic.

pojo-med

pojo-med var. of *pocomed*.

poka, pokaō (Sad.) 1^o trs., to forget smb, jump him over, in a distribution : *mandipe pokakia*.

poka-n rlx. v., to distribute to others, forgetting oneself : *haŋikenae, aēgee pokanjana*.

poka-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. : *mandiia pokajana*.

po-n-oka vrb. n., the extent to which one is thus jumped over : *ponokae pokajana, apisa tiljanreo ili kae tqjana*.

2^o adj., with *gara*, any of the 14 little holes that happens to be empty in the *tilguŋiinuq*.

poka-q p. v., (1) of such a hole, to become empty : *api gara tanakte pokaakina*. (2) of the player, to hit on two consecutive empty holes and so lose his turn : *pokaakanam ; apisai pokajana*.

pokali Has. (Sad.) cfr. *poroto* and *pokoto*, I. adj., (1) of a child, fully developed at its birth : *pokali honge jonomlena, idūrō cekan dukute en hulangee goŋjana*. (2) of a seedling, coming out in a perfect condition. (3) fig., of a fruit, developing normally : *ne jō pokalido taikena, mendoko hopokeda*.

II. trs., in jest, of a female, to give birth to a fully developed child or young : *en kuŋi hon kae pokalikia ; ne meromdo honko misao kae pokali-jaŋkoa*.

pokali-q p. v., (1) to be fully developed at the time of birth or at the end of the hatching : *aūri pokaliqre jonomjan honko kako ŋekaōa ; ne merom apisie uŋkena, miaŋ eskar*

poko

hon pokalilena ; ŋurhonkodo pokalijanci akoge poŋna. (2) of seedlings, to come out in a perfect condition : *ne loōnara baba pokalijana*. (3) of fruit, to develop normally : *ne uli pokalido pokalilena, taōmtee aril-ŋokakeda*.

III. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *jonom, jonomq, omon* : *hon pokalige kae jonomlena, barsia taōmtee goŋjana ; ne loōnara baba pokalige kō omonjana*, the paddy of this field has come out stunted.

pokaō var. of *poka*.

poken adv., modifying *uŋy*. See under its frequentative *pqpq*.

pokhāra, pokhāri, pokhīri, pokhra, pokhri Nag. *pokīri, pokri, pukri, pākūri* Has. (H. *pokhar, pokhrā*, Or. *pokhūri*) syn. of *talaō*, I. sbst., a tank : *apeŋ huture pukri menŋ ci ?*

II. trs. or intrs., to dig into a tank ; to fit with a tank ; to make a tank : *ne piŋile (or ne piŋirele) pokhīaea ; hatupe (or haturepe) pukriakada ci ? pokhāra-q* p. v., (1) prsl., to be dug into a tank ; to be fitted with a tank : *ne piŋi pukriqka ; hatu jātare pukriqka*. (2) imprsl., of a tank, to be made : *ne hature cimintŋ pukriakana ?*

pokhāra-haku, pokīri-hāi and vars. sbst., the fish of a tank.

pokhāra-piŋdigi, pokīri-piŋtagi and vars., sbst., the embankments of a tank.

poko, pokōpoko, pokpoko, puku, pukūpuku, pukpuku (Sad. ; Or. *pokō*, chubbycheeked ; Or. *pokkūnā*, to swell) I. adj., with *luŋ, holon*, swollen, i.e.,

leavened bread : *poko* laddo oko dokānrem kirialə ? Also used as adj. noun : miḍ gandarə *pokoe* kirialə. N. B. The bread, or rather cakes, baked by the Mundas are never leavened.

II. trs., to cause bread to swell, i e., to leaven it : babarcikodə laḍ cenə-
teko *pokoea* ?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of bread, to swell owing to a leaven : maēdarə kitarasi cim huṇəkeda ? laḍ bēsele-
ka kā *pokotana* (or *pokoṣtana*).

poko-n rlx. v., of a toad, to puff up its body : teolire leṭercoko *pokō-pokona*.

poko-p p. v., to be leavened ; to swell owing to a leaven : laddo kitarasite *pokooa*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oje* and in the repetitive forms, also with or without the afxs. *tan*, *tange*, modifying *lāḍ*, *leḷə*, *rikaḷ*, *rikan*, *mō*, *mōn*.

poko-marə Nag. syn. of *kokoṛo-marə* Has.

pokōpoko same as *poko*.

pokos, **pokos-pokos** Nag. (Sad.)

var. of *pakus* Nag. *paḷə* Has.

pokot, **pokōta**, **pokta** Nag. **pokōto** **pokto**, Has. (Sad. ; Or. *poktā*, strong, firm) 1^o I. abs. n., skill or aptitude to dō a work properly ; effectiveness in work : jetan kamire ne hoṛoṛə *pokōto* banoa, there is no kind of work which he can do well.

II. adj., of a thing, strong : *pokōto* kunṭa bideme. (2) with *kami*, work well done. (3) with *kaji*, (a) words voicing a satisfactory or reasonable proposal or opinion : moḍ sājñere api

ganda hajīriina omapeae menjada, nado *pokōto* kajige, gnpibu kamia, he says that he will give 3 annas wages for half a day's work, that is a fair offer, we shall work for him to-morrow ; ne hoṛo gopoṣtareo tuikena kāredo nimirə kaji cilkatee tōrea.—Amə kaji *pokōtogeə*, he was present at the fight, otherwise he could not know so much about it.—That is a reasonable inference. Hence also *pokōto* talah, good wages ; *pokōto* gonora, a good price, a reasonable price. (b) a clear explanation : ciminariina kulibara-mea, *pokōto* kajiiina nantana. (c) a clear utterance : Mangraate kajidere bāri namjana, Birsāntedo *pokōto* kaji. (d) a resolute, firm, unhesitating utterance : kulilena, dāḍḍḍḍ kajige sobenkoate namjina, *pokōto* kajido kā, questioning took place, no resolute answers, but hesitating ones, were received from all. (4) with *samaḷ*, an opportune or reasonable time, the nick of time. Also used as adj. noun : kumbūṛudo *pokōtorele* (or *pokōto samaērele*) namlija, we caught the thief in the act. (5) with *hoṛo*, syn. of the noun of agency *pokōtoni*, (a) a good worker ; one who does a work well : daru haḍre amdo *pokōtonilom* juṇilena, aindo miḍ londebuciiina namlija, roka lāḷ calaḷjante gultakage candḡcandḡliina sarḷə, at the pit-saw, thou hast paired with an efficient sawyer, my companion was a weak man : after paying our food we saved only 10 Rs. a month. (b) a well-behaved

pokot

person : ne ɬolare miadnige berberɬ, soben *pokōto* hoɾokogea, in this hamlet there is a scold, all the others are good people ; eperaa sumdikoina namkedkoa, nesōkando *pokōtokolɔina* sumditada, my children married in families of scolds, but this time I have secured two decent people whose child married mine.

III. trs., (1) to make smth. so that it is good or strong ; to use smth. good or strong : oɾaɔope *pokōtokeda*, sidage jurujupu taikena, you have built a strong new house, the old one was ruinous ; ne kunɬape *pokōtokeda*, the post you have raised here is strong. (2) to use smth. in the right quantity : ne uture bulua kam *pokōtokeda*, you have put too little salt in this relish. (3) to offer or give smth. acceptable or in the right quantity : talahɔoe *pokōtotadmea*, ne kami alom bageea, he gives you a good pay, do not give up the job ; mandidom *pokōtotɔina* utu oɾoainame, thou hast served me cooked rice enough, give me some more relish. (4) to say smth. acceptable or reasonable ; kajidom *pokōtokeda*. (5) to do smth. well, in a satisfactory manner : aɬum kaina *pokōtokeda*, oɾo misa kɔjilem, I have not heard well ; please, repeat what thou hast said ; udubɔope *pokōtokina*, oɾo kaina kuli-barapea, you have given me sufficient explanations, no need of further questions. (6) to do smth. at the right or reasonable time, or in the nick of time : herɔ kape *pokōtokeda*, moɔ pit taōmjana, you have not shown at the right time, it was a

pokot

week late ; kumbūrule *pokōtolia*, we have caught the thief in the act.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) to be in the habit of behaving well : ne hatu hoɾoko kirtanre kako *pokōtotana*, (or *pokōtogea*), the people of this village are not good Christians. (b) to be in the habit of working well : kamire kae *pokōtotana*. In the meaning of to do well a particular work, it may be used in any tense : kamire tisinɛ *pokōtotana* holado kae *pokōtokena*. (c) of smth., to be, prove to be, or become, good or strong : ne kunɬa kã *pokōtotana*, this post is not strong, or is not strong enough ; ne ili kã *pokōtotana* (or *pokōtogea*), this brew is not a success ; nikuɬ ili moɔ canɔtɬɛto kã *pokōtotana* (or *pokōtotana*) since a month the beer they brew is not good. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to have the impression that smb. or smth. is all right, in the meanings of the adj. : ne kaji kã *pokōtokina*, enamente kaina hēkeda, this proposal did not satisfy me, and therefore I did not say yes ; iniɬ kaji kã *pokōtokina*, udubɔoainame ; his explanation did not put my mind at rest ; do, you explain the matter to me once more. *pokōto-n* rflx. v., may, replace the trs. in all sentences where the object is not personal. However when the rflx. v. is used, the 3rd meaning becomes : to propose for oneself, accept or take smth. acceptable or in the right quantity : talah kam *pokōtotonjana*, hurina takatem hēkeda, thou has not claimed sufficient wages

thou hast consented to work for too few rupees.

pokōto-ŋ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ŋge*, modifying *bai, lel, aŋum, kami, kaji, om, eraŋ*, etc. : in the right manner.

2^o syn. of *basātu, senco*.

pokōtaō, poktaō used sometimes in jest as a prd. syn. of *pokot*.

pokōto var. of *pokot*.

pokpoko some as *poko*.

pokri var. of *pokhāra*.

poksa Has. cfr. *phoksa* Nag. (Sad). syn. of *popōen*.

pokta var. of *pokot*.

poktaō var. of *pokōtaō*.

pokto var. of *pokot*.

pola I. sbst., a toe ring, worn only by women : *pola kaŋagandare kuŋiko tusinae*.

II. trs., (1) to cast brass into a toe ring : *pitalko polaeu*. (2) to adorn with a toe ring a little girl : *ne kuŋi-hon polataipe*. (3) to put on or wear a toe ring, (the d.o. *pola* is rarely expressed) : *samarem dōakada cenamente kam polajada* ? Thou hast put away the toe ring uselessly, why dost thou not wear it ?

pola-n rflx. v., to put on or wear a toe ring : *marāŋa gandare kako polana*, people do not wear a ring on the big toe.

pola-ŋ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

po-n-ola vrb. n., the number of toe rings worn : *ponolae polanjana*, landage sanara, soben gandahonkoe (or gandahonkoree) perētada, she wears

so many toe rings that it is ridiculous, all her toes are full of them, except the big and little ones.

polaō Nag. (Sad. *polaeŋ*) no corresp. word in Has. I. adj., with *kaji*, words that cheer, or brighten up, one (especially a child) who mopes or sulks ; endearing words which gladden a child : *polaō kajite hārātān honia sōŋgokedia*, with some nice words I made the moping child do as I wanted. Also used as adj. noun : *hukum kā manatia honko aiaāto polaō kako namea*, children which do not obey will not get (must not expect) any affectionate words from me.

II. trs., thus to brighten one who mopes ; thus to gladden a child : *en hon hārātana, polaōtaipe*.

polaō-n rflx. v, same meaning : *kā manatia honko kaina polaōna*.

polaō-ŋ thus to get brightened or gladdened : *puragepe egerkedia, nā-doe polaōŋka*, you have soothed him much, let him now be cheered by some nice words ; *aleŋ kajite kae polaōŋtana, amjām dariaia*, he does not brighten up by what we tell him, thou mayest succeed in cheering him.

po-n-olaō vrb. n., the extent of thus cheering or gladdening : *ponolaōe polaōlija, hārātān hon moŋ ghanŋa tačomte rūsabūsatane bakārānana*, he cheered the moping child so well that after an hour it was talking brightly.

polko, polok I. adj., with *hasa* (1) contrary of *saŋārā*, loose earth, soil loosened by hoeing or ploughing, not

compact : dulakan hasa enao *polko* hasage. Also used as adj. noun : sragado *polko* kae namkeda, enamente dā kā moťojana, the sweet potato tubers did not find loose earth which to develop well, that is why they remained thin. (2) earth friable and soft when dry or compressed, as soil consisting of crumbled soft stone : palu hasa *polkoge*a. Also used as adj. noun : oetan bāri keťe taikena, moloakore garakeđci *polko* namjana, it was hard only on the surface, when the pit was dug to the depth of a man's size, soft earth was met.

II. trs., (1) to impart to earth, by ploughing or hoeing, a temporary or lasting quality of not being compact : janađ sirma calute ne bikiřile *polkokedu*, we have lastingly destroyed the compactness of the soil in this enclosure by hoeing it every year. (2) to render hard soil lastingly soft by the admixture of friable earth : palu hasa bolojanre camtať otekoe *polkoe*a, when crumbled soft stone enters a field with meagre and hard soil (and gets mixed with it), it destroys its hardness.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of earth, to be temporarily or lastingly as described : aleť bakiri purage *polkotana*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to find the earth soft in ploughing, hoeing or digging : ne otedo miđekoť kē *polkokina*, I did not find it at all a soft soil.

polko-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

po-n-o'ko vrb. n., the degree of looseness or friability of earth : aleť gorado *ponolko* *polkoge*a, sijara miđekoť kē đelaoa, our high field has such friable soil that, when I plough it, no clods whatever are thrown up.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *calu*, *si*, *oťakar*, with a feeling of friability. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *calu*, *palu* *hasa duť*, *rika*, so as to render temporarily or lastingly friable.

pōn Has. (Sad.) *pōr* Ho. I. sbst., a number of 20 *ganđas*, i.e., 20 times 4, as used in counting silk cocoons in the market : nekan lumamkomente *pōnra* gonon nimir ciminarakana? What is actually the price for 80 cocoons of this kind? hisi *pōnre* khari (or *kān*, Ho) hobaoa, 20 *pōns* makē a *khari*.

II. nl. adj., with *miđ*, *bar*, etc., prefixed, numbering 80, or a multiple of 80 : *apipōn* lumamkoia kirinakeđkoa.

III. trs., with *miđ*, *bar*, etc., prefixed, (1) to count 80 silk cocoons, or a multiple : māřite lumamkom leka-jađkoa nājakeđ ařigem *miđpōnko*a, thou countest the cocoons slowly, thou hast not counted 80 yet. (2) to gather 80 cocoons or a multiple : okoko hature mođganđa lumamkoia kirinakeđkoa, enkaenkate nādoia *apipōntađkoa*, I have bought cocoons by fous here and there in the villages, in this way I have now acquired 240.

pōn-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ponami Has. Nag. *punam*i Nag.

(T. *paurname* ; H. *pūrnāmā*, *purnimā*; Or. *punai* ; Sant. *kunami*) I. adj., also *oteponami*, with *canḍu*, the full moon which rises after the exact full moon, i.e., which is still below the horizon at sunset in cntd. to *sirmaponami*, the full moon of the preceding day, which is above the horizon at sunset : *ponami canḍu gōlgee leloa* ; *tisiṇdo canḍu ponamigea*, the moon is full to-day. Also used as adj. noun : *tisiṇdo kā*, *gapajā ponami*, it is probably not the full moon to-day, but only tomorrow. N. B. In most sentences *ponami* connotes the time.

II. trs., to let the moon get full before a work is finished or before doing smth., v. g., before leaving a place : *ne kamire canḍu alope ponamīa*, do not protract this work till the full moon ? *nā daru haḍ kabu sena*, *ne canḍubu ponamīā*, let us not go yet to saw trees, let us wait till after the next full moon (ltly., let us let this moon first become full) : *baḷe mulṛera senkena*, *Raciregea ponamikīa*, I went to Ranchi at the new moon and was still there at the full moon.

III. intrs., (1) of the moon, to be full : *tisiṇdo canḍu ponamītana* (or *ponamigea*) ; *canḍu somārhulāṇe ponamikēa* (or *ponamī taikēna*), the moon was full on Monday. (2) in the df. prst., of the moon to get full ; to approach fullness : *ne kami baḷe mulṛebu eṭēla*, *nādo canḍu ponamītana* (or *ponamīqtana*), we started this work at the new moon and now the moon is getting full.

ponami-n rfx. v., (1) of [the moon, to get full : *tisiṇdo canḍu ponamīna*. (2) same as the trs.: *ne kamire alope* (or *canḍu alope*) *ponamīna* ; *baḷe mulṛera senkena*, *Raciregea* (or *Racirege canḍu*) *ponamījana*.

ponami-ḡ p. v., (1) of the moon, to get full : *nādoe* (or *nādo canḍu*) *ponamīqtana*, the moon is getting full ; *tisiṇdo* (or *tisiṇdo canḍu*) *ponamīoa*, the moon will be full to-day. (2) imprsl., same meaning : *nādo ponamīqtana*, the day of the full moon is approaching ; *tisiṇdo ponamīoa*, it will be full moon to-day.

(3) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *apiupun māre oṛape tearea* ?—*Okoga amo* ! *ne canḍudoe ponamīoa*, will you have the house ready in three or four days ?—What an idea ! Surely not before the full moon.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *re*, *lḡ*, *hulāṛ*, *hulāṛre*, *hulāṛlḡ*, at the full moon ; on the day of the full moon : *ponamire hijūme*. (2) in the pl. forms *ponamiko*, *ponamī hulāṛko* with the afxs. *re*, *lḡ*, on one of the days about the full moon : *ponamīkore misalekae daegeda mente asraḡtana*, there is hope that perhaps it will rain once or twice about the full moon.

N. B. The last sentence shows that the Mundas like other "unscientific" people all over the world, have noticed a certain connection between the moon and rain. In Chota Nagpore, in the dry weather, some little clouds will often appear about the new moon,

ponc

increase daily in number and size until the sky is overcast and there are one or two little showers or at least a few drops of rain about the full moon, generally one or two days before.

ponc, **ponco** 1° var. of *panc*. 2° I. sbst., (1) the assistant chosen by the pahan or witch-finder for their sacrifices; or by the master of ceremonies in the readmission (*kanda*) of an outcast into the tribe. (2) a man taken as witness in a sale or mortgage; in the payment of the bride's price, etc. The money must pass through his hands. (3) the witness belonging to one *khūt*, when the other *khūt* goes to consult a *soka*, magician, to find out a witch or wizard; or belonging to another village, when both *khūts* join in the consultation. (4) the man sent to and fro to communicate proposals or decisions, when the two parties in a discussion sit in separate groups (*guŋu*): *ŋaka omŋtanre ponco dōlena ci?*

II. trs., to choose or take such an assistant, etc.: *enkate ŋaka kalaŋ opoma, jāelana poncoia*.

ponc-en, *ponco-n rilx*, v., to undertake to be such an assistant, etc.: *ŋakaia omaia, dola ponconne*.

ponc-ŋ, *ponco-ŋ* p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *ŋakam omkeŋ hulaŋ okoe poncolena?* Who was the witness when thou gavest the money?

ponŋa I. adj., with *kakāru* or *taŋar*, ripe: *ponŋa taŋarem kiriaŋa ci balŋteŋ?* Also used as adj. noun: *ponŋako soben godepe*.

II. trs. caus., also *ponŋuriŋa*, to let

ponŋe

pumpkins, cucumbers, etc. get ripe on the plants: *ciminaŋ kakarupe ponŋalaŋ?*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, to ripen: *taŋartale ponŋatana* (or *ponŋaŋtana*).

ponŋa-ŋ p. v., (1) same as *ponŋuriŋa*: *ne taŋar ponŋaŋka*. (2) to get ripe: *būŋutaŋar aŋ bcrataŋardo ponŋaŋjanci aŋtege sārŋoa ente paŋaoca*, the melon of the rainy season and that of the hot weather, when they are ripe, crack and then burst. (3) poetical parallel of *godoroŋ*, to become an adult youth:

Simēlēkaina godōreŋjana,

Nalōre ncanem nerāuina.

Taŋarelēkaina ponŋaŋjana,

Nalōre napanem sgeŋdia.

I am a big boy now, do not, O my parents, scold me (for frequenting the fairs and dances).

ponŋate adv., modifying *jom*, to eat pumpkins, etc. when they are ripe.

ponŋe cfr. *ŋundi*, I. abs. n., (1) a muddy state of water: *en daraŋ ponŋe lelte nunū kaŋŋajana*. (2) glassiness of the eyes of a dying man: *inia meŋra ponŋe lelte, gojōgeae mento aŋŋakarŋtana*.

II. adj., (1) with *dŋa*, turbid, muddy water: *ponŋe dŋa alope nunūa*. (2) in jest, with *dŋako*, rarely with *ŋŋa*, rice beer: *ponŋe dŋako naŋmakaŋleka meŋrem lelŋtana*, thy eyes look as if thou hadst been drinking rice beer. (3) with *meŋ*, the glassy eyes of a dying man: *inia ponŋe meŋ lelte buiŋdia jī orasiŋjana*, seeing the patient's glazed eyes, the native physician gave up hope.

III. trs., to muddy water: ne ḍa keṛako *ponḍekeda*. (2) to render liquid whitish by some mixture: cāḍaḍo toate cipe *ponḍetada*? Have you put milk in the tea?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of water, to be, or become, muddy: tisiṅgapa goṭa gaṛarā ḍa *ponḍetana*, at present the water of the whole river is turbid. (2) of a liquid, to look whitish owing to some admixture: phinilā lagaḍṭada enamente ḍa *ponḍetana*, I put phenyle in it, that is why the water looks white. (3) of the eyes of a dying man, to be glassy, to glaze: kae ṭekaḍoajā, meḍ *ponḍetana*, he will probably not live, his eyes glazed.

ponḍe-n rālx. v., to muddy water: soben ḍobarā ḍa keṛako *ponḍenjana*.

ponḍe-q p. v., (1) of water, to be muddied; to become muddy: ne ḍarira ḍa aloka *ponḍeq*, let the water of the spring not be rendered muddy; tisiṅgapa goṭa gaṛarā ḍa *ponḍeqṭana*, at present the water in the whole river gets muddy. (2) of a liquid, to be rendered whitish by some admixture: cāḍa toate *ponḍekana*. (3) of the eyes of a dying man, to glaze: mulitikinrege inia meḍ *ponḍelena*, it was noon when his eyes glazed.

pon-onḍe vrb. n., the extent of muddiness of water: keṛako ne ḍobarā ḍaḍo *pononḍeko* *ponḍekeda*, nūdo alom kājia, enre rēran raṭi kūsanaṅge lelṭana, the buffaloes have muddied the water of this pool so much that not only is it undrinkable, but even it looks too turbid to bathe in.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lelṭ*, of water, to look muddy; of eyes, to look glassy: gojṭanko meḍ *ponḍege* leloa, akodo koṣigeko lelea, the eyes of dying people look glassy and they see dimly. (2) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *rika*, *rikuq*, of water, to make, be made or become turbid; of eyes, to be rendered or become glassy: eṭṭan gonoṣ hoṛoko meḍ *ponḍegee* rikakoa. (3) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *ariḍ*, to stare glassily: gojṭanko meḍ *ponḍegeko* aridea.

ponḍea-kakāru Nag. var. of *panḍeakakāru*.

ponḍe-ḍari trs., of rice (personified) to be able (because in sufficient quantity) to impart a whitish colour to the water in which it is cooked: ne caṭlido caṭurā ḍa kae *ponḍedarīa* this rice together with the cooking water, will not fill a large piteher.

ponḍedarī-q p. v., corresp. meaning: ne caṭlito caṭurā ḍa kūs *ponḍedarīoa*.

poneal, *kaṛe-poneal* syn. of *kaṛebā*, sbst., the inflorescence of *Saccharum spontaneum*. The term is used only of this grass. The inflorescence of any other grass even belonging to the same family, as the sugarcane or the manj grass, is called *gele*.

pont, *ponto* (H. *pant*) syn. of *dharam*, religion, only as sbst.: Birsāṅ *pontore* nājakeḍ hoṛoko sesen-tana, there exist still followers of Birsā.

poṛa (Sad.) syn. of *ka*. Note the emphatic sentence: ne bandado janaḍsirina *poṛage poṛa* (understood:

namea), this embankment gets a break every year. Similarly they say also : ne hoŋo dinaki iŋige ili (understood : nūŋae), he drinks beer daily ; daruŋte hoŋo uiŋgoŋjan hatu ŋenŋate daroga ŋakage ŋaka (understood : auŋae), whenever the sub-inspector of police goes to a village where a man has fallen from a tree and died, he exacts money ; ne dan-grado pītpart d paŋsage paŋsa (understood : aŋŋae), when there is market this youth always wants some money ; etc.

pōa I. subst., a pulse which has been first puffed (roasted) and then softened by cooking in some water till the water was evaporated. Hence the cpds. *hoŋepōa*, *bū!upōa*, *rāŋipōa*, *masuripōa*. *Pōa* is never made from *ramya* or *jugihoŋe*.

II. adj., with *hoŋe*, etc., same meaning.

III. trs., thus to prepare a pulse : hoŋe *pōa* *būpe*, haŋatana, prepare thus for us *Dolichos biflorus* pulse, there is a craving for it.

pōa-*q* p. v., to be thus prepared : hoŋe, būtu, masuri aŋ rāŋido *pōa*-*janci* misamisa enŋatege kaloamente jomoa, kāredo ruŋuagundaoa aŋ bulunakeate huŋŋalekako dŋea ente utuleka mandiloko jomea, these pulses thus prepared are sometimes eaten in this state (with a little salt) in the morning during an interruption in the work, or they are powdered with the husking pole and mixed into a paste with a little salt and water ; then they eat them with their cooked rice.

po-n-ōa vrb. ˘n., (1) the quantity prepared : ne buŋia hoŋedo *ponōa* *pōakeda* moŋhaŋautortada. (2) the act of preparing : *ponōa* kam ŋaŋkakeda, rōŋgonŋjana. (3) the result of the preparation : misa *ponōa* *do* honko jomcakeda, neado taŋom *ponōa* dan, the pulse first prepared has been all eaten up by the children, this pulse was prepared later.

ponaga Has. Nag. var. of *konaga* Has.

ponagara (Sad. *pongek*) I. adj., same as *ponagara* *akan*.

II. trs., (1) to burst (also *oŋepoŋagara*) or cut open (also *haŋponagara*) and broaden out, especially a ripe jack fruit : jarom kanŋara *ponagara*-*keate* tuluŋhaŋŋepe, having burst or cut open on one side the ripe jack fruit, take out and distribute the fleshy parts. (2) also *oŋepoŋagara*, of swelling contents, to disrupt a vessel into two pieces : dōakan caŋli alijana, caŋui *ponagarakeda*. (3) also *oŋepoŋagara*, fig., in jest, to tear a cloth considerably : ne hondo gitiakanre liŋe *padapoŋagaraakada*, this child in its sleep tore its cloth considerably by kicking. Note the saying : ne hoŋodo hai jumburite bandae *mapoŋagarakeda*, this man craving for fish, cut a breach in the bund. • •

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a fruit or a pitcher, to burst by itself : jaromakan būtutaŋar *ponagaratana*, naŋkelodo paŋaoa, the ripe rainy season melon bursts, it will shortly go to small pieces : ne caŋura caŋli alitana cimad, caŋu *ponagaratana*.

poŋgara-ŋ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : jarom kanŋara tite kã *poŋgaraŋtauredo*, katu calaŋe. (2) same as the intrs.

po-n-oŋgara vrb. n., the number of fruits thus opened ; the number of vessels thus burst : jarom kanŋarako begar jomcabelo *ponoŋgarae* poŋgarakeda, miuŋ raŋi kae sarŋtada.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ŋge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *jom*, to eat to bursting point : lãŋ *poŋgaratange* mandii jomakada, kãjãe pacaŋdaria.

poŋgoē, **poŋgoē-poŋgoē**, **poŋgoro**, **poŋgoro-poŋgoro** (Sad. *poŋgor-poŋgor*) I. subst., the act as below : ama *poŋgoē* hokaŋka, kamitem, cease smoking, go to thy work.

II. adj., with *cunagi*, *sukul*, syn. of *poŋgoētan*.

III. trs., to blow out or let escape smoke continually in interrupted jets or puffs ; thus to smoke tobacco : *cunɡido* (or *cunɡira* *sukul*) saŋobko *poŋgoēpoŋgoēta*, abuleka kako sibeŋ (or tauŋia), the sahebs smoke their cigars blowing out the smoke frequently and regularly, they do not pull deeply and even swallow the smoke, as we do ; mŋ kam taŋkajada taŋpac parted *sukul* apiupuntatem *poŋgoēpoŋgoējada*, tep. d-idaŋem, kãre kaŋeako kaŋo gojoa, thou art not smoking the rats properly, at each fanning thou letst escape the smoke in three or four places ; first stop well the outlets, otherwise the rats will not die.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of smoke, thus to escape ; of tobacco, thus to be smoked . apiupuntate *sukul* poŋ-

goēpoŋgoētana ; entare *cunagi* *poŋgoēpoŋgoētana*.

poŋgoē-n rflx. v., same as the trs. : kami banoa ci ? enaŋate *cunagigem* *poŋgoēpoŋgoētana*.

poŋgoē-ŋ p. v., corresp. meanings : gomkekoa *cunagi* *poŋgoēpoŋgoēta* ; iniŋ moŋaŋte *sukul* *poŋgoēŋtana* ; apiupuntate *sukul* *poŋgoēŋtana*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ŋge*, and in the repetitive forms with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ŋge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *poŋgoēleka*, *poŋgoēkenpoŋgoēken*, modifying *siŋ uruŋ*, *riku*. *Poŋgoēken* refers to a single puff.

poŋgor, **poŋgor-poŋgor** and its pl. jingle *paŋgarpoŋgor*, 1^o syn. of *joroŋjoroŋ*, *perengeŋ*, (of red fruit). 2^o of a bright flame larger than the sparks, gleams, or lamplight denoted by *perengeŋ*, and smaller than the flames of a conflagration over 5' high, denoted by *dagadaga*. Constructed like *perengeŋ* and *dagadaga*.

poŋka (Sad. *ponk*) cfr. *lapaŋga*, (1) syn. of *pãŋga*. Also an interstee which is not vertical, v. g., between superposed rocks. (2) syn. of *bŋ*, any hole through and through. (3) syn. of *soŋga*, a mountain pass.

poŋ-poŋ (1) syn. of the 2nd meaning of *paŋpoŋ*. (2) of the sound of a moderately ripe or nearly ripe jack fruit, when tapped, in cntd. to *pogod-pogod*, like which it is constructed.

popoŋ Has. cfr. *lasa*, *lupuri*, *soŋoŋ*, trs., to apply birdlime with the finger on smth., especially on the string (*badi*) which ties the feathers to an arrow-shaft : ne sũr (or *badi*)

popoŝtam.

popoŝ-q p. v., corresp. meaning : no badi *popoŝka* ; nimiran sosoŝte kaja *popoŝoa*, with this much birdlime it will probably not be glued all over.

po-n-opoŝ vrb. n., (1) the quantity of birdlime applied with the finger : *ponopoŝe* *popoŝkeda*, ilkore raŝi sosoŝ tŝjana, he applied so much birdlime that there is some on the feathers. (2) the act : *ponopoŝ* kam taŝkakeda, ilkore sosoŝ tŝjana. (3) the result : nea okoea *ponopoŝ*? Who has applied this birdlime?

poponđa, porponđa, porponďam (Sad. *porponđa* ; Or. *ponďnā* ; H. *phapūdnā*, to get musty) syn. of (1) *bai*. (2) *bombora*, *murayam*. (3) *guma*. (4) *papiri*. These are four different kinds of mustiness or mildew.

popoŝo, popro and derivatives, vars. of *papira* and derivatives.

popoŝa, popoŝo, popsa, popso (Sad.) cfr. *phoksa*, 1^o I. adj., of wood or tubers, spongy : kadal daru lebegea, pabitadaru *popoŝogea* ađ edeldaru sãŝgea, sarjomdaru rindikamgea, heseldarudo keŝgea, the plantain tree is herbaceous, the papaw tree is spongy and the silk cotton tree has soft wood, sal wood is moderately hard and strong, but the wood of the *Anogeissus latifolia* is very hard and very strong.

II. trs. caus., also *popoŝarika*, to let radishes, or turnips grow spongy : moraidope *popoŝakeda*.

popoŝa-q p. v., of wood or tubers to become spongy ; of radishes or

turnips, to grow spongy when o'd : soben saagara đā jargi enetere nađa nãrĩ urupjanci *popoŝaoa*, all the old yams and tubers of climbing plants turn spongy when, at the beginning of the rainy season, the climbers shoot up again ; sa'gam orq moraidā haŝamjanre, eŝtan bĩri keŝea, bitar *popoŝaoa* ađ kã sibila, turnips and radishes, when old have a compact texture only near the surface ; inside they grow spongy and are not tasty.

2^o fig. syn. of *losoposo*.

3^o in jests, and in the incantations of snake venom "sweepers", syn. of *borkođ*, the lungs.

pōr Nag. (Sad. ; H. *por*) syn. of *toŝa* Has. sbst., the internodes of bamboos, reeds, grass.

por a frequentative jingle of which is *parpor*, trs., to tread on excrements or cowlung so that they are pressed up between the toes : iĩ *porleda*.

por-q p. v., corresp. meaning : racare i *porlena*.

porken adv., modifying *tega* : *porken* gnĩĩ tegakeda.

poran (Sad.) syn. of *đabukađ*.

porata Has. syn. of *dorođporođ*, of wood only.

por-baget syn. of *por*, *porken tega*.

porca Ho. var. of *parca*.

pordata (Sad.) (1) syn. of *poroal*. (2) fig., of tobacco, syn. of *bhondo-bhondo*, mild.

pordia Nag. var. of *pardia*.

porja Ho. var. of *parja*.

porlo cfr. *darkađ*, *lepođ*, *pasa*, *rapuđ*, *talsa*, I. adj., same as *porloakan* : *porlo itako surki bai*

menteko dal a, to make pounded bricks they thrash bricks broken in small pieces.

II. trs., (1) to break a hard object to small pieces : ne diri rapuḍkeate italeka baiḡka, alope *porloea*, break this rock into ashlar, do not break them to small pieces. (2) to hurt and spoil a toe or finger nail, in entrd. to *kecḡ*, to break off the tip, and *caḡ*, to split or tear it : diri koḡḡ'anre sarsarin *porlotada*.

porlo-a rfx. v., thus to 'hurt one's nail : kaṡa gandara sarsar tādtee *porlonjana*, he hurt his toe nails by hitting his foot against a stone.

porlo-a p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) of mangoes, to burst in falling from the tree : kūḡ sirakan uli kā *porlooa*, very stringy mangoes do not burst when they fall from the tree.

po-n-orlo vrb. n., the extent of breaking to small pieces, or of hurting a nail : *ponorloe* porlokeda miaḡ raṡi ita kae sareakada.

III. adv., with the affx. *ange, ge, ḡḡ*, modifying *koḡḡ, uḡḡ, tōḡ, rika*, etc.

Pormesor (H. *param īshwar*) sbst., God, in Christian parlance. The pagan Mundas call the Supreme Being *Siḡborḡa*, the Spirit of light ; *Haṡam*, the Old One ; *Lellani*, the One who sees everything ; *Sirmareni*, the One who is on high.

poro Nag. *puru* Has. sbst., the flayed stem of one of the three plants commonly cultivated for their fibre, *jirḡ, koḡole* and *jojoaraḡ*. Hence the cp's. *jirḡporo, koḡoleporo* and *jojoaraḡporo*. Its only use is to be

carried about as a flaming match. A stem, a yard long, burns for about a quarter of an hour : magedipili sunumlaḡtanre *puruteko* arsalea, at the mḡge feast, when they make fritters, they watch the frying with the lighted flayed stem of a fibrous plant ; cārē arsal honko apiupania *puru* toljamakeateko soḡea, boys looking for roosting birds, (to lime them), push about between the branches a torch made of three or four such flayed stems tied together.

poro Nag. syn. of *baghiamakil*.

poroal (Sad.) cfr. *porḡaṡ, orolporol, porolporol*, I. sbst., any kind of dust loosely settled or applied on the body, the clothes, or on any object : *poroal* enado duṡa emanteraṡ roka humu ; amḡ hoṡmorḡ *poroaldo* kacim rēraḡiṡiṡa ? *poroalko* rēraḡiṡinme.

II. adj., with *hoṡo, hoṡmo, liḡḡ*, etc., loosely covered with dust, in entrd. to *ḡāḡḡa*, covered with dirt that will not come off easily : ne *poroal* hon rēṡataipe ; kuṡurire sobenḡ *poroal-gea*, koṡaḡbaṡalem orḡ sereḡṡe ṡapaṡalem, everything is dusty in the room, shake part of the things so as to make the dust fall off, and beat off the dust from the rest with a duster. Also used as adj. noun, of persons : ne *poroaldo* kaci eṡeḡḡiṡa, kae rēṡantana ? Does this man covered with dust not feel uncomfortable ? He does not take a bath.

III. trs., (1) to dirty with loose dust : liḡḡado cilkatem *poroalkeda* ? ne hon aḡḡ hoṡmo baṡibaṡantee *poroalkeda* ; honem *poroalkiṡa*. (2)

porodia

to mix so much lime in the chewing tobacco that it looks white: *tamakure cunam poroalkeda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to get covered with dust: *cuna cala calate sobenkobu poroaltana* (or *poroalq-tana*), in sifting and sifting this lime we get all covered with its dust.

poroal-en rflx. v., to cover oneself with dust: *en hondo puragee poroal-entana*; *jugiphakirko torošteko poroalena*, fakirs strew their bodies with ashes.

po-p-oroal repr. v., to cover each other with dust: *durate honkin poporoaltana*.

poroal-q p.v., to get covered with dust: *ama bñ cunate poroalakana*, thy head is white with lime dust.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *duroq, rika, tañ, lelq, hiju, cuna*, etc.: *hon poroalqgee bañbarantana*; *tamakudo poroalqgem cunatada*.

porodia var. of *paradia*.

porol-porol syn. of (1) *poroal*. (2) *loporlopor*. (3) *hosodbonqor*. As adv. it may take the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, and the forms *porolleka* and *porolkenporolken*, and may be used in the meaning of *pudulleka*: *ne hon bñe gotalere udumusi porolleka uruqoa*, when this child scratches its head the dan-druff falls off in a cloud.

poröponco, poröpond, poröpucia, porponco, porpond, porpucia Nag. (Sad. *perpanchia*) syn. of *landpand*.

poroposi, poropusi (1) syn. of *piraporo*. (2) of *biršsir* as referring

persa

to a watery sore.

porofo Has. (Sad. *porfo*) 1^o syn. of *pokali*. 2^o of men, animals, trees, plants and fruits, well developed and in good condition when full-grown. Constructed like *pokali*: *ne jojodarure porofo jōdo purā banoa, okoadā řisujana, okoa ratajana*; *begir sarateā roala. pabitadaru, kā porofojana*. 3^o syn. of *pokōto*.

porponco, porpond, porpucia (Sad. *perpinchia*) syn. of *landpand*.

porponđa, porponđam (1) var. of *poponđa*. (2) var. of *parpanđu*. (3) poetical syn. of *poroal*:

Tirildāru pātargađ gātīmdō,

Teledāru porponđam sānagāmdō, (2)

Nokotee senqjana gātīmdō?

Cīmaētee biridjana sānagāmdō? (2).

(Gena). •

Whither has gone thy friend rough-skinned like the *tiril* tree and often grey with dust like the *tele* tree?

por-por (1) onomatopoe of the bubbling of unripe tamarind pods or of the berries called *dimbu*, when baked in ashes. Constructed like *bakarbakar*. (2) fig., syn. of *biršsir*. (3) fig., syn. of *dhopea*.

pör-re postposition (1) syn. of *cetanre*, against smb.: *āññā pörre nalisiakana*, a case is brought against me. (2) at the time of: *enee gojqtan pörre bugin ranu namjancil sursutajana*, at the very time he was going to die, a good remedy was procured and the alteration in his face disappeared.

porsa Nag. (Sad.) instead of

porso

which *orq* is used in Has., a second dealing out during a meal or a drinking bout : *nāge māṇḍiia oma-kadkōa porsa aṭrige hobaoa*.

II. adj., with *mandi, utu, ili*, the portions of the second dealing. Also used as adj. noun : *porsa kae nāmakeda*.

III. trs., to deal or ladle out a second time : *mandim porsakeda ci aṭrige? utu porsakom* (or *porsaa-kom*).

IV. intrs., with ind. o., to want a second portion : *mandim porsaḡ ci kā?*

porsa-n reflex. v., to accept a second portion : *amge porsanne*, have some more !

porsa-p p.v., corresp. to the trs.

po-n-orso vrb. n., (1) the size of the second portions : *ponorsae porsaked-lea, jetae kale cabadarijana*. (2) the act : *niḡ ponorsado ṭorakangea*, everybody knows in what manner she serves out the meal a second time. (3) the second portion : *sida lunḡdoina cabala, ponorsa menagea*, I have finished my first portion, my second is still on my plate ; *misa ponorsate kae bijana, barsale porsakja*, he did not get his fill with the second portion, we gave him a third. (4) adj. with *mandi, utu, ili*, same meaning : *ponorsa mandi menagea* ; *misa ponorsa mandite kae bijana*.

porso Nāg. (Sad. *potso*) adv., modifying the adj. *pundz*, greyish white. In Has. this colour is denoted by *sirumpuria*, in fowls ; *kaṡsa*, in horses and goats ; and *pundz sādḡḡ*,

porsod

in cattle.

porsō Nāg. (Sad.) syn. of *pōraḡ*, i.e., syn. or *dorodpōroḡ*, of wood only, hollow, splitting or worm-eaten.

porsod I. subst., a gay or cheerful feeling at the surrounding noises, in entr. to *ṭeṭeṭṡ*, a feeling of annoyance at the surrounding noises, and *sisiṭi*, a gloomy feeling at the absence of noises : *hoṭo goḡḡna*, enamento ne ṭolare tisia aṭuḡdo goṭa ṭolare *porsod* banoa, somebody has died, that is why to-night all the villagers feel subdued.

I. adj., (1) with *hon*, a child, the chatter and liveliness of which habitually cheers a house or place : *porsod honko ruabarātana, orḡ sisiṭiṇḡakana*, the children which generally cheer the house are at present subject to fever, we feel rather gloomy at their silence and quietness. (2) with *orḡ*, a house habitually enlivened by children. Also used adj. noun : *porsod orḡ-rena* (or *porsodreḡ*) *taṭheḡaakana*, *nerḡdo miado kā sukuḡaiṇa*, I am accustomed to a house cheerful with children, I do not feel happy [at] all here.

II. trs., (1) to cheer, to enliven a place ; to cheer people with the noise one makes : *goṭa hata iskul-honko porsodḡla, nḡdoko outiakana*, *sisiṭigea*, the schoolboys, enlivened the grounds, now they are gone home, the place is desolate and silent ; *honko porsodakadḡlea*, the chatter and liveliness of the children has cheered us (or cheers us) ;

portaḥ

cêrêko hatuko *porsodakada*, the birds have cheered the village with their chatter. (2) in jest, to shout smth. : goṭa eperarako *porsodlada*, they shouted their whole quarrel.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of a house, to be habitually enlivened by the presence and chatter of children : orṇdo honkote *porsodtana* (or *porsodgea*, *porsodqtana*). (2), imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel cheered by chatter and noise : ape ṭolare lo kû *porsodkîña*.

porsod-en rflx. v., (1) to cheer oneself with the noises one hears : *porsodenmente* jaruina senkena, I went to cheer myself with a chat. (2) same as the trs. : ne honko jamanjanci goṭa ṭolako *porsodena*, when these children gather, the noise they make enlivens the whole hamlet.

porsod-q p.v., corresp. to the trs. : ne orṇ tisiado *porsodoa*, kupulko bijuakana, this house will be cheery to-day, guests have come; hatu *porsodakan* dipiliina tebaḷa, I reached the village during the liveliness that follows the evening meal.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *aṭṭkar*, *jagar*, *kakāla*, *landa*, *durara*, *rā*, etc.

portaḥ, **portaḥ** var. of *portaḥ*.

portoē I. abs. n., the idea entering the mind that what is said in general or said of another, is meant to apply to oneself, or, in favourable things, applies also to oneself : Soma koraṇṇe jaguṭan taikena, do Mangraa

portoē

monre *portoē* bo'ojana (or Mangra *portoē* namkja), we were speaking of Soma, but Mangra thought we meant himself.

II. adj., with *kajī*, words likely, or intended, to be thus interpreted : *portoē* kajitee kīsihapejana, eperararṇ hora kae namkeda, under the vague insinuation he raged in silence, the words used gave no ground to pick a quarrel.

III. trs., of words (personified), to lead smb. into such an interpretation : amṇ kajidoe *portoēkja*.

IV. trs. caus., (1) to make smb. guess that he is vaguely aimed at : kumbururaina *portoēkja*, I made him guess that I suspected him of the theft. (2) to humbug smb. into believing that he is going to receive things, the same as others : ḍondo hoṛoko rabaltegea *portoēkoa*. V. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to get the idea described : *portoētanae* (or *portoēqtanae*). (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning : amṇ kajite *portoēkja*, he felt himself aimed at by thy words.

portoē-n rflx. v., same meaning : aṭumkeḍmeciṭ *portoēnjana*.

portoē-q p.v., (1) same meaning. (2) corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : oko kajitee *portoējana*?

VI. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *aṭṭkar* (as interpreting thus), *jagar* (so as to cause such an interpretation), *aṭṭm*, (so as to interpret thus) or *aṭumq* (so as to be interpreted thus).

VII. adverbial afx. in the cpds. *kajiportoē*, *rkuliportoē*, syns. of the

poṛa

trs. caus. of *portoṣ*, the first by asserting, the 2nd by questioning.

poṛa, *poṛa-daru* syns. of *āri*, *āridaru*.

poṛo Has. var. of *poḍo* Nag.

**poṛōka*, *poṛka* (Sad. *pokcha*)
cfr. *darkuca*, I sbst., a boil on the sole of the foot: *aīṇa kaṭare poṛōka mena*. This is treated either by the *kaṭacor* process described under *cor*: *poṛōka eneṭṛeko corena*, or a thread is sewn several times through it and left there.

II. adj., with *kaṭa*, a foot with a boil on the sole: *poṛōka kaṭate purā kā sensekeraoa*.

poṛōka-ḡ p. v., to get such a boil: *poṛōkaakanae*; *kaṭe* (or *kaṭaree*) *poṛōkaakana*; *iniṇa kaṭa poṛōkaakana*.

po-u-oṛōka vrb. n., the number of boils or the number of those who get one: *ponoṛkae poṛkajana*, *miaḷ kaṭa hokaṭai eṭa kaṭa namkja*, as soon as the boil on the sole of one foot was healed, he got one on the other; *ponoṛkale poṛkajana*, *oṛare miḍ hoṛo bugijan miḍ hoṛole poṛkajana*, in our family one after the other got a boil on the sole of the foot.

poṛopusia Has. var. of *para-pasu*.

poṛos, *poṛso* Ho. syn. of *kaṇṭara*.

poṛōta, *poṛta* (Sad. *paṛta*; H. *paṛtā*, share, dividend) ¹⁰ I. sbst., the cost price, i.e., the price paid for smth. plus the accessory expenses: *holam kirinakaḍ surgu-jara poṛōta udubaina me*.

poṛōta

II. trs., to buy at this or that cost price: *tara āṛēko ṭakasēte*, *tara gelbargandasēte*, *oṛḡ tarado mḡḍ-ṭakabargandasēte* *kirinakeḍkoni*, *gogḡko maure mḡḍ ṭakaina omaḍkoa*, *enkate soben āṛēko ṭakasēr* (or *ṭakasērren*) *poṛtataḍkoa*, having bought some lac at a rupee a ser, some at twelve annas a ser and some at a rupee two annas a ser, I gave a rupee per maund to the carriers, in this way I got the lot at a rupee a ser.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to cost, including accessory expenses: *ne āṛēkodo cilkako poṛtatana* (or *poṛtaṭana*, *poṛtaakana*)? What has been the cost price of this lac?

poṛōta-n rflx. v., same meaning as the trs.: *ne āṛēkoreḍo eḍkagea poṛtanjana*, *ghaṭiḡgeṇia*, I managed to get this lac at a hal cost price, I shall lose on it.

poṛōta-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning.

2° I. sbst., the maximum cost price (rate plus accessory expense-) at which an agent is ordered to buy: *tisia Cakarisaṭe hijuakankoa poṛtālāgea*, *Bhundu enko kājāko kṛinadira*, the agents for the Chakal-dharpur merchants are allowed to-day a larger cost price than that allowed to those for the merchants of Bhundu, the latter will probably not be able to buy; *ne dūḍlo aīṇa poṛtare kā ṭogoa*, this rate does not fit with the cost price allowed to me.

II. trs., to allow an agent this or that much as cost price: *ama gom-*

kedo cilkac pořtatařmea? How much does thy employer permit thee to spend per unit?

III. intrs., of an agent, to be able to buy according to the cost price allowed: tisiado dūr neukaōakaua, kaia pořtaea, the market rate has been inflated and is prohibitive for my orders.

pořōta-ŋ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

3^o cfr. *pasaz*, I. abs. n., dishonesty in weighing: ne hořore pořta banoa, imangce tūla.

II. adj. with *hořo*, *bāriā*, cheating in the weights: sōje hořoko sērparted mod takale omoako menjare, pořta bāriākodo sēre mod takabar gandale omoako menca, enka dondo hořoko bedaqtana ad gelbar-ganda käre gelmōrē gandraoreko togotana, when the honest traders say that they will pay a rupee rate, traders who cheat in the weights promise one rupee two annas; in this way stupid people are cheated and get only some twelve or fifteen annas.

III. trs., to cheat of a certain quantity in weighing; to cheat smb. in weighing: caūlii pořtakeda; mod sēre pořtakeda; kiriaakoe (or akiriaakoe) pořtakedkoa; manre bar sēre pořtakedllea, he cheated us of two sers in the maund, when he weighed a maund, there were in reality two sers more (or less).

IV. intrs., to cheat in weighing: bāriābakalko ērē kiria akiria dipili bisi diri (or lā diri), kařa dandī, tūri danditeko pořōta oŋ niutiteoge, taka ser hisařtele kiriakeako menere

bara ana sērkořeko űiřa, when the small non-aboriginal traders buy or sell lac, they cheat in the weighing by using too heavy weights, or a balance with arms of unequal length or with an oblique rope hole, and also by lading the scale too much; when they say that they buy at one rupee a ser they manage thus to bring one down to twelve annas a ser.

pořōta-ŋ p. v., corresp. to the trs.: mod sēr pořōtajana; ērēko pořōtajana; ne hořodo bepār bepārtee heōaakana, kae pořōtaea, this man has experience of trade, they cannot cheat him in the weighing.

pořra, pořrařa Ilas. pořro, pořrořa Nag. vars. of pořra.

pořso, pořso-daru Ho var. of pořos, syn. of kantara.

posa (Sk. *posh*, increase, growth)
1^o trs, (1) to multiply a number: turuřage upunsāia posakeda, miđhisi upunia hobajana, I multiplied 6 by 4, it makes 24. (2) with *kaji* as d. o., same as the cpl. *kajiposa* (a) to develop what one has said before; to explain more in details: darkās-redo huriņgē olla, ijařotanre kajii posakeda. (b) to say more than needed, or more than agreed upon: nāia kajia petan bāri kajii po, aēarte alope posaea. (c) to multiply the matters under discussion: hola operankenra bicārtanle taikena operankenkiare miadni kajii posakeda, yesterday, in a panchayat, we judged a case of quarrelling, one of the two quarrellers brought in another accusation. (d) to multiply

languages or dialects : Sâotarko, Horoko, Hôko miadgeko kajikena, nâdo kajiko *posakeda*, Santals, Mundas and Hos at one time spoke the same language, now they have diversified it. (3) with *kami* as d. o., same as the cpd. *kamiposa*, (a) to multiply the work; to give more work to do : eţanige dae gakena, mendo Gomke aîñâ kami *posakeda*, (or kami *posakiña*, nâdo aingea gojada, formerly some one else had to carry the water, but the master increased my work, now I carry it (in addition to my other work). (b) to prolong the work by working lazily or losing time : baba irle senkena, hai capadte kamile *posakeda*, we went to reap paddy but lost time in treading the stubble to catch fish; ape jagırte kamipe *posajada*, with all your talking the work will take much more time.

posa-n rflx. v., same meanings.

posa-q p. v., (1) corresp. meanings. (2) to become more numerous : horokore cilka jati *posaoa*, enleka kajio *posaoa*, as tribes split and become more numerous, new dialects and languages also appear.

2^o I. sbst., also *ponosa*, increase of capital (money or grain) by interest on a loan; increase of money by trade : pâica ađ karire *posa* lanoa, the loans called *pâica* and *kari* are without interest : bepârre *posa* kae namkeda.

II. adj., also *ponosa*, with *taka*, *paşa*, the interest charged : mürdo bar *taka* taikena, miaddo *posa* *taka* daa, it was a loan of two rupees, the

third is the interest.

III. trs., (1) to charge this or that interest on a loan : bar api candura rîrîre Monagolkodo mod *takare* canducandü bar gandako *posata*, the Moguls charge two annas in the rupee per month, i.e., 150 per cent, on loans for a few months. (2) to gain this or that much by trade : barhisi taikena, bepârte gel *taka* *posakeda*. (3) to increase the lender's capital by the interest one pays : ne sauâ *taka* orq baba reagq horokoge *posakeda*.

IV. intrs, in the df. prst., (1) of the interest due, to run up by arrears : amâ sūd *posatana* (or *posaq-tana*). (2) of wealth, to increase by trade or by interest on loans : ne sauâ *taka* orq baba *posatana* (or *posaq-tana*).

posa-n rflx. v., (1) to agree to pay this or that interest : takaparted candure modgandado kale *posana*, dhibua sūltem omeredole telaea, kâredo kâge. (2) to let the interest one owes run up by arrears : sūd alope *posana*, canducandü omidiipe.

po-p-osa repr. v., to charge each other this or that interest : rîrî opomre dîriaâte lâdo alope *poposa*, when giving loans to each other do not charge more than 50 per cent.

posa-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) meanings of the intrs.

po-n-osa vrb. n., (1) the extent to which arrears of interest run up : sūddo *ponosa* *posajana*, mūrâte lāgi-rijana. (2) the act of charging interest : Monagolkâte rîrî alopea, iukuâ *ponosa* tōrakana, turui candü-

reko ñiriaca, siamaruar hobaqlõd dobaraëtiko paromea, do not take loans from the Mogula, their way o charging interest is known : in six months the debt is increased by half and in a year it becomes more than double, i.e., (on long dated loans) they charge 100 per cent compound interest. (3) the result, as under the sbst. and adj. : *ponosa banoa* miadõ *ponosa* taka daw.

3^o I. adj., also *ponosa*, born at the place : niku soben *posa* meromkoge kiria bitakodoko goëcabajana, these are all goats born here, those that were bought for the breeding have all died. *Põsa* means prolific, fecund : nido *põsa* merom ci baila ? Is this a prolific goat or a barren one ?

II. trs., to give birth to : ne merom miadgee *posakja* nãjaked, up till now this goat has had only one kid.

III. intrs., to get born : ne tolarẽ kũhko *posatana* (or *posagtana*), ote kako ñonaoa, eã kamite asulen hobaoa, in this hamlet many children get born, there will not be fields enough for all, some will have to find another livelihood.

posa-n rfx. v., to give birth : apeã simko kũhko *posantana* ; ne merom nãjaked miadgee *posanjana*.

posa-q p. v., to be brought forth : ne gaitẽ apieko *posaiana*, three calves were borne by this cow.

po-n-osa vrb., (1) the number of children or young born : nikinado *ponosakinã* posak-ðkoa, otegeko kamiredo mimið antargeko ñonaoa, these two have so many sons that, if all

become cultivators, they will have each only a very small field. (2) the act of bringing forth : ne orãreleka *ponosa* orõdo jetare kaina lelveda, nowhere did I see a family with so many children. (3) the one born : niku soben *ponosako*, kinirinako goëcabajana. Also used as adj., as above.

4^o also *dulposa*, I. adj., diluted, mixed with water : *posa* arkim nũla ci taãkateã (Has. or imanteã Nag)? Did you drink diluted or pure grog ? II. trs., to dilute, mix with water ; to mix water in smth. : ne arki purage harada, *posaeme* (or ða *posaeme*), this grog is very strong, dilute it ; ranu (or ranure) *posaeme* (or ða *posaeme*).

posa-q p. v., corresp. meaning : ne arkido (or arkiredo) *posaaakana* (or ða *posaaakana*) cima, sabangge aã-karoa, this grog must have been diluted, it tastes rather weak.

posã Nag. (Sad. *posek*, *posæk* ; Or. *põsnã* ; H. *poshnã*, to nourish) syn. of *asul*.

posea, *posea-posea* syn. of *poðsoã*.

poskať (from the Engl.) sbst., a post-card : *poskať* sidado moð paësa gononãlena, nãdo moðdibunajana, formerly a post-card costed one pice, now it is twõ pice.

posko-sufam Nag. (Sad.) sbst., an imported, inferior and less strong kind of sewing thread (*gulisutam*).

posoẽ, *posoẽ-posoẽ* (1) syn. of *poðsoã*. (2) (Sad. *pusui*) syn. of *porãgoõ*, except in the intrs.

posõra, *posra* Has. var. of *pocõra* Nag.

post

post, **posta**, **pust**, **pusta** sbst., the hind of the spotted deer, *Axis maculatus*: hola mind *postako* goŋkia.

post-q p. v., in the contin. prst., of the hinds of spotted deer, to have become rare or numerous in a place: ne birre kūhko *postaakana*, there are many spotted deer in this forest.

posta, **posta-raŋga**, **posta-sutam** (H. *kasta*) sbst., imported red yarn, in contrd. to *tupuraŋga*, dark red yarn dyed by the Mundas: *posta-raŋgara* juaguḍ purasa oŋaruarakan lelakana, the redness of the imported yarn has often been found not to be a fast colour; *tupuraŋga* kile namkeḍci *postale* kirinatada, having found no home-dyed red yarn we bought imported one.

N. B. *Posta* is the Hindi name of the Opium Poppy, *Papaver somniferum*. Linn.; *Papaveraceae*. This plant is quite unknown to the Mundas and has never been cultivated by them.

potaō (H. and Or. *potnā*; Sad. *potek*) 1^o constructed like *pocera*, 1) of a whitewash made of lime or of white earth. (2) of a uniform coat of paint. (3) of a thin layer of ashes, dust, powder, or mud, rubbed on. In this meaning it occurs also in the rflx. and repr. v., *soroha-satee potaōnjana* (or *soronenjanae*), he rubbed his body with white earth; *kelenate cunakina popotaōkena*, they teasingly rubbed lime on each other's body.

2^o fig., syn. of *dorea*.

poteḍ var. of *podeḍ*.

potka, **potōka**, **poḍka** I. sbst., any

potporal

inflammatory disease of the ear (abscess, otitis, etc.) characterized by the flow of serous or purulent matter: *potōkate* misamisako Lairaoa; ne hona luturre *potka* menagea ci banqjana?

* N. B. The remedies in use are (1) *ja'khumhhi*, *Pistia stratiotes*, Linn.; *Aroideae*. (2) the juice of *borgasar-jom*, *Ventilago calyculata*, King; *Rhamnaceae*. A piece of branch or root is held to the ear, and the juice blown out into it. (3) a strained decoction in mustard oil, of sweet water shrimp and seeds of the purple flea-bane (*sāōrā*), *Centratherum anthelminticum*, O. Kunze; *Compositae*.

II. *aij.*, (1) with *lutur*, an ear thus inflamed: *potka* luturte kae aium-bēsea. (2) with *horo*, a person with an ear disease: *potka* horoko cengatem ranukoa?

III. intr., (1) prsl., in the df. prst., to have an ear disease: ne hon *potkatana* (or *luturo potkatana*) ranum ituanredo omalem; inia *lutur potkatana*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to suffer from ear disease: *kanekane potkajgia* (or *lutur potkajgia*).

potka-q p. v., to get an ear disease: *potkalenae*; *luture potkalena*; inia *lutur potkalena*.

po-n-otka vrb. n., the extent of ear disease: *ponotkue* *potkatana*, *baran lutur sondorote* (or *sondorotee*) *tepedgiyakana*, he has such an ear disease that both ears are choked with pus.

potoporla *sede* Haines, syn. of *ranŋa-*

poŋa

daru.

poŋa (Sad.; Or. *poŋtū*; II. *poŋā*, stomach) 1^o sbst., the stomach and intestines. The stomach is called *danapoŋa* or *marāŋ poŋa*, and the intestines *joroŋpoŋa*. The caecum is called *ŋunduŋpoŋa* (described by mistake as the rectum under *danapoŋa*). These terms properly refer to the viscera of animals and by inference only to human viscera. If the Mundas had occasion to see or study the latter, it is the appendix they would call *ŋunduŋpoŋa* and the term *marāŋpoŋa* would be reserved for the colon. The rectum, which they know, having seen it in cases of fall of the anus, is called *tukusambe* or *tudŋsambe*: *jeta jontuā poŋa kako borea mendoko bogoŋkoā*, people do not pull out in their length the bowels of any animal, but they rip the animals open (to remove the bowels all at once).

Note the fig. sayings: (1) *poŋa bor*, (a) to swindle smb. out of what serves him for his livelihood, his fields, his money, etc.: *ne hature miaŋ diku jati oŋa baimente ŋaŋadko omaia, māŋimāŋite sobenkoā poŋae borkeda*; *jua inuŋate iniŋ soben poŋa boŋjana*, all his substance was lost by betting. (b) to impoverish smb. by a lawsuit (there being as a rule no honesty on the part of the litigants and their pleaders): *luŋaite poŋae boreŋjana*. (2) *poŋa kutam*, ltly., to eke out the bowels, syn. of *namulam*: *poŋa kutammente disumiŋa senbaŋalana*. (3) *poŋa sōje*, ltly., to straighten the bowels, syn. of

poŋa

lāŋ bā, to eat one's fill: *poŋa kaŋi sōjeŋ, jā bulunakotegebu jomea, dāli banoa*, intending only to fill our belly, let us eat our rice with any kind of stew or condiment, there are no pulses. (4) *poŋa gabeŋ*, of the bowels, to be crated with fat, to get adipose walls: *poŋae gabeakana, purā maŋdi kae jomdaŋia*.

2^o in jest, syn. of *hatatuka*.

3^o syn. of *gabe*, the stringy skin in which lies embedded the pulp surrounding each of the seeds in a jack fruit or in a monkey jack; the inner skin of pumpkins and cucumbers; the inner skin to which the seeds of a papaw are attached.

poŋa 1^o I. trs., (1) to flay, to bark, to skin; to strip off the bark or skin: *micromdope poŋaŋkŋa ci aŋirige*? Have you skinned the goat or not yet? *daru gurkeate bakŋako poŋaŋkeda*, having felled the tree they removed the bark; *ne daru poŋaŋepe*, bark this tree; *baŋibaŋar poŋaŋkeate naŋgali baiime*, having stripped off the banyan fibres, make a *naŋgali*. (2) *cf. coŋa*, to rub, graze, scratch or a tear off part of a skin or surface: *oŋam poŋaŋjada*, *kaŋuakante alom senbaŋaea*, thou art spoiling the floor, do not walk about with thy wooden sandals.

II. intrs., in the *ŋf.* *prst.*, of the skin, bark, etc. to come off, v. g., easily or nicely: *baŋibaŋar bēsege poŋalana* (or *poŋagotana*).

poŋa-n 1flx. v., syn. of *gotapoŋan*, to scratch off part of one's skin, to scratch oneself to the blood: *kasua setado gotagotate poŋanjana*.

po-p-oŋa repr. v., to rub, graze, scratch or tear off part of each other's skin: *hopotato ne kerakia popoŋa-jana*.

poŋa-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs.

po-n-oŋa vrb. n., (1) the swiftness of flaying, skinning, barking: the amount of skin grazed or scratched off: *ponoŋe poŋakia, moŋgarikaŋrege merome cabalja*. (2) the act: *ponoŋa kape taŋkakeda* (or *taŋkakia*). (3) the result: *nea okoeŋa ponoŋa*? By whom has this been skinned?

poŋagoge adv., modifying *dul, gota, koram*, or, *tega*, etc., so as to graze or scratch off part of the skin or surface, syn. of *dulpoŋa, gotapoŋa*, etc.

2^o fig, cfr. *cokepoŋa, oŋa*, I. adj., with *horo, hon*, a man or grown boy without shoulder cloth: *nido okoren poŋa horo? rabaŋo kaci rabaŋajaia?* Also used as adj. noun: he *poŋa, rabaŋado kacin aŋakarjada*? (2) with *hon*, a child (boy or girl) stark naked.

II. trs., to take off smb.'s cloth: *lijako poŋakia*.

III. adv., with the afs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *leŋe, senbara, duŋ, uruŋe, giti*, etc.

3^o fig., adj., with *horo*, syn. of *reŋge*, poor: *poŋa horoko nekan ora kako baidaria*. Also used as adj. noun: *apanlekan poŋage nio, enamente kera kae kirinaŋaritana*, he is as poor as myself, that is why he cannot buy a buffalo. This meaning occurs also in the cpd. *jompotŋa*.

4^o *poŋagoge* adv., sometimes used instead of *apoŋagoge*.

Poŋa a substitute for *Gāsi*, whether proper noun or noun of a tribe, used by women who are debarred from using the latter term because one of their elder brothers-in-law or elder cousins by marriage bears the name of *Gāsi*: *banhonjaraini Gāsi nutumtīre, kuriko ena nutum kako kāja, mendo Poŋako menea*.

• *poŋa-daru* Nag. var. of *koŋadaru* Nag. *koŋadaru* Has.

poŋa-jerejere trs., to flay altogether, to skin the whole body.

poŋajerejere-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

poŋa-kurid, often simply *kurid*, sbst., the Kite, *Milvus govinda*.

poŋað Has. **poŋað** Nag. (Sad. *po-tek*) 1^o syn. of *poda*, but not as sbst. 2^o fig., sbst., the act of eluding an order by a false pretext, or a punishment by lying denials and inventions.

II. adj., with *kaji*, what is said for this purpose: *nea soben poŋað kajikoge*.

III. trs., thus to deceive the one who orders or the one who should punish: *baba irle aculjae* (or *aculja, kajitee*) *poŋaðkedlea*; *nido pancal horoge, ponecoko dondogeko taikenae* (or *taikena, kajitee, rintiteo*), *poŋaðkedkoa*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be deceived by such lies: *iniŋa kajiteko* (or *bānateko, rintiteko*) *poŋaðtana* (or *poŋaðqtana*).

poŋað-n, poŋaðrika-n rflx. v., to let oneself be deceived thus: *iniŋa kajite alopo poŋaðna*.

poŋað-g p. v., thus to be deceived:

nekan kajikote kale *poṭaḍoa*, ama calāki janaḍrele tṛakada, we shall not be deceived by such inventions, we know of old thy slipperiness.

po-n-oṭ.ḍ vib. n., (1) the amount of such deception : *ponoṭaḍe* poṭaḍ-keḍkoa, miadḥ hukum raṭi kātakoe manatinajana ; *ponoṭaḍe* poṭaḍkeḍkoa, miḍcokoḷ raṭi kae sajaijana. (2) the act, also *poṭaḍ* : nekan *poṭaḍ* okorem itukeda ? *ponoṭaḍe* eṭṭajad-bua, cirgalpe, look out ! He begins to try and deceive us.

poṭaḍ-genda, phoṭaḍ-genda syn. of *podagenda*.

poṭaḍ-inura, phoṭaḍ-enḡ syn. of *podainura*.

poṭea, poṭka, poṭopoṭo (Sad. *poṭ-poṭo*) adj., (1) with *lāḷ*, a stomach and abdomen habitually protuberant as if distended with food. Also used as adj. noun. (2) also *poṭea-lāḷ*, adj., with *hon, hoṛo*, a child or person with such a belly. This term does not apply to the enlargement of pregnancy. Also used as adj. noun.

poṭea-g p. v, to get such a belly : ne hon *poṭeagiriakana*.

poṭea-garaḷ Nag. sbst., a species of fish so called.

poṭha, poṭha-haku Nag. (Sad. Or) sbst., general term for any kind of large fish of the same general form and colour as the little *cirpi*. Thus the *puṭu, aḍra, arḡil*, etc., about 1' long, are called *poṭha*. One species common in tanks at Ranchi, over a foot long and weighing up to 10 lbs., has no special name in

Mundari. *Poṭhi, puṭhihaku*, is the general term for the corresponding fry and small specimens, and for the *cirpis*.

poṭka, poṭōka syn. of *poṭea*.

poṭḡ, poṭḡ-janum Has. **poṭoḷ, koṭoḷ** Nag. syn. *jōhara*.

poṭoḷ 1^o I. trs., to extract *lamḡ* beans from the pods by heating first the pods under hot ashes, pushing them gradually under the heels and bending them again and again so as to separate the valves ; thus to open *lamḡ* pods. This is the only way of extracting the seeds without breaking them : *lamḡdo poṭoḷ-lerc* enaḡ jaḡ goṭagoṭa uruḡoa.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of the pods, to open, and of the seeds, to come out, by this process : kam loḷobēserikakeda, enamante *lamḡ* rabalte kḡ *poṭoḷtana* (or *poṭoḷṭana*), thou hast not heated the pods well, that is why they do not open easily.

poṭoḷ-n rflx. v, same as the trs. : enaḡāte lamḡgem *poṭoḷnlana*, eṭṭa kamitam banca ci ?

poṭoḷ-gḡ p. v., thus to be opened or extracted ; thus to get open or come out : ne *lamḡ poṭoḷgḡka*.

po-n-oṭoḷ vrb. n., the quickness with which, or the amount to which, pods are opened or beans extracted : *ponoṭoḷe poṭoḷkeda*, miḍgarikaḍ modṭupḡe jaḡaḷa, he opened the pods so quickly that, in a short time, he filled a small square basket with the beans.

2^o trs., to extort money : miḍcokoḷ susi namkere mermer daroga *poṭoḷa* (or *ṭakakoe poṭoḷa*) ; on the

least occasion the sub-inspector of police extorts money; enarā daroga gel takae *poŋoŋkīna*, under this pretext the sub-inspector of police extorted 10 Rs. from me. Constructed as above.

3^o also *poŋoŋururā*, var. of *puŋurā* Nag. syn. of *suŋururā*, to extract smth. from a hole by introducing the hand: enagea lāire hon goŋ-janciko *poŋoŋururākiā* (or, if it is first cut to pieces, haŋururākiā), the child having died in the mother's womb, they extracted it (whole or cut to pieces).

poŋoŋ-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

poŋoŋ, (Sad.) I. adj., with *ili*, a fermenting brew that has dried up: *poŋoŋ ili jojogea*.

III. trs., of the hot weather, to dry up a brew: *jeŋege ne ilii poŋoŋkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a brew, to get dry: *jeŋe jīrakana*, enamente tisiŋgapa iliko *poŋoŋtana* (or *poŋoŋgtana*).

poŋoŋ-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *jeŋete poŋoŋakan ili kā sibila*.

poŋōka syn. of *poŋea*.

poŋom (Sad.; Or.; H. *poŋlā*, *poŋlī*, a bundle) I. sbst, (1) a rice bale, cfr. *babapoŋom*: *poŋomle* jom-cabakēda, *paŋdo* namudante asulen lagatinaa. (2) any kind of bale or wrapped package: *ne poŋom raralem, tamaku menā ci cekana?* Open this bale to see whether it contains tobacco or what? (3) a red ants' nest: *hanŋoā poŋomdo* marange taikena, *mendo dā hūriŋge*, the nest of the red

ants was large, but contained few grubs. (4) also *kubipoŋom* a cabbage-head: *kubirā poŋom kacim lelakada?*

II. trs., (1) to bale; to make up into a bale: *babape poŋomkeda ci aŋrige?* (2) to wrap up, to bundle up in smth.: *seredredo paēsa cim poŋomtada?*

III. intrs. (1) of the red ants, to make their nest: *hanŋo marangeko poŋomtada*.

(2) in the df. prst., (a) of cabbages, to get their heads forming: *ne bagānrā kubi nimirge poŋomtana* (or *poŋomtana*). (b) of the produce of a field, to fill a certain number of bales: *ne loōŋare janaō sirma* (baba) *baria poŋomtana cr poŋomtana*.

poŋom-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *ne bōrote* (or *bōrore*) *guŋūlu poŋomŋka*; *paēsado enŋage alom toŋea*, seedre *poŋomŋka*. (2) imprsl., of a red ants' nest, to be made: *haū koŋam monejadredo aleā saketem*, enre *maparange poŋomakana*, if thou intendest to get (ltly., to shake out) red ants' nests, go to our sal-grove, there they are large. (3) of cabbages, to have their heads forming or formed: *apeā kubido poŋomakana ci aŋrige?* (4) of the produce of a field, to fill a certain number of bales. *po-n-oŋom* vrb. n., (1) the number or compactness of the bales; the number of things contained in a bundle; the number of nests made by red ants; the great size of a cabbage head: *ponoŋomko poŋomkeda*, *adiare peregiŋiakana*; *ponoŋom poŋomeme*,

gulibaerco aloka dila; *ponoŋome* poŋomkeda, lijaŋoe peregiŋila; han-ko *ponoŋomko* poŋomtada, ne darura miaŋ koto raŋi begar poŋomte baŋoa; miaŋ kubido *ponoŋom* poŋomlena, holale hadla, taŋa haŋa utar hobalena. (2) the act of baling or bundling up: *ponoŋom* (or poŋom) kam taŋkakeda, satuŋpatuŋtan lelŋtana; *ponoŋom* (or poŋom) kam taŋkakeda, pacoa. (3) the result, i.e., the things made up into a bale or bundle; the bale or bundle made: mā *ponoŋomgeko* joŋmtana, senŋjan aganaŋdo munuakangea; neado okoea *ponoŋom*? Who has made this bale?

IV. adverbial affix in the cpds. *durumpoŋom*, *dukipoŋom*, *ipoŋom*, *lō-poŋom*, *otapoŋom*.

poŋom-joŋom (Sad.) syn. of *moŋa-joŋa*.

poŋom-kubi sbst., Brassica oleracea, Linn., var. bullata; Cruciferae, —the green Headed-Cabbage.

poŋom-tumbuli sbst., a species of social wasps resembling the *minditumbuli*, but with white-ringed abdomen. They make an elliptic nest, up to 2' long, around the branch of a tree. The nest is protected by what our informants call a layer of mud so hard that it can stand the rains of the monsoon; this is probably nothing else than very thick and hard wasp paper, and the insect, if specimens can be procured, may prove to be a *Chartergus*. It is not as rare in Singbhum as in the rest of Chota Nagpur.

poŋo-poŋo, **poŋpoŋo**, **peŋe-peŋe** syn.

of *poŋea*, *poŋka*.

poŋo-poŋo 1^o I. sbst., high flavoured condition of game or other meat when the animal has been kept for some twelve hours at least before being disembowelled, in entrd. to *gorgoŋ*, *hulpu*, high or tainted condition of meat that begins to spoil, the animal having been disembowelled shortly after it was killed: *poŋopoŋorate* ne jilu lebegea, this meat is soft owing to its high flavoured condition; haira *poŋopoŋo* kako sukua, the Mundas do not like a high flavour in fish.

II. adj., with *jilu*, *sim*, *kulaŋ*, etc., thus high flavoured: *poŋopoŋo* jiluko sukua, mendo roka jiluleka bugin kã hisaboa, the Mundas do not object to high flavoured meat, but they do not find it as good as fresh meat.

III. trs. caus., also *poŋopoŋorika*, thus to let meat get high: bar api-mã sendera hobagre jilukoko *poŋopoŋokoa*, kãredo kã, when a hunt lasts two or three days the game is not disembowelled before the distribution of the meat at the end, otherwise animals are disembowelled as soon as possible; ne kulaẽdope *poŋopoŋokia*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of meat, thus to become or be high: kulaẽ *poŋopoŋotana* (or *poŋopoŋotana*, *poŋopoŋogea*).

poŋopoŋo-p p. v., of meat, thus to get high; thus to be allowed to get high.

V. adv. (1) with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tanŋe*, modifying *aŋakar*, *rikaŋ*.

(2) with the aff. *oge*, modifying *dō*,

dōŋ, tairika, tairikaŋ.

*2^o cfr. *poŋoŋ ili*, I. adj., with *ili*, an unsuccessful, badly fermented brew which gives thick beer tasting of the ferment that has been mixed with it. This is supposed to be caused by anyone touching the brew with his hand during the fermentation, but people take care never to do this; therefore when the brew gets thus spoiled, they believe that a *cordea* has been in the house and done the mischief: *poŋopoŋo* ilite taramara hoŋoko lāŋ gohnālkoa, some people get stomach trouble when they drink badly fermented rice beer.

II. trs. caus., of a *cordea*, thus to spoil a brew by putting the hand in it: *ne ilido cordeako cimā poŋopoŋo-keda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to get or be spoilt: *ne ilido cordeasute poŋopoŋotolana* (or *poŋopoŋotolana*, *poŋopoŋogea*).

poŋopoŋo-ŋ p. v., thus to get spoilt: *cordeako namkeda*, soben ilitale *poŋopoŋojana*.

IV. adv., (1) with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *aŋkar*, *rikaŋ*. (2) with the aff. *oge*, modifying *sū*, *rika*.

poŋor rare var. of *poŋa*, as referring to people.

poŋpoŋi syn. of *lindatasad*.

poŋpoŋi, *puŋpuŋi* syn. of *caŋpijaŋ*.

poŋpoŋo var. of *poŋopoŋo*.

pō long nasal, onomatope, I. sbst., the whistling once of a railway engine; a single sound of a conch (*sakorā*).

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., (1) to sound a conch once: *sakorāe pōkeda* (or *pōkena*). (2) to make a railway engine whistle: *imtan relgaŋiko pōkeda*.

IV. intrs., of a conch, to sound once; of a railway engine, to whistle once: *relgaŋi netā ŋaromtanre pō-kena*.

pō-ŋ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

pōken adv., modifying *rika*, *oroŋ*, *sari*, *rikaŋ*, *oroŋŋ*, *aŋumŋ*.

pōŋ, *ōŋ* long nasal, onomatope, I. sbst., a single tooting of a motor car's horn: *pōdiŋ aŋumŋ*.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., to toot once the horn of a motor car: *moŋor pōŋŋtam*; *moŋore pōŋkeda* (or *pōŋkena*).

IV. intrs., in the past ts., of a motor car's horn, to toot once: *moŋor pōŋkena*.

pōd-en rflx. v., same as the trs.: *moŋor pōdenme*.

pōd-ŋ p. v., of a motor car's horn, to be tooted once: *moŋor pōŋkena*.

pōŋken adv., modifying *sari*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaŋ*, *aŋumŋ*.

pōŋpōŋ, *ōŋ-ōŋ* long nasals, onomatope of the repeated tooting of a motor car's horn. See construction under *pāŋpēŋ*, *pāŋpōŋ*, which refers to the repeated tooting of the horns of several motor cars.

pōŋpōŋ-au and *pōŋpōŋ-ŋŋ* long nasals, vars. of *ōŋōŋau* and *ōŋōŋŋŋ*.

pōŋ and *pōŋbagel* vars. of *phōŋ* and *phōŋbagel*.

pō-pō, *pā-pā* (long nasals) the first referring to a s. sbj., and the 2nd to a pl. sbj. 1^o onomatope; fre-

quantative jingle of *pô*. Constructed like *pâḍpêḍ*, *pâḍpôḍ*.

2^o not an onomatope, syn. of *sôsô*, *sôsô*, *sūsū* I. sbst., the harsh hissing of cobras.

II. adj, with *sipx*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., of cobras, to hiss harshly: *paṇḍu biako sipuko pā-pôea*.

pô-pô-n rflx. v., same meaning: *paṇḍubina (sipuḷ) pôpôntana*.

pôpô-q p. v., of the hissing of cobras, to be made harshly: *paṇḍubinaṣ sipu pôpôoa*.

IV. adv, with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pôleka* and *pôkenpôken*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*, *sari*, *aṭumq*, *sipu*.

3^o not an onomatope, the hard, hissing breathing of buffaloes: *keṛakoa pāpô aṭumkedḍi racateṇa uṇṇalena*, do *bakirira jonrare helaḍakanira lelnamkedḍkoa*, hearing the hard breathing of buffaloes I went out into the courtyard and saw that they were eating the maize in the garden. Constructed as above: *keṛako (saḍaḍko) pāpôjada*. The adv. modifies *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*, *sari*, *aṭumq*, *saḍaḍ*.

pôṛ Ho. var. of *pôn*.

pracār and deriv., vars. of *parcār* and deriv.

pracin var. of *parcin*.

pradhān var. of *pardan*.

prāḍsa var. *pārāḍsa*.

pā (Sad. *phu*) used by little children instead of *oa*.

pā I. trs., (1) to dig or cut out tree stumps in the jungles: *hola ciminanloka ḍuṭum pulq ? ḍuṭu*

pūlijana, he is gone to dig tree stumps in the jungles. (2) to cut out a nest of Indian bees from a hollow tree: *hurumsukukoe pūkedḍkoa*. (3) to dig up the rootstock of a *kita* (*Phoenix acaulis*): *kitadāle pūlq*.

pū-n rflx. v., same meanings: *apimā tanaḥte hurumsukukoe pūnjana*, he cut out bees' nests on three consecutive days.

pū-ṇ p. v., corresp. meanings: *ne daruren hurumsukuko pūṇka*.

pu-n-ū vrb. n., (1) the extent or quantity: *punūḷ pūkeda*, *moḍ sānjere api bārōme hunḍilā*, he cut out tree stumps so assiduously that he gathered three loads in half a day. (2) the act: *moḍ sānje punūte ciminan ḍuṭum hunḍilā ? punū kaina ṭaṅkakeda hurumsukudāina matada*, I did not cut out the bees' nest properly, I struck my axe into the combs. (3) the things dug or cut out; the traces of this work: *nea okoeṣ punū ?* Who has cut this out ?

pu long vowel, Ho, var. of *purū*. Also used everywhere by little children: *moḍ pu utuina nonāḷa*.

**pua* (H. *paoa*, a fourth of a ser) sbst., a small *cukā* used to measure oil, ghee, etc., four *puas* making a ser. It is found in the houses of the Telis, not in those of the Mundas.

pua, *pua-laḍ* (H. *paw roḷi*, a quarter ser loaf; *pūā*, a fried cake; Or. *puwā-asmā*) sbst., name given at Ranchi to the baker's leavened wheat bread when it has not been

baked in a mould, in entrd. to *pu kulaq*, leavened wheat bread, whatever its form: *pua jiliagea*, *latarsa cepetagea*, *cetansado talare sirakana*, this kind of bread is oblong with a flat bottom, and has an unleavened round strip along the middle on top.

pā-bagel (Sad. *phu*) of which the frequentative is *pāpū* or *pūpū*, (1) syn. of *pūken nūq*, trs., to let fall once suddenly, with a great thud, an unripe jack fruit or the like. (2) syn. of *pūken oq*, to blow with a long drawn breath and compressed lips.

pūbage'-q p. v., thus to be blown.

pucaō (Sad. *puchek*; H. *pūchnā*, to ask) I. sbst, the act of minding, of heeding, of attaching importance to, of paying regard to: *tisiagapa alq hature kudara pucaō* *banoa*, at present in our village nobody bothers about the *kuda* plums, (there is plenty of them); *ne jūgure renagē hōrokoq pucaō* *banoa*, in this era there is no consideration for poor people; *pucaō* *banqrate inkuta kupulq kain* *sentana*, I do not go to visit those relations because they have no consideration for their guests, (they do not receive them well); *holado pancāṭire aiūq kajir, pucaōge kā* *taikena*, yesterday, at the meeting, no attention was paid to what I said: *ilī nūburtitada, mandirādo pucaō* *banoa*, he has drunk himself full, he has no thought of eating.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person, whom people heed. *Pucaō horo* is a heed-

ful, considerate person.

III. trs., to mind, to heed, to pay regard to: *sāndo ne birre seta* (or *setao*) *kae pucaōjada*, there is plenty of firewood in this jungle; Itly., even a dog does not mind (those who come to steal) the firewood in this jungle; *samage enkae kaji-jada*, *pucaōdoe pucaōjaia*, though he speaks like this, he heeds him nevertheless; *kupuloin senkena kako pucaōkīna*, I went on a visit, they did not receive me well; *hola pancāṭire kako pucaōkīna*, yesterday, at the meeting, they did not mind me, they attached no importance to what I said; *iliree sāljana, manḍi kae pucaōkeda*, his mind was in the beer, he did not think of dinner.

pucaō-n rflx. v., same meaning.

pu-pucaō repr. v., to heed each other; to show consideration to each other: *nāṛēgoben kupultana moṭai-tege kaben pupucaōtana*, you are close relations, it is without reason that you do not receive each other well.

pupucaō-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.

pucīq 1^o syn. of *purcaō*, to pronounce. 2^o I. trs. or intrs., to utter words: *Gomketā taka asiina senkena, giṭte* (kaji or moca) *kaina pucīqkeda*, I went to the gentleman to ask for a loan (Itly., for money), I did not dare to utter my request. II. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v.: *giṭte moca* (or kaji) *kā pucīqtana*.

pucīd-en rflx. v., same as the trs.: *nidadipīli kundamre najom ci bōnga*

puckað

taikena, lolkjeia kulikja, mið moca raſi kae *pucidenjana*, bõ caſujanciea bolojana, at night there was a wizard or a spirit (in human shape) near the wall of the house, I saw him and spcke to him, he did not answer a word; with my hair tingling at the roots, I entered the house.

pucid-ø p. v., corresp. meaning.

puckað, puchkað (Sad. *puchkek*) syn. of *bucunðað*. (See first meaning of *poco*).

pucy 1^o I. trs., to pass smth. through a hole: *kitah kir kite pucylam*, pass the book through the window; *joſado jani toltanre oſo raſatanreoko pucyia*, when they put a halter on an animal's neck and also when they take it off, they pass the knot at one end through an opening between the strands at the other end.

II. intrs., in the df. prest., of smth., to pass or be able to pass through a hole: *boraate cañli pucytana* (or *pucugotana*, *nurtana*), the rice escapes from the bag through a hole; *ne ganjire aña bõ ka pucytana* (or *pucugotana*), eſa omainame, my head cannot pass through the neck of this guernsey, give me another.

pucy-n rflx. v., to pass one's whole body, or part of it, through a hole: *bakiribyte merom pucynjana*; *ganjire bõ pucynme*.

pu-pucy repr. v., to give things to each other passing them through a hole: *kiriki horate cenakoben pupucytana?*

pucy

pucu-gø p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) meaning of the intrs.

pu-n-ucy vrb. n., (1) the extent of passing through a hole: *punucyko pucynjana*, *bakirire meromko peręgiriakana*, so many goats have passed through a hole in the hedge that the enclosure is full of them. (2) a hole (also called *hora*) made for passing smth. through it; the corresponding thing; especially when both are part of the same object as the end of a belt and the clasp at the other; the knot (*tondom*) at the end of a halter and the opening between the untwisted strands through which the knot is passed and in which it is held like a button in its hole; the thick bead at the end of a string of beads and the twisted loop of the string at the other end wherein the thick bead is caught like a button; a button (*baſam*) and its hole; a hook (*banakø*) and eye. When there is a special name (*tondom*, *baſam*, *banakø*), *punucy* is rarely used. (3) trs., to close a necklace or string of beads by hooking the ends or by passing a thick bead at one end through a loop at the other: *hisir gutudoing gututada, aſrigea punucyia*, I have stringed the beads, but have not yet joined the ends.

punucu-gø p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o cfr. *bucunðað*, *poco*, *puckað*, adj., with *horo*, a slippery fellow who often escapes from punishment or work by invented stories, by false pretexts or by hiding or slipping away: *nido kentęd pucy horoge*,

đanđeplekain aťakarľja, mendo-ba-
cañn horae namkedgea; Somado
kentęđ *pucy* horoge, tisina busu gę
kami ľiřiakana, meromgupi hondo
oēřē aťatee kultaići aę gņpijana,
Soma is a very shirky fellow, to-day
there is a lot of straw to be carried,
he has sent off the little goatherd
to lime birds, and has taken his
place with the goats. Also used as
adj. noun: amlekan *pucy* jetare kae
namoa, kami kam monekere, ammen-
te bāna cekaakana? There is no-
where a shirker like thee, when thou
hast decided not to work, what is
it for thee to invent a pretext?

pucy-n rflx. v., thus to escape work
or punishment: baba irle aculjae
pucunjana.

3^o in connection with *kaji*, syn. of
lumbuđ.

4^o in connection with *karār*, syn. of
lambarapusara.

5^o syn. of *surpađ*, trs., to say plainly
what should be said in a veiled
manner: kajido antarjadina taikena
honana, Birsa *pucntada*, I was saying
the thing in a veiled manner, but
Birsa interfered and said it plainly.

pucu-gę p. v., corresp. meaning:
inĩtare kajido aloka *pucugę*, antarepe.

pucy-ganji cfr. *baťamganji*, sbst.,
a woollen or cotton guernsey with
only a round opening at the neck,
without buttons.

pucůkađ var. of *puckađ*.

pudcu same as *pucy*, but in the
first meaning it connotes swiftness.
Puđcapuđcu and *puđcupuđcu*, fre-
quentative jingles of *pudcu*, and
pacapucy, frequentative jingle of

pucy, and their syn. *picakapucuku*,
have the same connotation.

puđcukę adv., modifying (1) *parom*,
urua, *bolo*, (2) *uduđ*, *kaji*, (3)
hiju and *sen* (in the meaning of to
come), is a syn. of *puđcubagel*.
When it modifies *sennam*, *hijunam*,
to go or come, and see smb., it
means, without delay: *hukum-
janłge puđcukęniť sennamlja*.

puđcu-bagel I. trs., syn., of *puđ-
cukę* *kaji*, *uduđ*, suddenly to let out
a secret: en *kaji* tobędoe *puđcu-
bagelkęda*.

II. intrs., (1) syn. of *puđcukę*
parom, *urua*, *bolo*, to pass through,
come out of, or enter into, a hole
once, suddenly and swiftly: būs
puđcubagelkęna. (2) syn. of *puđcu-
kę* *hiju*, to come on smb. suddenly
and unexpectedly: iniaľe ukutatan
taikona doo *puđcubagelkęna*.

puđcubagel-en rflx. v., meanings of
the trs. and of the intrs.

puđcubagel-g p. v., corresp. to the
trs.

puđcu-puđcu 1^o same as *puđcu puđcu*.

2^o I. intrs., to come or go repeatedly
at short intervals: ape orate cęna-
nare *puđcupuđcuntana*?

puđcupuđcu-n rflx. v., same mean-
ing: cęnanare *puđcupuđcuntana*?

II. adv., with the affxs. *ęge*, *ge*,
ęge, *tan*, *tęge*, also *puđculeka* and
puđcukępuđcukę, modifying *hiju*,
ęęę, *hijunam*, *sennam*: *puđculekae
sennamlja*, he went to find him,
repeatedly and at short intervals.

3^o syn. of *cuđcurađ*, impatience to
start on one's way.

pudena, **pudina**, **podina** Nag. (Sad.;

pudga

P. podina; Or. *phudena*), *puduna* Has. sbst., a species of Mint, a small, slender, decumbent herb with small orbicular-ovate leaves, never seen in flower and always propagated by cuttings. It is used to flavour relishes and curries. In the list of potherbs on p. 185 it is wrongly described as *Calamintha umbrosa*, Benth.; Labiatae. It is usually referred to as *Mentha viridis*, Linn., but as this has lanceolate leaves, Haines thinks it more probable that it is a form of *Mentha sativa*, Linn. During the rains it dies if not planted on raised ground

pudga var. of *pudka*.

pudga, *puduga* Nag. (Sad.) sbst., (1) the small feathers of a bird, in entrd. to *il*, the quills, the large feathers in the wings and tail: *simhonko anrigeko iloa, goŋa hoŋom re pudga bāri mena*. (2) the down of birds. (3) the hair of animals other than cattle, buffaloes, swine, sheep and the like, when detached from the body.

II. trs., also *pudgað*, *pudugað*, to pluck a bird, i.e., its small feathers, or a hare (the Mundas eating the skin of hare), in entrd. to *il tuð*, to pull out the large feathers of the wings and tail: *simdom pudgakia ci atrige? kulae pudgaime*.

pudga-g, *pudgað-g* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pu-n-udga, *pn-n-udgað* vrb. n., the quickness or extent of this plucking: *punudga pudgaime, ne sima lupui ūh bāri rō hobaŋka*, pluck the fowl so well that it be necessary to singe

only the down.

pudgað, *pudugað* Has. Nag. (Sad. *pudgaek*, *pudgek*) 1^o var. of *pudga*, as prd. only. 2^o fig., I. trs., (1) to prosecute in court or before the panchayat, being able to prove and thus cause a fine (in cash) to be imposed: *nalisiŋae mendo kae pudgaðkīŋa*. (2) to be able to enforce the payment of the fine (in cash) one imposes: *abu būrite kabu pudgaðia, eŋaren poncoko ragka*, by ourselves alone we shall not be able to force him to pay a fine, let panches of other villages be called also to join in the panchayat; *en hoŋodoko bicārlja, mendo kako pudgaðkīr*, the panchayat judged him, but could not force him to pay his fine. (3) to extort money. *Potoð, tuð* and *heŋeð* are also used fig. in this meaning. *Pundiað*, means to extort or force to give anything, as money, a field, a tree, a fowl, a fine in beer, etc.: *daroga ŋakae pudgaðkeðleu*; *aināte gel ŋakae pudgaðkeða*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to suffer extortion of money: *tadarnkmente daroga hijupartedle (o ŋakale) pudgaðtana* (or *pudgaðqtana*).

pudgað-n rlx. v., to extort money: *ne daroga reŋge hoŋoko purisa ŋakae pudgaðntana, aca moure garara u. u mena ci ŋanoa?*

pudgað-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pu-n-udgað vrb. n., (1) the extent of extorting money: *nikua birre magoð-akan hoŋo namjana, daroga hijulenc pudgaðkeðka*

puđgi

okonjdo urij akirinakja, okonj otee bandarkeda, puratedo riřireko phasejana. (2) the act; darogakoř *punudgađ* řorakangea, řaka kã uruñtanre kořraoko calađea, the way in which sub-inspectors of police extort money, is well known: if it be not forthcoming they even whip people.

puđgi var. of *puđki*.

pudi and deriv., vars. of *poda* and deriv.

puđka, **puđga** Nag. Has. **putka** Nag. **puhi** Kera. (T. *pukai*, vapour, smoke; Sad. *poda-gaha*, drizzle; II. *phũhĩ*, drizzle) syn. of *kódsi*, but used of fog or mist in the rainy season, and not used of dimness of eyesight nor of rebellion.

puđken adv., var. of *budđuken*.

puđki Has. **puđgi**, **putgi**, **putki**, **putuagi** Nag. (Or. *putuagi*) sbst., (1) a kind of midge or sandfly that does not bite, but circles annoyingly about people's eyes: *puđkiko* siragi bãri međ japakoreko deoradeoræna, nidado kako apirbařa. (2) a similar small fly found in figs and sometimes called *đedaru*.

pudna, **pudña** var. of *phudna*.

puđ-puđ Has. syn. of *puđka*.

puđsjuken adv., var. of *budskuken*.

puđřuken adv., var. of *budřuken*.

pudğa var. of *pudga*.

pudui, **pudui-pudui**, **pudul**, **pudul-pudul**, **pudu-pudu** (1) syn. of *duluř*, *duluřduluř*, *pusui*, *pusuřpusui*, *pusu-pusu*, *pusuru*, *pusuřpusuru*. These terms denote a drizzle with drops the same size as, but more abundant than, those of *pisir*. Constructed

pudul

like *pisir*. (2) syn. of *lupuř*, of down, not of grass.

pudul, **pudul-pudul** 1^o syn. of *pudui*. 2^o I. sbst., dust or powder escaping in a little cloud from things shaken: bora kořahjadtare *pudulpudul* lelqtana.

II. trs., (1) by shaking an object, to make it send out a little cloud of dust or to cause the latter to escape: hutiakan darui *pudulpuduljada*, he knocks a piece of worm-eaten wood so that the wood dust comes out in a little cloud; delakoe *pudulpuduljada*, he breaks clods of earth raising each time a little dust; duram *pudulpuduljada*, thou makest dust by shaking that thing. (2) to crush to dust, in the palm of the hand, rice which has dried up after the first stage of germination: babaia *pudulpudulkeda*, papurigea.

III. intrs., (1) to cause a little cloud of dust to escape from an object shaken: racare kořabeme, orqrem *pudulpuduljada*. (2) in the df. prst., of dust, thus to escape: loporlorpor darui kořahjada, (dura) *pudulpudultana* (or *pudulpudulqtana*). *pudul-en* rflx. v., 1st meaning of the trs.: racate uruñame, orq bitarro huti daru alom *pudulpudulena*, take that piece of worm-eaten wood to the courtyard, do not shake out its dust in the house.

pudul-2 p. v., corresp. to the trs.: loporlorpor daru kořahlere *pudulpuduloa*; baba papurijanre *pudulpuduloa*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge* and, in the repetitive form, also

pudūna

with *tan*, *tange*, also *pudulleka* and *pudulkenpudulken*, modifying *riks*, *kofoh*, (*deia*) *koram*, *itikiq*.

pudūna var. of *phulna*.

puduna Has. var. of *pudena*.

pudu-pudu syn. of *puduṣpuduṣ*, but the adverbial form *puduleka* is not used.

pudurusu (Sad.) syn. of (1) *budur-busi*. (2) *butuḍbutuḍ*, of cloth or wood.

pugūri (Sid.) 1^o I. adj., owned by a private family; not public, i.e., not belonging to the village community: *ne hature miq hoṣoḥ bāri pugūri bir mena, sareakan soben bir sangiregea*, in this village only one family possesses a jungle of its own, all other jungles belong to the community.

II. trs., to engross property belonging to the community: *Jateron munda muka dipili gūs omkedei sangira miad bire pugūriakeda, hatuhagako mukudimakedei laṣai hobajana*, the headman of Jate, having bribed the officials in the last record-of-rights, secretly engrossed a jungle that belonged to the whole village, when his co-villagers came to know it, they sued him.

pugūri-n rfx. v., same meaning: *soben sangirege taṅka, goṣa tala aḍ loṣonariṣa daruko bāribu pugūrina*, let all the trees remain common property except those that stand in the middle of a clearance or along the sides of a field.

pugūri-p p.v., corresp. meaning: *neṣekan muka dipili naṣa goṣa tala aḍ loṣonariṣa daruko pugūrijana*,

pugūri

enare laṣai kā hobalena, in the last record-of-rights trees left in new clearances and those on the ridges of rice fields, have been written down as private property; no objection was raised.

* N. B. Such trees are mostly *rutu*, *hiq*, *murud* and others on which lac insects can be reared.

III. adv., with or without the affs. *ge*, *te*, modifying *nam*, *om*, *au*, *ol*.

2^o I. adj., owned not by the whole family, but by one of its members other than the father: *pugūri merom*, *pugūri taka*, etc. Also used as adj. noun: *nido aiṅa pugūri*.

II. sbst., the practice of permitting such ownership: *apere pugūri aloka hobaq*.

III. trs., (1) thus to own: *marau honinakora miad daruren ēṛekoe pugūrijaḍkoa, enkado kā baioa, hupurinakodo mindi eiko candia?* My eldest son rears lac insects of his own on a tree, this will never do, how then will my younger sons get a livelihood (litly., will they huddle a sheep)? (2) with ind. o., to give as private property to an individual member of a family: *ne meromda bareateko pugūriṣiṅa*.

pugūri-n rfx. v., thus to own: *jetana alope pugūrina, moḍrepe bāri jamarege sobena taṅka; judau dipili iṣapicaḥ haṭiaepṣ*, do not own anything individually, as long as you are in joint ownership, let everything remain in common; when the joint ownership is given up let every one get his portion of everything.

pugūri-q p. v., corresp. to the trs. : ne orare kōh *puguriqtana*, okonido merom julatee kiriana, okonido uri, okonido keṛa ; ne meromdo bareatekotē aiataree *pugūrijana* ; ne merom goṛakan misimentee *pugūrika*, let this goat be given as individual property to thy married sister.

pu-n-ngūri vrb. n., the extent of this practice : ne orare *punugūriko* pugūriana, soben keṛa uri mente juda-judage kisan menākoa, saṅgirenido miad bandi gundi raṭi baṅgaia, there is so much individual ownership in this family that all the cattle and buffaloes have a different owner, there is not even a tailless ploughing cow which is owned jointly.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ge, te*, modifying *au, nam, om*.

3° I. trs. or intrs., on the sly, to sell smth. that belongs to the whole family, and keep the money : marara kimindo poṭombaba aḍ mandicaṭu aṛarikaibe, baba oṛo caṇli *pugūri-jadlekae* aṭakarqtana, let our elder daughter-in-law not remain in charge of preparing and serving the meal, it looks as if she be selling some of the paddy and rice.

II. intrs. in the df. prst., thus to be sold : abua poṭombaba *pugūritanleka* (or *pugūriqtanleka*) aṭakarqtana. *pugūri-n* rflx. v., thus to sell : isu eḍkan kiminle namṭaia, jāṇagee *pugūrina* aḍ haṭikuṭi siṅgar kiriatanem leliā ; paēsa okorem naṇṇa metairedo apuinateko omaṇṇae menea. *pugūri-q* p. v., thus to be sold : kōṇḍi caṇli eikate apimārebu jomcabakeda?

turui teḍate musina bu hobaoa, bar teḍado *pugūrijana*, how is it that we have eaten up 20 measures of rice in three days? We have enough with six measures a day, two measures have been sold on the sly.

pu-n-ngūri vrb. n., the amount of selling : kiminiado *punugūrii* pugūrijada, candḡcandḡ lija, sakom, hisir emano kiriatana, injimente paēsa puratangoa, my daughter-in-law sells so much on the sly that every month she buys a cloth, a bracelet, a necklace or the like, she has no lack of money.

II. adv., with or without the afxs. *ge, te*, modifying *au, nam, akiria, kiria*.

4° fig. Note the sentences : (1) goṛa-baba huṛinagele herla, guṛulule cabatada, tisiṅgapa *pugūri* reṅḡ nama-kaḍlea, we have sown but a little upland rice and our millet also is at an end, we alone suffer from want at this time of the year. (2) rōḡote ne candḡ ale hature gel hoṛoko goḡjana, miḍ hoṛodo *pugūri* dukute, this month, in our village, ten people died of an epidemic, and one died of an ordinary (not epidemic) sickness. (3) Gomketā somārḡhulana sobenka ṭaka asile senkena, kā namjanci Birsado maṅārḡhulanao *pugūritee* senkena, on Monday we went all together to ask for loans from the gentleman, we got nothing ; then Birsā went back alone the next day. (4) *pugūritedo* kain eraṇeḍma, sobenḡodan jamareḡera eraṇeḍpea, mendo am cenamementem kiṣṭajana? I did not

pugūri botaga

scold thee individually (or specially), but I scolded you all in general, why then art thou more angry than the others?

pugūri botaga syn. of *kudra botaga*.

pugūri-najom syn. of *kudranajom*.

puhi Nag. syn. of *roārnārī*.

puhi Kera (II. *phuhī*, drizzle) syn. (1) of *pusupusu*. (2) of *puḍka*.

***puhi** Nag. (Sad). **puī** Has. Nag. I. sbst., a float for a fishing line. For this they use generally a piece of a peacock's, vulture's or kite's quill or an ear of maize emptied of its grains. Anything that will float is also occasionally used: *puḍdumbuitanre mundioa hai huakeda mente*, when the float gets under water one realizes that a fish has bitten.

II. trs., (1) to use for a float: *marāil kēre jonragelera ḍantūla eman ṭipūlū eijikoko puīḥa*. (2) to fit a fishing line with its float: *bārāsidadom puikedā ci aūrige?*

puhi-q p. v., corresp. meanings: *marāil puīḡka*; *bārsi puīḡka*.

puhite adv., fig., modifying *hēre*, to deceive, easily, with a lie that a little reflexion would detect: *puitee hiḡikedbua*, he had not to lie much to deceive us; *puite alope hiḡina*, do not be deceived when you can detect the lie with a little reflexion. This meaning is derived from the fact that when the float is shaken by the biting fish, frogs often take it for an insect and come to prey on it.

puhi-aḡa Nag. (Sad. *puhi sāg*; Or;

II. *poe*) syn. of *uḡuaḡa* Has. Nag.

puhi-māḡna Nag. (Sad.) sbst.,

puḍ

the Brahminy or black-headed Myna, *Temenuchus pagodarum*. This bird seems not to be known in Has.

puī Nag. var. of *poḡ* Has.

puḷam, puḷam-puḷam (Sad. *puḷam*) cfr. *lupuī*, *lupuḍ*, 1° of hair, syn. of *lupu*.

2° I. adj., also *puḷamlekan*, with *tasad*, numerous and very small grasses or herbs. This is eqvlt. to the prnl. noun *puḷamq*, *puḷamlekanq*, *puḷampuḷamq*, also with the pl. afx. *ko*: *maparata tasadko heredkepe*, *puḷamqkodo taḡnka*.

puḷampuḷam intrs. in the df. prst., to be numerous and very small: *ne loḡonare baba puḷampuḷamtana*.

II. adv., *puḷam* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *leka*, and *puḷampuḷam* with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *menḡa*, *tasadq*, *lelq*.

3° I. adj., also *puḷamlekan*, of insects and small fry, tiny and numerous. Also used as adj. noun: *puḷamko ne gaḡare purage menḡkoa*.

puḷampuḷam intrs., in the df. prst., of tiny insects or very small fry, to swarm: *ne oḡare siḡsikuko puḷampuḷamtana*.

II. adv., *puḷam* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *leka*, and *puḷampuḷam* with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *menḡa*, *lelq*, *tundata*, *geongeon*: *nere haiko puḷampuḷamko geongeonentana*.

puḍ I. sbst., the fact of oil or molten lard or butter floating on a liquid: *puḍ* (or *sunumḡa puḍ*) *leḡsedci dā kaita burakeda*.

II trs. caus., to make oil, etc., float thus: *ne ḍaḡire okoe sunume puḍ-*

tada ?

III. intrs., of oil, etc., thus to float : hola utuleḍ meromjilura itil purage *puidkena*.

puid-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs. caus. : uture itil *puidakana*; ḍaḍire sunum *puidakana*.

pu-n-uiḍ vrb. n., the extent to which oil, etc., floats on a liquid : itildo uture *punuiḍ* puidlena, raḥḥinci rasi aḍ jilu soben ḍaḥcabajana, there was so much molten lard floating on the relish that, when cooled down, it covered both meat and sauce with a crust.

pujken adv., see under *piḥpuḥ*.

puj instead of *puḥ* before a vowel.

puja (Sk. and. Sinh. *pūjā*, adoration ; Sad. *puja* ; T. *pūḥka* ; II. *pūjnā*, to worship) (1) as used of Hindus, to worship ; to offer an inanimate object (flowers, milk, etc.) to a deity ; to offer a bloody sacrifice. Constructed like *ḍoḥom*, *boḡga*. (2) as used of Mundas, half-hinduized or not, applied only to the offerings of inanimate objects to a deity by magicians, witch-finders, snake venom "sweepers" and the like. The half-hinduized Mundas (*gurumukh*) do not differ from the other Mundas in their sacrifices, which therefore are described by the term *boḡga*. This term is often also used of the bloody sacrifices of the Hindus and of the offerings of inanimate things, both of the Hindus and of the witch-finders, etc.

puka, **puka-sonoroḍ** syn. of *pa-sonoroḍ*, sbst., the Migratory Locust, *Pachytylus migratorius*. These locusts sometimes pass over Chota

| Nagpur.

pukar, **pukār** (II.; Sad.) 1^o as used by the Missions, I. sbst., proclamation of marriage bans : *tisiara pukāre okḥeokoa arandimente kajijana* ? Whose bans were proclaimed to-day ?

II. trs., to proclaim the bans : *tisiardo eimin juḥiko arandiko pukār-keda* ?

pukar-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o as used by school boys, I. sbst., a proclamation that one has found an object lost by, probably, another boy. This is proclaimed thrice, generally at meal time, on the same half day for a small object, such as a marble or a pencil ; on three consecutive half days when the object is more valuable. The term is not used of the proclamations at the sound of the drum in the market. These are denoted by the phrases : *nagāruko ḍaḥkeda*, *nagāranisanke-dako*, *kuliakedako*.

II. trs or intrs., to make such a proclamation : ne pinul *iskaloḡareḥ namla*, mudi jo n *dipiliḥa pukārea*. *pukar-ḡ* p. v., corresp. meaning : *ḍaturlekate iskulredo mapura eḥjiko api sānje pukāroa*, miaḍ pinul *kāre miaḍ guli emando moḍ sānjeḡe api-saleka pukāroa*.

pu-n-ukar vrb. n., the extent to which such a proclamation is made : ne katudo *punukāriḥa pukār-keda*, *tisiḗḷdo turuimāḡtana*.

3^o in Nag. syn. of *kāiri*.

4^o fig., I. sbst., a warning ; an information, or news, of some event : *nekam kamire nukuriāḥa haruḥa-meḥa mente pukāriḥa omliḥa*, mend

puki

kae manatinajana; apum goŝjanre cenamente *pukār* kape omaŝlea?

II. trs., to give warning; to send news.

pukar-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

puki (Sad. *poka*) 1^o syn. of the 2nd meaning of *koka*. 2^o I. adj., with *luman* or *êrêko*, a silk-cocoon or lac from which the moth or insects have emerged. Also used as adj. noun: *lumamredo pukikoŝ gonoua huŝinaŝea*, mendo *êrêre pukikoŝ gonoua laŝea*.

II. trs. caus., also *pukirika*, to let the silk moths emerge from their cocoons, or the insects from the lac: *jiantaŝkoale mendo kâ*, haŝinaŝarte *lumamkope pukikedŝkoa*, instead of quickly killing the moths in the cocoons, you have let half of them emerge; *mâ kale darijana*, miaŝ daruren *êrêkole pukikedŝkoa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of moths, to emerge from the cocoons; of the insects, to emerge from the lac: *lumamko pukitana*; *êrêko pukitana*.

puki-n rflx. v., same meaning: *baru-êrêko oko canduko pukina?*

puki-q p. v., same meaning; meaning corresp. to the trs. caus.

pu-n-uki vrb. n., the number of moths or insects thus emerging: *pu-nukiko pukijana*, moŝ karire iral pōngeko sareakana.

pukri, pukûri vars. of *pokhara*.

puku, pukûpuku, pukpuku, vars. of *poko, pokôpokô, pokpoko*.

pûl (Sad.; P. *puł*; Sinh. *pālam*) I. sbst., a bridge: ne gaŝare *pûl* cenamente kako baijada? Hence the epds. *darupul, meredpûl, itapûl,*

pulu[-pulu]

diripûl, a wooden bridge, an iron bridge, a bridge made of bricks, a stone bridge.

II. trs., to bridge: en gaŝako *pûla-kada* ci kâ?

III. intrs., to make a bridge: Kanci-gaŝarco *pûlakada*, they have made a bridge over the Kanchi river.

pûl-q p. v., (1) to be bridged: gaŝa *pûlakana*. (2) imprsl., of a bridge, to be made: gaŝare *pûlakana*.

pu-nûl v. n., the number of bridges made: *pu-nûlko pûltada* ne sandakare, miŝcokêŝ lôr raŝi begar pûlte kâ parmakana, they have made so many bridges on this road, that the least nullah is not crossed without.

pulal var. of *phular*.

puli var. of *phuli*.

pultsi (from the Engl.) sbst., a policeman.

pulki (Sk. *pułāk*, a ball of boiled rice; Sad. *pulkār*, cooked to a point) sbst. and prd. used superstitiously on the silk worm breeding ground, instead of the word *mandi*, cooked rice, which, it is believed, would harm the silk worms if heard there.

pulu[-pulu] (Sad. *pułki*) cfr. *kuŝ-tukudŝtu, hoŝolhoŝol, uŝuluŝul* (all three used fig. in the same meaning) and *ŝha, ŝq*, I. sbst., apprehension, fear or dread regarding a future event: *puluŝpuluŝ namkja*, goŝa nida kae duŝumana; ne hoŝoŝ *puluŝpuluŝ* janaŝ nekagea.

II. adj., with *hoŝo*, getting easily apprehensive.

III. trs. caus., to put smb. under dread and apprehension: oko kaŝitepe *puŝuŝpuluŝkja?*

IV. intrs., (1) to be under apprehension: holado puragecim *pu'niṣpuluṛ-kena?* (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: nalasi-kanae, ji *puluṛpuluṛjia*, jīraṛṇo-jaipe. (3) in the df. prst., to get easily apprehensive: en hoṛo *puluṛpuluṛtana* (or *puluṛpuluṛgea*); ne kaji alope uduḃaṛaia, manḃiojā kaea moḃ sṇjedo.

puluṛpuluṛ-n rflx. v., to give way to apprehension: aminara alom *puluṛpuluṛna*, jeṛaea bḃ kam tīnakada, do not dread like this, thou hast cut off nobody's head.

puluṛpuluṛ-p p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus.: okoeḃ kajitee *puluṛpu'niṣiana?* (2) same as the rflx. v.: aminara alom *puluṛpuluṛoa*. (3) to become apprehensive by character: soben honkotam jiko keṛcea, mendo maraṇi *puluṛpuluṛiana*, all thy children have a strong character, except the eldest who has turned out timorous.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, also *puluṛleka*, modifying *boro, rika, rikan, rikag, atḃkar*. (2) with the afx. *gge*, also modifying *kaji, aṛum*.

puluṛ-puluṛ, sometimes *puluṛ*, of men and quadrupeds, I. sbst., the beginning to take flesh again after emaciation: *puluṛpuluṛ* lelte mundaḃtana ne hoṛore rogoḃ duku hokaḃtana.

II. adj., with *hormo*, a body that begins to take flesh again: cerate apia meromko usulena, nimirdo *puluṛpuluṛ* hormo miaḃ meroma leḃtana.

III. trs., of food, to give flesh again to one who had got emaciated: ne keṛaa hoṛōmore jaṇ eakar sarelena, mendo kape, rāṛilupa oṛo ṭendaḃ *puluṛpuluṛkia*, this buffalo was reduced to skin and bones, but oil-cake, Gajanus bran and rice water have given it some flesh.

IV. trs. caus., to cause smb. thus to take flesh again: ne urj nimirdope *puluṛpuluṛkia*.

V. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to take flesh: ne hon nḃloe *puluṛpuluṛtana* (or *puluṛpuluṛṭana*).

puluṛpuluṛ-p p.v., (1) same meaning. (2) corresp. to the trs. or trs. caus.

VI. adv., *puluṛ* with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, leka*, and *puluṛpuluṛ* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *kiri, kirip, rika, rikag*.

pumbhi var. *puphi*.

puna (Sad. *puni*) I. sbst., occurs only in the opds. *herpuna, roapuna, enpuna*, etc.

II. trs. or intrs., to do one's first sowing, reaping, threshing, etc., of the season, with the connotation of a sacrifice, the promise of a sacrifice, and (or) a drinking feast, in cntd. to *buni*, the same, without sacrifice, etc., and especially the starting of the day's business: babape *herpunakeda* ci? bāba herpe *punakeda* ci? (the exact meaning of the last sentence depends on the circumstances); dāṛipe *cabakeda* ci?—Kā, gapaenale *punaea*.

puna-n rflx. v., same meaning:

apedope roacabajada aledo gapae-nanale *punana*.

punda-g p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of the first sowing, etc., to take place: entanape ci nimirdo?—Kā, gūpaenā *punaoa*, have you finished threshing?—No, we start only to-morrow.

punami Nag. var. of *ponami* Has. Nag.

pundiaḍ, dundia-pundia (Sad. *ṇundiaḍ*) 1^o I. subst., importunity: ṭaka omdo kūtare moneakaḍ taikena, aleḡ *pundiaḍlee* omkeda: turui ṭakaina jamzakaḍ taikena, Iasa buru tobalenci maraḡ *pundiaḍreḡ* tojana, miḍ ṭaka bāri sureakana.

II. adj., with *hoḡo, hon*, importunate: nīdo kentēḍ *pundiaḍ* hongē, enḡaaḡuṭa paēsa lelkere ji kā menia, he is a very importunate child, when he sees money in the hands of his parents he cannot control himself.

III. trs., to force smb. by importunity to give smth.: buru lelmente honko bar ṭakako *pundiaḍkīṇa*; en orḡare bar ṭakaina *pundiaḍkeda*, by my insistence I obtained 2 Rs. in that house.

IV. intrs., to try the same, aiaṭare paēsako *pundiaḍkena*, mendo kako namna.

pundiaḍ-n, pundiaḍrika-n rflx. v., to let oneself be induced by importunity to give smth.: honkoḡ asite alom *pundiaḍna*.

pu-pundiaḍ repr. v., by mutual importunity to induce each other to give or spend smth.: arkibaṭire momoḍ ṭakakina *pu-pundiaḍjana*,

in the grog-shop they spent each a rupee in their insistence to be treated to a drink by the other.

pundiaḍ-g p.v., corresp. to the trs.: aiaṭe iral ganḍa *pundiaḍjana*; iral ganḍaina *pundiaḍjana*.

pu-n-undiaḍ vib. n., the extent to which one is forced to give by importunity: *punundiaḍe* (or *pundiaḍe*) *pundiaḍkīṇa*, buluna kirinaḡ raṭi aīṇa tīre kā sarejana.

2^o the extortion of smth. by lies or artifice. Same construction. As adj. it may qualify *kaji*, lies for the purpose of extorting smth.

3^o trs., in a panchayat, to convince of guilt an accused who denies, fine him or at least shame him, and shame those who, perhaps, tried to defend him: pancaṭre bartale haṭiaenjana, pāṛākhūṭkole *pundiaḍ-keḍkoa*.

pundiaḍ-g p.v., corresp. meaning.

4^o cfr. *cundiaḍ* and *paṭṛ*, I. subst., discouragement in consequence of repeated failure or of frequent sickness: neṭa apisa bandaina tolkeda, apisagaḍḍ haḡanci *pundiaḍ* namkīṇa.

II. trs., of smth. that gets repeatedly spoiled, to dishearten one: ne aṛi janāḍsirna haṭee *pundiaḍkīṇa*, kalomdo diriina tirinaea.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to get thus disheartened: inḡ kajibuḡaḍṭeḡ *pundiaḍlana* (or *pundiaḍḡ-tana*), nādo am bujaḍlekaime, I am fed up trying to make him understand now thou try once. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel thus disheartened: orḡ lai-

pundī

pundī cuțu

ruar *pundiađjadlea*, karcado karcacq (or karcacqka), nesëkando sobon daru barkadģele lagađea, we are fed up repairing always the roof; whatever the expenses, this time we will use only heart-wood.

pundiađ-q p v., to get thus disheartened: naëal baitera *pundiađjana*, ne sirma orqdo kaira baia, darkârq-ređoia kirinea; hasutele *pundiađjana*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *ațkar*. With the afx. *qge* it may also modify *rika*, *kami*, *kamirika*.

5° disgust, great displeasure, with smb.'s conduct. Same construction: inia ġuna leltera *pundiađjana*; ama sêrâ leltera *pundiađjana*, I am disgusted with thy stupid way of acting.

pundī (Sarl.) I. abs. n., whiteness: sođara *pundī* kam lelakađ-redo cunara *pundige* tōreme, soda is as white as lime (Itly., if thou hast not seen the whiteness of soda, remember the whiteness of lime).

II. adj., white: *pundī* merom gođ-janatale. Note the phrase: *pundī* ctere baba (or hende baba) her, to write.

III. trģ., to render white: ne lija purq kapē *pundikeda*, you have not washed this cloth quite white; pacirido cunateko *pundikeda*, they have whitewashed the wall.

IV. intrs. in the df. prst., to become white: ne urī balęredo sãđragee tãikena, nãdo mãřmãřitee *punditana* (or *pundiotana*), this bullock, when a young calf, was grey, now little by

little it turns white; nurado kũģena nurajada, enreo ne lija kã *punditana* (or *pundiotana*), in spite of my strenuous washing, this cloth does not become white.

pundī-n rilx. v., (1) to cover one's skin with a white powder or colour: cunate cenate međmũãre *pundin-jana*? (2) to put on a white nap: êrêkodo apisa *pundin-janteke* mataoa enteko uruaoa, after the lac insects have put on thrice a white nap, they get full-grown and emerge from the lac. (3) in jest, of a cloth (personified), to become white by washing: sabune namtana ne lijado, naminara nurareo kã *punditana*, this cloth wants soap, it does not become white in spite of all this washing.

pundī-q p.v., to be rendered white, to become white.

pu-n-undī vrb. n., the degree of whiteness: *puunđi* *pundīme*, ne lija nađalekage lełoka.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lełq*, *rimbil*. (2) with the afx. *qge*, modifying *nura*, *tiki*, *sabun*, *potađ*, *cuna lagađ*, *rika*. Note the sayings: (1) *pundigele* dalmea, kam *pundigredo* toroģle hermea, we shall give thee a sound thrashing. (2) *pundiqge* (or *duri pundiqge*) curae tořetada, he has an unusual quantity of chewing lime tucked in a fold of his loin cloth.

pundī carmani sbst, a form of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, DC.; *Capparidaceae*, with white flowers. It is very fetid.

pundī cuțu sbst., a white mouse.

punđi daūd

punđi daūd I. sbst., a complaint in which the urine looks white like rice water: *punđi daūd* namakakore tēnḍāḍaleka punḍige racaḍa senoa. See under *daūd*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person with this complaint: *punḍidaūd* horoko cenḡtem ranukoa?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this complaint: *punḍidaūḍtanac*.

punḍidanḡḡ p. v., to 'get this complaint: *punḍidaūḍukanac*.

punḍi.diri sbst., any hard white stone. It denotes the teeth in the riddle under *jojoma*.

punḍi ḡuki syn. of *ihil ḡa*, sbst., *semen humanum*.

punḍi gidi sbst., the White-backed Vulture, *Pseudogyps bengalensis*.

punḍi gurūlu sbst., a form of *Panicum miliare*, Lamk.; Gramineae, with white seeds. It ripens towards the end of August, a week later than the *rendoa gurūlu* and the *saramcaḡlom gurūlu*.

punḍi haṛa sbst., a white ploughing ox. It denotes a silk cocoon in the riddle under *lumam*.

punḍi horo sbst., a white man, i.e., a European: *punḍi horoko* hijuakan-taḡete ne disum saḡarakana, sidaḡo isu higiridigiri taḡkena. Also used as adj. noun: *punḍikoa* kaḡi moḡada, enamente disumko ṭekaḡakaḡa, the policy of the whites is the same all over the country, that is why they have been able to govern it. See under the third meaning of *punḍi kulaḡ*.

punḍi jojoaṛa sbst., a form of *Illicium sabdariffa* with white fleshy

punđi kulaḡ

calyces in fruit.

punḍi kaḡaḡ (*kāḡaḡ, kāḡaḡ*) sbst., the form of *Abrus precatorius*, Linn., Papilionaceae, with brown-spotted, white seeds.

punḍi kakāru Nag. syn. of *pandea kakāru*.

punḍi kanaḡli sbst., the white flowered form of Oleanter, *Nerium odorum*, Soland; Apocynaceae.

punḍi kaḡea sbst., an albino rat.

punḍi kaṭkaṭa Nag. syn. of *punḍi seroṛo* Has. sbst., the White Stork, *Ciconia alba*.

punḍi-keṛa sbst., an albino buffalo. It is superstitiously believed that a black buffalo will die if yoked with a white one.

punḍi ko Has. syn. of *gaibaka* Nag. sbst., the Cattle-Egret, *Bubulcus coromandus*.

punḍi kode sbst., a white-seeded form of *Eleusine coracana*.

punḍi kuḡa (II *gulāb jamān*) sbst., (1) *Eugenia jambos*, Linn.; Myrtaceae,—the Rose apple tree, a large tree with edible, strongly rose-scented berry. (2) a rose apple.

***punḍi kuḡaḡ** sbst., (1) a domesticated white rabbit. (2) an albino hare. Albino hare, rats and mice are said to be found on and near the Choke-buru (Narsingpur). It is said that a hunt starting with the sight of an albino hare is doomed to utter failure: *edkauter būnige*. (3) fig., rice beer: *punḍi kulaḡle* namṭaia, mar, duḡkome, we have got a white hare (i.e., rice beer), come sit down. Note the similar sayings: (a) *punḍi sado*, mree deakante enka maraḡaḡee

pundi lampi

kajijada, he talks so big because he has been drinking rice beer. (b) nādo pundi hoŋolom songeakana, inġ bagelemre nekado kam jagarea, thou art drunk with rice beer, when sober (ltly., thou art now in the company of a white man, when he leaves thee) thou wilt no more speak like this. (c) madukamem halatankada, enamente marangem kajijada, thou talkest big because thou hast been drinking grog.

pundi lampi sbst., the Pale Harrier, *Circus macrurus*.

pundi mani sbst., a white-seeded form of *piramani*.

pundi ora sbst., (1) syn. of *kacaŋri-ora*, the court of law: *latu pancāitre kakaia salaŋjanci pundiŋŋalekŋajana* ađ ukilko asulasultekia reŋgejana. (2) syn. of *jelora*, prison, jail: *kasurree sabutijanci pundi ora* lekeda.

pundi rambāra, **pundi ramra** sbst., a form of *Vigna Catjang*, Endl; *Papilionaceae*. See under *budi*. The young plants are eaten raw by children.

pundi sadow sbst., a white horse. See under the third meaning of *pundi kulaŋ*.

pundi saraŋa sbst., a white-skinned form of a *kundisaraŋa*, *golasaraŋa*, the sweet potato.

pundi saraŋa see under *saraŋa*.

pundi seroro Has. syn. of *pundi kaŋkata* Nag.

pundi sukuri sbst., a rose-skinned white-haired form of the native pig which is generally black.

pundi ūr sbst., (1) a white skin. (2) fig., a European: *Khuntireŋa ha-*

punji

kimdo *pundi ūr* ci hende ūr? Is the Khunti Magistrate a European or a native? N. B. The skin of Europeans is sometimes described as *pundi*, white, or sometimes as *ara*, red: *Saŋohkoŋ međmŋŋar misamisa araŋe leloa*, *misamisado pundiŋe*.

***puni**, **puni-rōg** I. sbst., an infantile disease of the legs which the baby, whether sitting or lying, always keeps crossed, never apart, and which finally get one or both deformed. Our informants know no remedy in use except the superstitious practice described in the note under *atalalsa*, which, they say, is resorted to only in the case of *punirōg*: *ne hondo puni namakiaia, cia kape atalalsajia*? II. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this disease: *punitanae*.

puni-g p. v., to get this disease: *puniakanae*.

punja Nag. (Sad.; Sk. *punj*, heap, quantity) syn. of and constructed like, the first meaning of *keja*. (In its 2nd meaning *keja* is used both in Has. and Nag.).

punji (Sad.; Or. and H. *punji*) 1^o Cfr. *mŋr*, I. sbst., (1) also *punjitaka*, capital or stock wherewith to trade: *bepārdoina monejada*, *punji kaina namdaritana*; *punjitaka ciminara taikena bepŋr sidare*? (2) the pebbles put down in the games of *telagu-tiinura* and *tilguŋtiinura*.

II. trs., (1) to use as a capital for trade: *banda dulrikaro sobenŋaka kaina cabaeaŋŋe bepārrena punjiŋa*, after constructing the bund some money will remain, I shall engage it in the lac trade. (2) fig., to use

punji

seeds for sowing : mid̥ tēōa gurūlu
omaiṇpera *punjiṭa*.

punji-n rflx. v., same meanings :
pura kaia namdaṇṇiṇci caṇṇibepār-
mente bar ṭakageṇa *punjinjana*.

punji-p p. v., corresp. meanings :
ne ṭakado ēṇēbepārre *punjiṇka* ci
merombu kiriatā? Shall this
money be engaged in the lac trade
or shall we buy a goat with it?

pu-n-unji vrb. n., the act of gather-
ing capital for trade : ēṇēbepār-
mente *puunjin* huṇṇakeda, mid̥
dupilo kako kiriaoa, thou hast
gathered too little money to trade
in lac, not even as much as a woman
carries on her head can be bought
with it.

punjian adj., having capital engaged
in trade : ēṇēbepārmente jeta iminaṇ
kaia *punjiana*, saukoageṇa kiria-
nalatana manre moḍ ṭakate, I have
no money at all engaged in the lac
trade, I buy for the money lenders
with a commission of 1 rupee in the
maund.

2^o syn. of, and constructed like,
munda, rich, wealthy.

3^o I. sbst., movable property : apu
goḷḷan bar sirma taēomte oṇṇaṇ
punji honkore icapiṇa haṇṇajana,
two years after the father's death,
the sons divided the things in the
house into small portions amongst
themselves.

II. intrs., to acquire movable pro-
perty : sama caṭu aukeḍte raṭtine
hiḷḷena, nādo huṇṇalekae *punji-*
keda, when he came to settle here
as a ryot he brought with him an
empty cooking pot, now he has

puṇgi

some movable property.

punji-p p. v., imprsl., of movable
property, to be acquired : ne hature
raitinme, nere nalatumhal kūḷ
namoa oṇṇa goṇakoo kūḷ hōba, api-
upun sirmaredo huṇṇaleka *punjioaḷā*,
become a ryot in this village, much
day-labour can be got in it and also
its uplands are fertile, in a few
years a little movable property is
likely to be acquired.

punji-paṭa Has. jingle of *punji*,
in the third meaning and rarely, in
the first : bepārte (or bepārre)
punjiṇṇaṭe dubaḍkeda, he lost all
his movable property by trading.

punji-runji, *runji-punji* Nag. (Sad.)
syn. of *punjiṇṇaṭa*.

puṇgi (Sad.) cfr. *putungi*, a funnel,
I. sbst., (1) the hollow cone-like
iron handle of certain sickles. (2)
the hollow cone-like iron part into
which fits the shaft of a straw rake
(*ṇṇakari*), a garden rake (*godar*) and
certain spears (*barca*) N. B. As
seen on Pl. II, 5-9, iron arrow
heads never have such a hollow
part. (3) syn. of *sakamṭipi*, cfr.
kokomba, a leaf rolled up cone-like
to serve as a stopper.

II. trs., (1) to make with such an
iron handle or part : datārou alom
ḍaṇḍiṇa, *puṇgitam*, do not make the
sickle with a point to be fitted into
a wooden handle, make it in one
piece with an iron handle ; barca
puṇgitam. (2) thus to roll up a
leaf : ne sakam *puṇgikeate* (or
put *ṇṇagikeate*) botolo tepeḍtam. N.
B. *puṇgi* is not used in the meaning
of thus to cork a bottle : ne botolo

putuagitam (or sakamtipitam, sakamte tipitam).

puagi-g p. v., corresp. meanings: taramara barca *puagiakana*, puratodo sārleka dandiakana.

puagi (Sad.) sbst., the part under the skin in the stems of herbaceous plants as plantain, aloes, maize, paddy: sirasandomre *puagi* kā taīna, tasadrurare taīna; kadatā *puagido* bendakeate Baagaliko jomea, Bengalis fry or stew the inner part of plantain stems, and eat them. (Some Mundas have learned to follow their example). Note the saying: rajako kulaēleka *puagiko* jomtana, kings, like har, eat the inner part of herbaceous stems, i.e., they do not work much and live high.

puagi-barca sbst., a spear-head with a conical tube into which the shaft fits, in cntrd. to *dandibarca*, a spear-head with a point that fits into the shaft.

puagid Has. syn. of *butky* Nag. sbst., the grub called ant-lion, Myrmeleon formicarius: *puagid* gitil bitarree taīna aḍ cetanree daū-kadea, kerasikulekaē leloa, hupia-lekaē maraṇa, landisateē sesena, the ant-lion hides in sand at the bottom of a little pit which it makes, it looks like a buffalo louse but is a little larger, it walks backwards; honko miad *puagid* diriare ūhte baēarkiate eṭa *puagidgarareko* dōtaia, ente in enren *puagide* sabia aḍ raqalekiare barankia uruṇoa, to catch ant-lions children tie the jaw of one with a hair and throw it in the little

pit of another, the two ant-lions at once grapple with each other and by pulling the hair both are drawn out.

puagi-datārom sbst., a sickle all in one piece, with a hollow conical iron handle, in cntrd. to *dandidatārom*, a sickle with an iron point to fit in a wooden handle.

puphī, **pupi** Nag. (Sad. *pophī*; Or. *puphī*, *phuhī*; H. *phóphī*) also *mad-phupī*, var. of *pumbhī*, syn. of *mad-undu* Has.

pu-pu (Sad. *phuphu*) sbst., the abdomen between the navel and the scrotum, (it is indecent to use this term of women): *pupuree* gaā-kana.

pupu-go p. v., to get a large or small lower abdomen: Loqiren Urlu haram puragee *pupukana*.

pu-pu (Sad. *phauphan*) syn. of *lamdur*.

pu-pu onomatope, I. sbst., the sound made by beating the mouth of an empty *cuka* with the palm of the hand.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., thus to beat the mouth of a *cuka*: en hondo *cukaē pupujada*.

pupu-go p. v., (1) corresp. meaning.

(2) imprsl. of this sound, to be produced: sama *cuka* mocare *du-maṇeka* tablīlilere *pupugoa*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *sari*, *aṣumq*.

pā-pā Has. Nag. cfr. *pāupān* Nag., same as *pāpā*, but not connoting plurality.

pū-pū frequentative of *pūbagel*, *pū-ken oq*, onomatopoe, I sbst., (1) the sound of blowing with short breath through compressed lips. (2) the spitting of an angry cat: *pusikoq pūpū kac'm aūmakada*?

II. adj., with *sarī*, same meaning.

III. trs. and intrs., (1) of men, with *moca* or *laco* as d. o., to emit this sound. (2) of a cat, with *moca* as d. o., to spit: *pusi mocae pūpūkeda*; *pusi pūpūleda*.

pūpū-n rflx. v., same meanings: *sipujare pusiko pūpūna*, *binako sūsūna* (or *pōpōna*), *hoṛoko jāṇa purgiritanreko pūpūna*.

pūpū-n p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *iniṇ laco pūpūlena*.

IV adv., with or without the affx. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pūleka* and *pūkenpūken*, modifying *oq*, *purgiri*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*, *aūm*.

pupunḍi-daru sbst., *Callicarpa macrophylla*, Vahl.; *Verbenaceae*,—a shrub 3-8' high with large, opposite, ovate leaves, densely tomentose beneath; small purple flowers in axillary cymes; and small white berries.

pupurā distributive form of *purā*: *pupurātem ajomjada*, *kode darāratana*, thou art feeding the mill each time too much; the millet gets only coarsely ground.

pūr var. of *pūr*.

pūr (H. *pur*, city, town; Sinh. *pūlo*; T. *pulokam*; Sad. *epur*, this world; *upur*, the next world) sbst., with the dmst. *ne*, this world, in entrd. to *bitar pūr*, *han pūr*, the other world, the next world; *jā pāpra*

sajai ne pūrre kāre bitar pūrre namoa; *ne pūrre namkedido garae tojanako metaia*, any sin gets punished in this world or in the next; when smb. has thus been punished in this world, they say: *garae tojana*.

pura, **puraḍ** (Sad.; II. *pūrā*, *pūrānā*; Or. *purāba'ānā*; Sinh. *purānawā*, *purawanawa*, to fill up) 1^o I. adj., entire, complete: *pura kajina itwana*, I know the whole story; *pura goḍe omkeda*, he gave full evidence. *Puraḍ* is not used as adj., in this meaning.

II. trs., (1) to complete an action or a contract: *kamiina purakeda*, I have finished the work; *oṛa bai gapale puraea*, we shall finish building the house to-morrow; *oṛa miḍ candure lasiina puraea*, one month more and I shall have fulfilled my contract of service. (2) to complete a stated period doing a certain action: *banda tolre bar candure purakeda*.

pura-n rflx. v., same meanings.

pura-q p. v., (1) corresp. meanings.

(2) imprsl. of a prediction, to be fulfilled, to come true: *inj kajikedleka purajana*, *ne banda hagoḍe menla*, he foretold that this bund would not hold, it has happened as he said.

2^o trs., to do smth. to all: *taka asido sobenina purakedḍkoa*, *jetae kako omāina*, I asked money from all, none gave me; *maṇḍina purakedḍkoa*, *kako bijana*, I ladled out cooked rice to all, they did not get their fill; *mimiḍ gandana purapḍa*, I shall give you each one anna;

pura

craŋia purakelkoa.

pura-n rflx. v., to do all smth. to, or with, themselves: *nādo hijuko puranjana.*

pura-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

3^o trs., to do smth. to smb. as much as needed, enough: *mandi omdole omlija, ka'o purulja*, we gave him a meal, but not a full one: *mandi-tedoin purakelkoa*, *utu huringe tai-kena*, *bulunaloko jomkeda*; *ne hona lija jiliao cakaroin purakja*, I bought this boy a cloth long and broad enough for him.

pura-n rflx. v., to do smth. to oneself as much as needed: *mandij puranjana*, he has taken a full meal.

pura-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.: *ne hondo ne lijate jiliao puraoa*, *cakaro puraoa*, with this cloth this child will have breadth and length (of cloth) enough.

4^o I. sbst., the fulfilment of an order or of a promise; the satisfaction of a desire: *landia dasiko kamido kako lela*, *hukum pura bariko lela*, lazy servants do not try to do the work well, but only want just to satisfy the order.

II. adj., with *horo*, in the cpds. *hukumpura*, one who does not want to do anything more than just execute the orders he receives; *karar-pura*, one who keeps his promises; *sana-pura*, a self-indulgent or self-willed person: *bariabo kamia dasi-kin menakina*, *miaddo hukumpurao dasi*. These are also used as adj. nouns: *hukumpurako kami lelota-reo* *begar hukum kakoa*, lazy ser-

pura

vants, even when they see that a work is necessary, do not do it without orders.

III. trs., to fulfil an order or a promise; to satisfy a desire: *ainja hukum kae purakela*, enamentee sajijina.

IV. intrs., in the df. prtt., same as the p. v.: *purasi kararotana*, *mendo jetao karar ka puratana* (or *puratana*).

pura-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: *hukum kae puranredoe cutioa*.

pu-p-ura repr. v., to keep mutually a promise: *karar kaina pupurajana*. *pura-q* p. v., corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *kami*, *rika*.

5^o trs., to give evidence: *inijare goa oko cokoepe puraea* (or *percea*)? Who amongst you will give evidence in his favour? *goadoe purakena*, *mendo pura goa kae omlija*, he gave evidence, but not full evidence. *pura-n* rflx. v., same meaning: *ainmente goam purana oi*? Will thou be my witness?

pura-q p. v., of witness, to be given.

* 6^o of ruminants and, probably, of horses; in jest it is used also of children who have got their second set of teeth, I. sbst., the age at which, after loosing their milk-teeth, they have just got their definitive and complete set of front teeth. These are 6 or 8 in number, or occasionally 7. There is an empty space between them and the grinders. When there are only 7 the animal is superstitiously believed to cause the death of any other

pura

animal with which it happens to be yoked: ne keṛa *purarele* kirialja, nādo dālii tebakeda.

II. trs., to get the teeth completing the second set of front teeth: ne haṛa nimirgee *puratada*, aṛiī sōjeea, this plough ox has lately grown its two canine teeth, they are not yet straight.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same meaning: ne gai *puratana* (or *purat-tana*) ci?

pura-q p. v., same meaning: uriko dasturlekate iral ḍaṭareko *puraou*, taramara turuia kāre ēageko ḍaṭaoa; ē ḍaṭare *puraakan* (or ēi ḍaṭaakan) keṛa, urī oṛo hita merom kiria kā hēsea, enkanjido satairakanieko metaia, it is not good to buy a buffalo or bullock, or a goat for breeding, with a set of seven front teeth; the term used to describe such animals is *satair*.

pura (Or. *pūrhem*, too much, too many) 1^o I. prn., much, many: isu dinatē bāṛiina lelakada, mendo nekan *pura* ciulaḍ kaina lella, I have seen many torrential rains in my day, but never such a tremendous one; huringe mandī omaiṇpe *purado* kaina cabaca, give me only a little cooked rice, I can not manage much; hola *purakolqin* jagarkena, I talked with many people yesterday.

II. adj., much, many: *pura* daren taikenaina lumcabajana, I was in much rain, I got quite wet; *pura* hoṛoko taikena.

III. trs., to do smth. much; to gather many: aṛim *purako* jaked

pura

puṭukuī halana alom hoka, do not stop picking up puff-balls until thou hast a lot.

pura-n rflx. v., (1) to be many gathering, or doing smth.: kamire alope *purana*, barapi hoṛote calaḍoa. (2) to do smth. much: jagare *puranrate* eṭako kami kako pokotokeda, by all his talking he prevented the others from working well; mandī *puranjana*, utaī huringenjina, he took much cooked rice and too little stew in proportion.

pura-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs.

2^o I. prn., too much, too many: ne banda sonagaṛa bāṛite kā hagoa, mendo *purate* hagoa, this bund will not be broken through by ordinary rain, but it will not stand a very heavy downpour; *purako* taikena, kaina ḍariḍkkoa, they were too many for me.

II. adj., too much, too many: *pura* bāṛite banda bajana; *pura* hoṛoko taikena, kaina ḍariḍkkoa.

III. trs., to do smth. with excess: gōm *purakeda*, enamente maēana hasujadma, thou hast carried too heavy a load, that is why thy back aches; ne hondo julapṇe *purakin*, lāḍultee lagacabajana, you have given this child too strong a dose of castor oil, he is utterly weakened by the stools.

pura-n rflx. v., same meaning: mandī *puranjana*, enamente lāḍ golmāl-kia, he ate too much rice, and thus got stomach trouble; kamire alope acūa jagare *purana*, do not engage him for work, he talks too much (he loses too much time in talking);

purā

pura-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.
 3^o I. prn. more in quantity or number : *moḍ ṭeḍā caḍlile omamea ci purām namtana* ? Shall we give thee one measure of rice or dost thou want more ? *niminā do kā, purāko taikena*, that was not their number, they were more numerous.
 II. adj., more in quantity or number : *moḍhisige ṭaka sareakana, purā ṭakado banda dulce karcajana*, twenty rupees are left, more than that has been spent on making the bund ; *niminādo kā, purā hoṛoko taikena*.

III. trs., (1) to increase or augment smth. : *niminādo alom hāṛābea kabu hobaoa, caḍli purāme* (or *orāme*), do not put so little rice to cook, we shall not have enough, put more. (2) to give or do more to one than to the other or others : *tamaku aia haṭiṭakeda jetae kaina purāḷiā* (or *lākīā*) ; *eraṇdo ame purākedma ci aia* ? Whom did he scold more, thee or me ?

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst, to increase or be more than before : *nīā duku purātana* (or *puragātana, purāgea, jaḍkatana*) *tisīdo*, his sickness is worse to-day. (2) imprsl., to feel smth. more than before : *tisīdo lāḥasu, purājātānā*, my stomach-ache is worse to-day.

purā-n rfx. v., to take more for oneself than one gives to others in a distribution ; to do smth. more to oneself than others do, or more than one does to others : *tamaku dom purānlekaiṇ leljada, huṛialeka orāinaime*, it seems to me that thou

purā

takest more than thy share of tobacco, give me some more.

pura-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs. : *jilu til kae ṭaṇkajada, tara sakamkore puragātana*, he deals out the meat badly, there is more on some of the leaves than on the others.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ṛge, leka*, more than the others or more than to the others modifying *om, au, nam*, etc. (2) with the afx. *te, (o)* more than before : *hāpenpe meulena, purāteko kaklakeda* ; *ranule ranulīa, do purātee hasulena*, in spite of our remedies he got worse. (b) in greater part, in the majority : *ne hature purāteko reṇgeṭana*, most people are poor in this village ; *pancāṭtreko kulilena, purāteko hakeda*, on being asked their opinion, the majority of the panchayat agreed to the proposal.

purāg prnl. n., that which is larger or contains more ; that which is above the stated quantity : *baria ḍaṭomre baba menā, purāg kam dariaredo huṛiṇā dupileme*, there is paddy in two baskets, if thou can not carry on thy head the one that contains more, then carry the other ; *moḍ isi ṭaka sareakana, purāgdo banda dulce karcajana*.

purānī, purākiṇ, purāko prnl. n., the one or those above the stated number. *Purāko* may also mean people more numerous than stated ; those who are more numerous, the larger group.

purāg adv. (1) on the side or part which is larger or contains more :

taear barta kandaakana, hupasa omainame, purasa (or marasa) am jomeme, the cucumber is cut in two, give me the smaller piece and eat thou the larger. (2) same as *purasare*.

purasara, purasare adj., or prnl. n., the side or part which is larger or contains more : bārom kā barabariqtana, *purasara* baba urukeate hupiasare orqtam.

purasare adv., in several or many directions : nekan daru *purasare* namoa.

purasate adv., towards several or many directions.

pura-coŋe and **pura-nq** syns. of *purapura*, but not used intrsly. in the meaning of trying.

puraō syn. of *pura* as prd. and adverbial afx., not as adj. nor as adv.

pura-pura I. trs., also *puracofe, puranq*, (1) to complete nearly ; to do smth. to nearly all : dasin *purapuraakadree* goŋjana, he died when he had nearly finished his year of service ; barhisiako, mimiŋ takaina *purapuraakadkoo*, api ci upun hōro ko sareakana, they are forty, I gave them nearly all a rupee, three or four have not yet received it ; mandidom *purapuratqina*, orq tala lundileka omainame, thou hast given nearly enough rice, give me about half a ladleful more. (2) to complete nearly a stated period doing a certain action : ne kamire candupe *purapurakeda*, orq apimāge daru sareakana.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to

get nearly complete : neren hijuakante candu *purapuratana* (or *purapuratana*). (2) to try and complete ; to try and do smth. to all : en kamii *purapuraada* (or *purapurakena*). mendo kaŋ darijana, he tried to finish the work, but could not ; karcac *purapuradkoo*, kaŋ darijana, he tried to ensure food for all, but did not succeed.

purapura-n rfx. v., (1) to complete nearly an action. (2) to complete nearly a stated period doing a certain action. (3) of nearly all, to do smth. to themselves.

purapura-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) to get nearly complete. (3) to get nearly the required quantity or length : ne lija (or ne lijate) maeac *purapuraoa*, tala bita honan ŋilinare tatikajana, he gets his waist nearly covered with this cloth, if it were a span longer it would fit him.

pura-pura syn. of *purapuri* as adv. only.

pura-puri emphatic jingle of *pura* (three first meanings). As adv., it may take the afixs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *kami, kaji, om, nam, hobaq*, etc.

purasa I. trs., to do smth. often, too often, or more often, according to the contexts : erac *purasakeda* ; erac *purasakedlea*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to take place, or be done, often, too often, or more often : apere eperan *purasatana* (or *purasatana*).

purasa-n rfx. v., same as the trs. Raciten *purasajana*, I went often

to Ranchi; naminsado Racitea *purqasajana*, I went to Ranchi more often than that.

purqsa-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *erata* (or *eratae*) *purqasajanci*, Asamtee nirjana.

purqsa, *purqsage* adv., modifying *erata*, *jom*, *lel*, *sen*, etc., often, too often or more often: *alere purqsado* Racite Paulus sena, from amongst us it is mostly Paulus who goes to Ranchi.

pur-bagelen var. of *purrbagelen*.

purcaō (Sad. *purchasek*) cfr. *pucl*, *dā* (app.), *hejebeje*, *hačarahačra*, *hačamhačam*, *ladlud*, *larobarō*, I. sbst., the act of pronouncing, of speaking or singing distinctly and articulately: *ne hon jagare ituntana purcaōdo* aūrigea, this little child learns to talk, it does not pronounce clearly yet; *iniā purcaō kā* pokōtogeā, mūtee jagara, his pronunciation is bad, he speaks through the nose; *iniā purcaō* (or *kakla*, *moca*, *mocara sari*) *jamarepe duratataneō* aūmurumlēna, his voice was heard even when you were singing all together.

II. adj. with *hoṛo*, syn. of the noun of agency *pureaōni*, one who speaks articulately, who pronounces intelligibly: *ja purcaō hoṛo ne gadiakaniā sanatae mundijadredoe kajiaitaka*.

III. trs., to pronounce; to articulate speech: *gadiakanae, kaji* (or *moca*) *kae purcaōea*.

IV. intrs., (1) to pronounce, to articulate: *asulakan maēno oṛq keaḱkodo hoṛolekageko purcaōea*; *durankāl* hoṛomocalekagee *purcaōea*, a gra-

mophone (personified) speaks like the human voice; *nimirge Hoṛokaji*, *ituakada*, *abuleka kae purcaōea*, it is only of late that he has learned Mundari, he does not pronounce it as we do. (2) in the df. prst. (a) of speech, to get articulated: *latalutute iniā moca* (or *kaji*) *kā purcaōtana* (or *purcaōqtana*), through speechlessness from fear his voice is inarticulate. (b) imprsl., of pronunciation, to take place: *durankālre hoṛomocalekage purcaōtana* (or *purcaōqtana*).

purcaō-n rflx. v., to pronounce, to articulate: *kā purcaōn hoṛo caṭi-reko joarrikaliā, sobenko landakeda*.

purcaō-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.; *Saēohkoā mocaṛe r acar kā purcaōoa*, *Aagārajiko jagartanredo t ad d janaō* aūmoa, on the lips of Europeans the letter *r* is not pronounced (i.e., Europeans cannot pronounce it) but when they talk English all the *t* and *d* one hears are cerebral ones. (2) imprsl., of pronunciation, to take place.

pu-n-urcaō vrb. n., (1) the distinctness of pronunciation or articulation: *durankālre punurcaō purcaōlena, hoṛo duranjadte eṭa kale aūmkeda*, the pronunciation in the gramophone was so distinct that we saw no difference with a real man singing. (2) the act: *punurcaō* (or *purcaō*) *kam taṭki-keda, kajiruaṛeme*, thou hast pronounced badly, say it again. (3) the result: *Aagaraji jagartanre abua punurcaōdo saēohkoāḱ kā barabarioa*, when we speak English, our pronunciation is not like that of the Europeans.

purgatorium (Lat.) used only by Catholics, sbst., purgatory.

puri Has. **purī**, **purīḍ** Nag. (Sad. *purek*, *purel*) cfr. *puturiḍ*, 1^o I. sbst., (1) the bubbling on the surface of a boiling liquid: *senḡel dytam*, *puri hokaḡka*, moderate the fire so that the boiling water cease to bubble. (2) the scum on cooking rice, on stew, on boiling liquids, in catrd, to *bore*, the scum on cooking rice or stew only, and *puturiḍ*, also used of the scum on stagnant water and on springs (3) a whitish deposit which forms on the inner side of the vessel in cooking rice. This, before it dries up, is applied by some to ring-worm: *mandirā purite taramara hoḡoko pel-ēko ranuna*.

II. adj., with *dā*, syn. of *puritandā*, boiling and bubbling water. *Puturiḍ* is not used in this meaning.

III. trs. caus., (1) of fire, to make a liquid boil and bubble: *ne senḡeldo huḡiḡea*, *moḡ caṡu dā kae puriṡa*. (2) of a person, to make a liquid boil and bubble: *ne dā purikeate cā hāḡābeme*, make this water boil and then throw the tea in it.

IV. intrs., of a liquid, to boil and bubble: *ne caṡura dā purikena*.

puri-n rflx. v., in jest, of a liquid (personified) same meaning: *misae purinjanrege paolautudo isinoā*, a stew of finely pounded dry potherbs is cooked as soon as it bubbles.

puri-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.

pu-n-uri vrb. n., (1) the amount or force of bubbling: *dādo punuri purijana*, *jūlarā senḡel ēḡēuterjana cimaḡ*, the water boiled over so much

that the fire is probably extinguished. (2) the bubbling: *punnuri* (or *puri*) *hokaḡana ci aṡṡiḡe*?

puriḡge adv., modifying *senḡel jul* (or *tira*), *dā taṡrika*.

2^o I. sbst., the emission of foaming blood from the mouth and nostrils: *ne hoḡoḡ maḡomṡa puri* (or *maḡompuri*) *lette kā aṡāraḡee aṡkaṡṡtana*, seeing the blood foaming from his mouth and nostrils, he seems in a hopeless condition.

II. intrs., of blood, thus to come out foaming: *daruāteṡ uḡlena*, *mū aḡ mocate maḡom puritana*, *goḡoaḡjā*. 3^o fig., intrs., in the sayings used in displeasure: (1) *ṡaka puritanatae*, he has too much money, ltly., his money boils over, used of people boasting of their money or spending it as if inexhaustible, without fear of getting ruined: *amaḡ oḡṡe ṡaka jōtana ci puritana*? *pon-cokaḡ kiji huragaḡiṡikeḡte laḡaḡem monejada*! Canst thou get money so easily or hast thou hoarded so much that thou wantest to go to law against the decision and advice of the panchayat? It is sometimes used of themselves by the same kind of people: *ṡakataṡa puritana*, *laḡailaḡaṡteṡ cecaḡiṡimeā*, I have money enough and will sue thee till thou art ruined.

(2) *peḡḡ puritanatae*, he burns with impatience to fight; he is always hasty for a fight; ltly., his strength boils over. Cfr. the French *bouillir d'impatience*. (3) *kīṡi puritanāṡtae*, he boils with anger; he is beside himself with anger; he cannot master his anger; ltly., his anger boils over.

4^o I. sbst., the froth at the mouth of crabs when they are not in the water : *daête urunakan karâkomkoâ pari kacim lelakada?*

II. trs. or intrs., of crabs, to foam at the mouth : *daête urunatakore karâkomko puriîa* (or *mocako puriîa*).

puri-n rfx. v., same meaning : *isu karâkomko purintaniâ lelakakoa.*

puri-o p. v., (1) prsl. of the mouth of crabs, to become frothy. (2) imprsl., of such foaming, to take place : *maparaâ karâkomkoâ moca* (or *mocare, mocaête*) *purage purioa.*

puri-êrê trs., of a liquid, to boil over and extinguish the fire.

puriêrê-gô p. v., of the fire, to be extinguished by a liquid that boils over.

purka (Sad. *purkha* ; H. *purkâ*) 1^o Has. I. sbst., an old man or woman who has lived long enough to see his or her great grandchildren : *nîdo cimin sirmaren purka?*

II. adj., with *hařam, buřia*, same meaning : *sobenko gořjana, purka hařamdo nîgea.*

III. trs., to realize that smb. is such an old person, or call him or her such : *nî mādole purkakia*, he is a great-grandfather since last year.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be such : *Mangra hařamdoe purkatana* (or *purkaakana*).

purka-n rfx. v., to believe, or describe, oneself as very old : *alemente* (or *aletare*) *alom purkana*, *sobenkole lelpandujadmea*, or *miâdjakeđ guřagu hon ařrim leliâ* ; *taëomtenko mente purkanme.*

purka-o p. v., (1) to become old as described : *nâdom purkanjangea, guřagu honkom lelkeđkote gel sirma senojana, okoe purka kae metamea?* (2) to be called such : *Guřagu puragedo kae hařamakana, iminreo on țolaree purkaqtana.*

2^o Nag. the same, but not of women.

purkako pl., (1) very old people. (2) the common ancestors : *purkakoa dastur taramarado bagejana.* (3) the shades of the ancestors of a single family : *nêgere purkakomente herâ simko bonagaia.*

purka-bosantenj prnl. n., the only (ltly., the first) very old person of the place, as described under *purka* : *ale țolare purkabosantenj kam namia*, thou wilt not find a single very old person in our hamlet ; *ale țolare purkabosantenj nîge*, this is the only very old person in our hamlet.

purkain Nag. (Sad. *purkhain*) fem. of *purka*.

purken var. of *purken*.

pur-lum var. of *phurlum*.

purna Has. (Sad. ; Sk. *purânâ* ; Or. *purniyâ*) syn. of *mari* Nag. Note the phrases used in jest : (1) *purna peře*, the strength or the exertions of an old man : *pořom kaira palțidaritana, mar, amâ purna peře lagađjamakoka.* (2) *purna sêřâ*, the wisdom, the experience or the advice of an old man : *nea cikalere țaukkoa? purna sêřâ urunalem.* N. B. In both these sayings in Nag. they use *purna* as well as

mari.

purna-durnako Has. Nag. (Sad.) jingle of *purna*, collective noun for old things.

purna kuŋiko Nag. sbst., the shades of the ancestors whose names are no more remembered.

purna podōla Has. Nag. (Sad. *purna phophra*) connoting richness, I. adj., with *baba*, etc., rice and (or) other field produce of one or several years standing : *purnapodōlako jomtana*, they are very rich in field produce. Also used as adj. noun : *niku orare purnapodōla menā*. (2) with *horo*, a person very rich in field produce. Also used as adj. noun : *amlekan purnapodōlako nekan banda cekate kako toldari?* (3) with *ora* a household or family very rich in field produce. Also used as adj. noun : *hontekuŋi purnapodōlaree gonakana*.

II. trs., (1) to keep rice or other field produce stored over one or several years : *babam mene, rāŋiram-bāŋam mene sobenāko purnapodōlajada*. (2) fig., to keep money over after the year's expenses : *no sirma takae purnapodōlakeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of field produce, to be kept in store for one or several years : *niku orare sobenā purnapodōlatana*. (2) of a man, to be very rich : *apelekain purnapodōlatanredo mōŋāleka landain tolkeda honan*, if I were as rich as you, I would have raised five or six bunds.

purnapodōla-n rflx. v., same meanings as the trs. : *sobenāko purnapo-*

dōlantana.

purnapodōla-ŋ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : *niku orare sobenā purnapodōlaakana*. (2) to become very rich in field produce : *kiriasid ote namkedciko purnapodōlajana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affx. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *dō, tatrika, kiti, dhaniŋ* : *sobenā purnapodōlako dōakada*.

pur-pur var. of *phurphur*.

purrbagelen onomatope, rflx. v., of a quail (*dur, gerea*) or the like, to fly off suddenly from grass or from a shrub, with wings that are not much spread at the start. The frequentative is *parpur* : *cārēle japudjajai taikenae purrbagelenjana*.

purrlen adv., modifying *apir, birid*, in the meaning of *purrbagelen* : *gereakodo purrlenko apirjana ci purpurtan?* Did the quails fly off all at once or one by one?

pursa (Sad.; II.; Or. *pora*) cfr. *bōpursa*, I. trs. or intrs., (1) to stand in water in a pit or near a wall, etc., with arms and hands extended above the head, in order thus to measure its depth or height : *da* (or *ikir, paeri*) *pursaepe* ; *ne bandare bolokoci pursalem Kotako cimipara ikirakanaina lellea*. (2) to measure the height or depth in the lengths described, by means of a rope or, while digging a well, by making a mark on its side each time it has been dug further to the depth described : *kūa pursaepe* ; *urtanre pursaepe*. (3) with a prefixed nl., to dig or build to once

pursaiti

pursati

or several times the depth or height described : *kûâdope ciminpursakeda?* — *Mórêpursake'ale*. Note the fig saying : *pursaeme ju*, or *mod purpleka namoa ei kâ?* Go and enquire whether we shall get more beer to drink or whether we have drunk the last ? *pursakenaita*, or *qodo kâ namoa, dolabu senoa*.

pursa-n rflx. v., first meaning of the trs.: *mar, nām oċartantarege pursaeme*.

pursa-q p. v., corresp. to the trs. and, imprsly., to the intis : *mar, ne ikir pursaqka* ; *urtanlq kûâ pursaqka* ; *ne pacrido aînate bar-pursaakanajā*, this wall has probably the height of twice my body with the arms stretched ; *pursajana, miado orq kâ namoa* ; *kâ pursaoa*, it cannot be measured this way (because it is too deep or too high or because one cannot get to the bottom).

II. adv., with the prefixes *cimin, mûl, bar, api*, etc., modifying *ikir, salarigi, menq, perq, lelq, ur, gara* : *ne garare barpursalekajā dā peca-kana*.

pursaiti var. of *pursati*.

pursa-patāl (Sad ; Sinh. *patālaya* the regions below) I. adj., very deep, very high : *pursapatāl huarare keċa uŋulenae rapudgiriċana*. Also used as adj. noun : *en hondo pursa-patālree deakana, ciā kape manakċa?* That boy has climbed very high on the tree, why did you not forbid him ?

II. trs., to dig very deep, to build very high : *kûâdoko pursapatālkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be very deep or high : *ne kûâdo pursapatāltana* (or *pursapatālgea*).

pursapatāl-en rflx. v., to climb very high or very deep : *alom pursapatālēna, larakaċrā kudakoge godemā*, do not climb high on the *junun* tree, pluck the fruit from the lower branches ; *kûāree pursapatālēnjana*, he let himself down very deep in the well.

pursapatāl-q p. v., corresp. to the trs : *ne kûâdo pursapatālċanreo dāra munja banoa*, though this well has been dug very deep there is no water in it all.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *dq, ur, gara, ikir, salarigi, lelq, menq*.

pursati, pursaiti (A. *fursit* ; Sad. *phursat* ; Or. *phursat* ; Sinh. *pras-tāwa*) I. sbst., leisure, free or seasonable time to do smth., opportunity : *pursatim namkedredo dolara bai arċte*, if thou hast free time let us go and bale out a pond to catch the fish.

II. adj., with *dipċi*, same meaning : *pursati dipċi hijupe*, come when I (or you) have free time.

III. trs., with d. or ind. o. (I) to let smb. have leisure : *lelkom, gākiko ne baċċā misao kako pursatijāia*, look ! customers do not leave this merchant alone for a moment ; *ne dasi tisiado pursatilaipe buru leltelex*, we are going to see the fair to-day, let this servant go with us. (?) also without object, of nature (personified), to give the

purta

opportunity of doing smth. : herjeţemente tisingapa kûbe *pursati-tađhua*, at present we have much weather suitable for summer sowing ; herjeţemente mado kae *pursatila*, there was no favourable weather for summer sowing last year.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to find time for smth. ; (imprsl.), of time, to be found : Raci sen honder-âtena uruakada, mendo kaina (or kû) *pursatitana* (or *pursatiqtana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel at leisure to do smth. : apeta senmente kâ *pursatijaîna*.

pursati-n rflx. v., to make free time for doing smth. : *pursatinpe*, orq api pit taçomte kacaîritebu senoa.

pursati-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: aîna orq senmente gapa baum jâlekatee *pursatiqa*, purâ jaruru kajige menâ ; herjeţemente nâdobu (or nâdo) *pursatiakana*. (2) first meaning of the intrs.: gapaing (or gapa) *pursatiqredo* Khunţitiîna.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *unge*, *ge*, *re*, modifying *menq* : tisingapa *pursati* menâia, enamente naçal baiaia mena metaitana.

purta ¹⁰ var. of *parta* ²⁰ I. sbst., the colour of a fowl or bird which is speckled white and another colour, v. g., white and black (*hendepurta*) or white and red or brown (*arq purta*)).

II. adj., thus speckled : *purta* simko canđireko bonagakoa, speckled fowls are sacrificed to the Chandi-bonga. Also used as adj. noun :

puru-bâ

horatenkore miađ *purta* atiaia monela, mendo kâ baioa mente soben horoko kajikeda, I wanted to promise the sacrifice of a speckled fowl to the spirits dwelling in the house of a relation by marriage whom I visited, but everybody said that it will not do.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be thus speckled : apea simkodo *purageko purtatana* (or *purtagea*).

purta-q p. v., to become thus speckled : apea simko *purageko purtaakana*, many of your fowls are speckled.

N.B.—*Partapurta* is a corresponding jingle connoting plurality, in both meanings.

Purti sbst., name of a clan, with sub-clans, of the Mundas. See under *kili*.

purti Nag. (Sad.) adverbial affix. syn. of *sunum*, *sunumata* *sumuq* Has. but only as referring to quantity. It means : barely sufficient, in just the quantity needed, without anything to spare. It forms the cpds. *herpurti*, *jompurti*, *nûpurti*, *tiqapurti*.

puru Has. var. of *poro* Nag.

puru, *najom-puru* Has. syn. of *kardaniđulûmuřitasađ* Nag. There are also five other plants, the names of which are cpds. of *puru* : the *bakîripuru* or *purudumbu*, the *piri-puru* or *rađrođpuru*, the *toapuru*, the *loropuru* and the *purubâ*.

purub (Sad. ; H. *purb*, *pûrab* ; Sk. *pûrva*) sbst., the East. Constructed like *izigiturq*.

puru-bâ sbst., *Ipomoea pulchella*,

puru-dumbu

Roth. ; Convolvulaceae,—the Railway Creeper, a perennial twiner with alternate, palmate leaves and campanulate pale purple flowers.

puru-dumbu subst., *Ageratum conyzoides*, Linn. : Compositae,—an annual, erect, hispidly hairy herb, with opposite leaves and white or purple flowers in corymbose heads with campanulate involucre.

puru-dumduŋi Has. syn. of *kar-daniŋdumurŋi* Nag.

puruŋi, **puruŋi** 1^o I. adj., dry without adventitious moisture ; which has never been wet or looks as if it had never been. This, in case smth. has been wet before (by watering or rain), denotes a greater dryness than *haŋad*, which does not exclude consequent inner dampness near the surface. In connection with ploughing, *puruŋi* is used of soil dry only near the surface, so that the plough throws up damp earth with the dry. *Durŋa* is used when the plough throws up only dry earth. *Raŋroŋ* is used of quite dry clayey soil in the low fields with cracks before it is ploughed. *Puruŋi busu* and *puruŋi sŋn* do not exclude the inherent dampness of fresh straw or fresh firewood, but only adventitious moisture. *Puruŋi holoŋ* means flour that has never been in contact with water. *Puruŋi* is not used with reference to the body or to things which do not absorb water : *lad baitanko tire alo juragoka mente puruŋi holoŋko capukateea*, those who make bread, to prevent the dough from sticking to their hands,

puruŋi

press their palms again and again on dry flour ; *puruŋi otere duŋme*, sit on the ground where the surface is quite dry ; *puruŋi otereŋe herkeda*, we have sown in a soil which was partly dry and partly damp. Also used as adj. noun : *puruŋi kacim namkeda* ? alirem gitiakana ; *puruŋiŋeŋe herkeda*.

II. trs., to dry the surface of the soil ; to make disappear all traces of smth. having been wet : *jeŋe ad hoŋo ne busuŋkoe puruŋikeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be as described under the adj. : *raca puruŋi-tana* (or *puruŋigea*) enamente ili nŋ racarebualē menkeda, the courtyard being dry we decided to drink our beer there.

puruŋi-ŋ p. v., to be made, or get, dry as described : *jeŋeto ote puruŋi-jana* ; *mŋŋimŋŋite sŋn puruŋiŋtana*, little by little the firewood which had been soaked, dries.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *leŋŋ*, *rikaŋ*.

2^o fig., free or immune from, as in the sentences : *puruŋi hoŋoko* (or *puruŋiakanko*) *uŋŋlo gŋleka*, *ape ruŋukpe*, let the carriers who have not yet carried, take up the loads now, you (who have carried them up till now) may rest and walk unloaded ; *api hoŋoko keolmetolakana*, *miŋ hoŋodoe puruŋigea*, three people have their head heavy with drink, one has not yet even taken his first cup ; *jŋŋlekae aŋŋakarlēna*, *mendo puruŋi-anges bancaŋjana*, he seemed liable to be condemned to prison, but he escaped scot-free ; *riŋim halcaba-*

keda, *puruiangem* aṭākarjada, thou hast paid up thy whole debt, thou feelest free from care n: w.

purul-kara, purul-kara sbst., a levelling plank as used to level dry earth. See description under *kara*: losoḍkaraēte *puruikara* purage cakara, aḍ huriage jiliwa.

purul-purul (Sad.) var. of *lopor-lopor*.

purū Has. **puḍu** Nag. cfr. *para-puru*, I. sbst., grains swollen and burst whilst parboiled paddy is being dried and moved about with a crooked stick in a potsherd over a fire: andatanre taramara babako purage lolojanci toḥken sapioa aḍ here caṭagoi, caṭlido mōca, jomlere ataleka sibila, enage *purū* menoa, am andataḍ babare purage *purū* mena.

II adj., with *baba* or *caṭli*, same meaning: *purū* baba salakeate honko jomjada, the children pick out and eat such grains.

III. trs., (1) to let some paddy grains thus swell and burst owing to the heat by momentarily stopping to move the paddy about in the potsherd: ne babado okoe andakena? puragee *purutada*. (2) to puff (make swell very much) rice whilst roasting it: Hoḥoko caṭliko ataea mendo tilikoleka kako *purudapia*. (3) to hold fresh paddy ears over live coals so as to make the grains swell and burst: honko misamisa babagele hasangarreko *puruṣa*. (4) to roast other kinds of grains either in the ear or in a potsherd and so make them swell to a certain

extent.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of grains, thus to swell and burst: baba *purutana*, kanekane andam hapejada, some of the grains swell and burst, thou failest again and again to move the paddy about; ne gonaēdo berelgea, enamente hupuringe *purutana*, these *garagaḥ* grains are fresh, that is why they swell little in the roasting.

puru-x p. v, corresp. to the trs.: caṭligangaēdo eṭa gangaṭato lāge *puruna*, the grains of the *garagaḥ* with erect spikes swell more in roasting than those of the *garagaḥ* with drooping spikes.

pu-n-uru vrb. n., (1) the number of parboiled grains thus swelling: baba ne kuṛi andakena, *punuruṣ* purukeda, moḍ haṭa babaro moḍ teḍaēte lāgejā puruṣana. (2) the extent to which grains swell in roasting: ne buria jonra atae mundaṭaṭkatada, *punuruṣ* puruṣa, moḍ teḍa jonrae atake taēomte soarūra-lere mōrē teḍaleka hobaoa, this woman knows how to roast maize to perfection, she puffs it so well that the mass increases five fold.

***purū** I. sbst., a leaf cup. There are five kinds in use: (1) *caṭlom-purū*, a leaf pinned only at the base, used in sacrifices. (2) *boḍḍ-purū* Nag. *ilipurū* Has. *gojapurū* (Pl. XXIII, 4), a leaf pinned at both ends, used to drink beer. This cup has a narrow bottom on which it cannot stand. It is pinned vertically alongside the rib of the leaf. When an unskilled hand has pinned

it transversally, it is called *paṭa puru* and is superstitiously believed to render quarrelsome the one who drinks from it. The *banda puru* used at the *ili joar*, is an *ilipuru* with the tip end pinched off. (3) *apikuli*, *apikuli puru*, leaves pinned together in a triangular shape, used for eating relish and then called also *ntupuru*, or for storing things, especially for storing *paḍla*. (4) *katupuru* (Pl. XXIII, 5), two or four leaves pinned together in a quadrangular shape, used for eating relish and then called also *ntupuru*, or for storing things. (5) *kūri-puru*, two leaves superposed cross-wise with four double-folded and pinned sides, used only at the *cati* ceremony to put the hair of the baby's head. Note the shout by which the men finish each of their songs at the jarapi dances in the pahan's courtyard on the night of the *mage* feast, in December: Jarapina, kuṭiko, miḍ *puru saba bar puru raba*! At the jarapi dance, O women, you get a leaf cupful of beer and two leaf cupfuls of cold, i.e., the pahan treats us to a single pitcher of beer but the winter night is very cold!

II. trs., to fold and pin a leaf or leaves so as to make one of the cups described. This is the work of women, though men also sometimes make beer cups: *ne sakamko puruṭpe*.

III. intrs., same meaning: *tara kuṭiko puruṭana*, *tarako kaluṭana*, some of the women are making

leaf cups, some are making leaf plates.

puru-n rflx. v., same meaning: *iminaṇaḡe puruṇṇpe*, *ili nūmentebu puraṇa*.

puru-gḡ p. v., corresp. meaning: *ne sakamko purugḡka*.

pu-n-uru vrb. n., (1) the number of cups made or the speed of the making: *punuruṅko purukeda*, *mod-garikaḍ api kuṛa sakam cabajana*. (2) the act of making such cups: *punuru kam taṭikajada*, *paṭagea*, thy way of making the cups is wrong, the pins are across the ribs.

* *puru-caḍli* syn. of *sorborat caḍli*, sbst., the rice gathered without remuneration from house to house for the meal of the sub-inspector of police or any other Government servant passing the night in a village. It is so called because the munda makes a beer leaf cup and sends a man with it and a basket to collect a cupful of rice from each family.

pūs, pūsu, pūs-candḡ (II. *pūs*; Sk. *pañśā*) sbst., a lunar month corresponding more or less to December.

pusi (Sad.; Or. *phusi*, interj. calling a cat; cfr. Engl. *puss*; D. *poes*) I. sbst., the domestic cat, *Felis domestica*: *ale oṛṇe najom pusi menṇa*, we have a black cat. A strange tom-cat and a wild cat are both called *birpusi*.

II. trs., to rear cats: *kentḍpo pusitaḍkoa ne hature*, you have many cats in this village.

pusi Has. Nag. *pusiḍ* Nag. 1^o K

pusi

trs., to cut, prick or burst open a boil, a soft containant or a soft fruit so that the matter or juice, etc., can flow out or be squeezed out: guṛam *pusikeda* ci? guṛaṛa sɔndoroe *pusikeda*; ne hon guṛa *pusitaibe*; lāiko *pusikēn*, poṭae *pusikeda*; borako *pusikeda* (or bogoṣkeda); borara babako *pusikeda* (or bogoṣkeda).

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, to burst open: guṛa aṭeṭe *pusitana* (or pusigotana).

pusi-n rflx. v., to cut, prick or burst open one's boil, or let this be done: marijanumte mariko *pusina*; sɔndoroe *pusintana*; guṛa aspatāle *pusinme*.

pusi-gg p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) same as the intrs.

pu-n-usi vrb. n., the number of pocks pricked open: *punusi* pusīpe, miaḍ raṭi mari aloka saregg.

pusigoge adv., (1) modifying *lin*, *tega*, *cipa*. (2) also *lāipusigoge*, modifying *jom*, to eat to bursting point or with excess.

III. adverbial afx. in the opds. *linpusi*, *tegapusi*, *cipapusi*, *sūpusi*. 2^o fig., trs., to blurt out a secret; to blurt out plainly what should be said in a roundabout way: ne kaji apanapan monre soṣaḡka, hature jetae alope *pusia*; ne kaji antaraima metaḍmea mendom *pusiutarkeda*.

pusi-n rflx. v., same meaning: alope *pusina*.

pusi-gg p. v., corresp. meaning: ukil jirajai dipili ne kaji Kolaṣa mocaṣṭe ene *pusigoa* menelekare uḍrūrajana,

pusi-med

at the cross examination this thing was swallowed back when it seemed on the point of escaping from Kolaṣ's lips.

pusi-baka Nag. *pusi-kq* Has. sbst., the Paddy Bird or Pond Heron, *Ardeola grayii*.

pusi-ganju-aṛa Has. syn. of *piricatomaṛa*.

pusi-hon sbst., a kitten.

pusi-jō-nāri syn. of *tuntunianāri* (Sad. *bilai phar*) sbst., *Ipomoea Nil*, Roth.; *Convolvulaceae*—a slender twining annual, 6-12' long, with three-lobed, downy leaves and bright blue flowers, 1½-2" long, in cymes.

pusi-kaṭa Nag. sbst., *Glossocardia linearifolia*, Cass.; *Compositae*,—a prostrate or rarely erect, diffusely branched, small, annual weed, with linear leaves and only one ray-floret, which is yellowish.

pusi-kaṭa-aṛa syn. of *piricatomaṛa*.

pusi-kaṭa-daru sbst., *Abutilon indicum*, G. Don; *Malvaceae*,—an undershrub with cordate, white-velvety leaves, and axillary flowers about 1" diam. on long and very slender peduncles.

pusi-kaṭa-nāri sbst., *Ipomoea Peltigridis*, Linn.; *Convolvulaceae*,—a twiner with hirsute stems, leaves deeply palmately 5-9 lobed, and pink flowers, 1" long, in dense heads.

pusi-kq Has. syn. of *pusibaka* Nag.

pusi-med I. adj., with *horo*, a person who has eyes coloured like those of a cat: ne *pusimed* horodo okorenj? Also used as adj. noun: he

pusimed, kotemtana ?

II. trs., with d. or ind. o., to call
smb. cat-eyed : okoepe *pusimedkia* ?
alope *pusimedaia* puragee kadraḍoa.
pusimed-q p. v., to get such eyes :
nīdoe *pusimedjana*.

pusimedange adv., modifying *lelq*.

pusi-rama syn. of *banasarsar*.

pusi-randa sbst., the smallest kind
of wild cat looking, in size and
colour, quite like the ordinary grey,
dark-striped house cat found in the
villages.

puskaḍ Nag. (Sad. *puskaek*) syn.
of *haḥambury*.

puski 1^o var. of *kuski*. 2^o var. of
phuski, syn. of *haḥambury*.

puslaḍ, **pusūlaḍ** var. of *phuslaḍ*.

pu-sensoroḍ syn. of *puka*.

pusri, **pusūri** (Sad. ; Or. *phusri* ;
H. *phunsi*, *phuriyā*) I. sbst., a pim-
ple, pimples, rash : ne *pusūri* cilkate
urūnjana ?

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, *hormo*, *meḍ-
muār*, covered with pimples : ne
ranute *pusūri* meḍmuār parcioa.

III. trs. (1) of a *nagebozga*, to
cover smb. with pimples or rash :
ne hondo nage *pusūritgia*, *sasana*
bozgatape. (2) of dirty water, to
cause rash : ne ḍobare alope rējana,
koṅga tupuakana, ḍa *pusūripea*.

IV. intrs. (1) in the df. prst., to
get or have pimples or rash : en hoṛo
puragee *pusūritana*. (2) in the
indet. tense, to cause rash ; to get
rash : *koṅga* tupuakan ḍobaraḍ ḍa
(or ḍate) *pusūria*. (3) imprsl., with
inserted prsl. prn., to suffer from
pimples or rash : goṭa hoṛōmo *pusū-
rijgāna*.

pusri-n rflx. v., to get covered with
pimples or rash through one's fault :
ne hondo maila ḍatee *pusūrinjana*.

pusri-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. :
nīdo eḍkan ḍatee *pusūriakana* ci
nage arḡte ?

pu-n-usri vrb. n., the amount of
pimples or rash : *punusūri* *pusūri-
akana*, iniḡ hoṛmore cari ṭurṭe ṭaḡaḍ
kam namea, he is so covered with
rash that you will not find on his
body a sound spot where to touch
him with a wooden pin.

V. adv. with the afxs. *angʷ*, *ge*,
modifying *lelq*.

pusriken Nag. adj., with *kaji* (mat-
ter) or *guna*, same as the prnl. noun
pusrikenḡ syn. of *pusri iminaḡ kaji*
(or *guna*) a trifle, smth. negligible :
pusūriken *kaji* burulekae maraḡ-
keda, from a molehill he made a
mountain ; *susi* namtan hoṛoko
pusūrikenḡ burulekako maraḡaḡa,
those who seek a quarrel make a
mountain from a molehill.

pusrikeno kū Nag., *miḡ pusrio kū*
Has. Nag. adv., not in the least.

pusta sbst, the hind of the spotted
deer, *Cervus axis*.

pustak (Sk. ; Sad.) syn. of *kitaḡ*.

pusti (P. *pusht*) sbst., generation :
api *pusti* senḡjana, syn. of api *tata*
senḡjana, three generations have

pusul, **pusul-pusul** (Sad. *pusui-
pusui*, *phus-phus pani* ; Or. *phus-
phusi*) var. of *pudui*.

pusu-pusu 1^o Has. Nag. syn. of
pudui as referring to drizzle, but
pusuleka is not said. 2^o Has. same
as *phuskaḍ*, *phuski*, *phusphus*, *phus*.

of the Santals are different; they are near Vega in Lyra.

putam-jaromkitā Has. syn. of *pārkiḃājkiṇ* Nag. sbst., a term used in the *gulinuṇ*, which see.

putgi Nag. var. of *puḍki* Has.

puthi Nag. (Sad. *pothi*; Sk. *potha*, a large book) **puti** Has. sbst., (1) syn. of *kitāḥ*. (2) an almanac with astronomical items and weather previsions, partly in Hindi and partly in Sanskrit. It is often used by magicians as a pretended divining book.

puti-nisir poetical form of *muti-hisir*:

Do, māina, *putinisir* nisireme,

Do, māina, nengamekotelan.

Mare, māina, saṅkisakom sakome,

Mare, māina, napumekotelan.

Put on thy necklace of gilded porcelain, O girl, and come, let us visit thy mother. Put on thy ivory bracelet, O girl, and let us pay a visit to thy father.

putli, putūli syn. of *gaji*.

putni, putūni sbst., (1) a female butterfly, especially the female of the Tassar silk-moth: lumam arare aiṇḃre joraṇjan *putūniko* siagibura tairikakeḍkoate eṭṭa aiṇḃko aderkoa, in breeding silk-worms, when the moths have coupled at night, they are left undisbursed till next night; then the females are freed from the males and put in a basket there to lay their eggs. (The laying takes three days; the eggs laid the first day are deemed better). (2) female silk cocoons. These are larger than the

male ones. Both the male moth and the male cocoons are callea *ṭira*: hitalumam kiriaṭtanre *putūnikogeko* kiriaṇa, miadbaria *ṭirakoko* aujama-koa.

putriḍ, putruḍ var. of *putūriḍ*.

putūni var. of *putni*.

putuagi (Sad.) (1) syn. of *coṛga*.

(2) syn. of *kokomba*, 2nd meaning.

(3) syn. of *sakamṭipi*. (4) syn. of *ṭuagi*.

putuagi Nag. (Or.) syn. of *puḍki*.

putuagi-mereḍ sbst. See under *deḃrā*, p. 1031.

putu-putu (Sad.) of insects and small animals or fish; fig. also of children or people, not of cattle, goats or pigs, I. sbst., the act of being numerous and all, or nearly all, in motion: pukakoṇ *putuputu* lelte mundaṭtana ḥko goṛareko duḥ-janredo baba oṛṇ tasaḍko cabagiṛiia, when one sees a cloud of locusts, it is clear that if they settle on a field they will eat up everything.

II. adj., numerous and all, or nearly all, in motion: holaren *putu-putu* pukako nimirge omonakan guṭlutaṇako cabagiṛikeda, the cloud of locusts that came yesterday has eaten up all my young millet plants. Also used as adj. noun: *putuputukoiṇ* leltana.

III. trs., to give birth to numerous lively young ones: ne sim janaḍdo apia upuniagee poḥkoa, nesēkandoe *putuputuladḥkoa*, this hen, as a rule hatches only three or four chickens, but this time it has a numerous brood.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be numerous and ali, or nearly all, in motion : pukako *putuputu tana* (or *putuputuges*). (2) s.me as the rfx. v. : *tisiātedo honder purāko putuputukena*.

putuputu-n rfx. v., to come, go or move about in great numbers *burduludko lunumāteko putuputun tana*, the flying white ants leave their hill in great numbers.

putuputu-u-ŋ p. v., of numerous lively young ones, to be born : *nesēkando simhonko putuputuakana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *hijŋ, senq, apir, rikan, lelq*, etc. : *putuputulan* (or *gôîôgôrôtan*) *honko senbarajada* ; *putupututan* (or *gasagatan, sagabagatan*) *nuŋko ŋundantana* ; *putupututan* (or *sagabagatan, geongeontan*) *haiko rikan-tana* ; *putuputulan* (or *geongeontan*) *agamariko apirtana* ; *gorare petepetetan* *pukako dubakin taikena*, *harkedkoale, putupututanko apir-jana* ; the locusts had settled on a field in the manner of thick-sown weeds, we chased them and they flew off in a cloud.

putūrid, putrid Nag. *putūru, putūruq, putru, putruq* Has. (Sad. *putri*) 1^o syn. of *puri* in the first meaning only.

2^o I. sbst., the scum-like dirt floating on stagnant water and sometimes on the sides of a spring or the borders of runnig water : *dā surutān atomre misamisa putūruq taīna*.

II. intrs. in the df. prst.; (1) prsl., of water, to get covered with scum-like

dirt : *ne dāhora atomre putūrudlana*, this channel has scum-like dirt floating on its sides. (2) imprsl., of such dirt, to be found : *en dāhorare putūrudlana*.

putūrid-q p. v., same meanings : *en dāhora* (or *dāhorare*) *purage putūrudakana*.

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *lelq, rikaq*. (2) with the afx. *gge*, modifying *rikaq*.

3^o I. sbst., lather of soap : *sabunta putūruq purā horoko lelakada*, many people have seen lather of soap.

II. trs. or intrs., to mix water with soap, or soap with water, so as to make a lather : *sabunte dāe* (or *dāre sabune*) *putūrudkeda* ; *lijado huringe cim sabuntada ? kam putūrudjada*, hast thou soaped the cloth too little ? Thou makest no lather.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of water with soap, or soap with water, to be mixed so as to make a lather : *dā* (or *sabun*) *putūrudtana*. (2) imprsl., of lather to be formed : *putūrudtana*, it lathers.

putūrid-q p. v., same meaning : *sabun huringe taikena, kā putūrudlena*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *lelq, rikaq*. (2) with the afx. *gge*, modifying *ilikiŋ, rika, rikaq*.

4^o I. sbst., foam or froth at the mouth. N. B. *Puri* also may be used in this meaning, but only of crabs : *dāēte urunaakan kaŋākomko, lijuntan uriko, kudaōlagaakan sadomko, biraŋate gojotan heroko*

orō hanahgonoŋte baŋiakan horokoq
putūruŋliŋ lelakada, I have seen
foam at the mouth of crabs out of
the water, of cattle chewing the
eud, of horses after a long run, of
people dying from snake-bite, or of
epileptics lying in a fit.

II. trs. or intrs., to foam at the
mouth: dāŋte uruatakore kaŋa-
komko *putūrudea* (or mocako *putū-
rudea*.)

III. trs. caus., to cause to foam at
the mouth: kudaŋkudaŋte sadome
putūruŋkŋa, by making it gallop,
he made the horse foam; sadomdo
nir *putūruŋkŋa*, the gallop made the
horse foam.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to foam,
to get foam at the mouth: purage
ci ne keŋa lagaŋkanāe *putūruŋtana*
(or *putūruŋtana*) ?

putūrid-en rfx. v., same meaning:
huŋialeka lagaŋanlōge ne keŋa *pu-
tūrudena*.

putūrid-q p. v., (1) same meaning:
hanahgonoŋte baŋiakanko *putūrudoa*;
inkuŋ moca *putūrudoa*. (2) to be
caused to foam at the mouth: ku-
daŋte (or nirte) sadom *putūruŋjana*.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*,
modifying *lelq*, *rikan*, *rikaq*. (2)
with the afx. *gje*, modifying *kudaŋ*,
lagaq, *rika*, *rikaq*.

5^o fig., in the rfx. and the p. v., to
speak or converse long; to repeat
many times the same thing: jagar-
jagartee *putūrudenjana*; acacutena
putūruŋjana, kaeŋjana.

putūrid-caban and vars., rfx. v.,
and *putūrid-cabaq* p. v., syn. of
putūrid, 5th meaning.

putūrid-dā and vars. cfr. *argodā*,
I. sbst., the flood of yellow, dirty
scummy water caused by the first
heavy showers of the rainy season:
putūruŋdāre (or *putūruŋdāte*) ei-
minana loŋŋape acāŋala ?

II. trs., of nature, (1) to affect a
country with these first showers:
Siadisumdoe *putūruŋdākedā*. (2)
in jest, thus to affect people: Si-
adisumredo janaŋsirma sidaregee *pu-
tūruŋdājaŋkoa*, every year the
Singbhum people get their first
heavy showers before we get ours.

III. intrs., of nature, (1) to give
these showers: nājaked aūrigeo
putūruŋdāgea; somārhuŋaŋe *pu-
tūruŋdākena*. (2) with ind. o., to
give these showers to people: Si-
adisumredo janaŋsirma sidaregee *pu-
tūruŋdākotana*.

putūrid-dā-n rfx. v., of nature,
to give these showers: ne sirmado
heratce *putūruŋdānjana*, the first
heavy showers came late this year.

putūrid-dā-go p. v., (1) prsl., of a
country, to receive these showers:
Siadisumdo *putūruŋdājana*. (2)
imprsl., of these showers, to be
given: orō midpīŋilekare *putū-
ruŋdāgoajq*; Siadisumre *putū-
rid dājan*, neredo aūrige.

pāŋ, pūŋa, pūŋa Has. vars. qf *pūŋa*.

putā, **putūla**, **putūnūla** (Sad. *pūt*)
I. sbst., the outlet or outlets by
which field mice (*cuŋu* and *tumba-
cuŋu*) and field rats (*guru* and
cāŋriŋ) ordinarily enter their nests.
Each nest has two more galleries:
the *unūŋul* which on the surface re-
mains shut with a thin layer through

which they can break in an emergency; and the *heolhora* by which the digging of the nest was first started and through which all the earth in digging the nest and the other galleries, is thrown out except at the end of the work when it is used to fill up the *heolhora*. When the ground is uneven the *puŋa* always comes out on a higher level than the *heolhora*: *guru eman moŋtanre puŋa teped lagatinaa*; *puŋa horate sukul uruatana, tepedtabeme*.

II. trs., to bore with such outlets: *alea arido guru puŋatada*.

III. intrs., (1) to make such outlets: *neren cāŋriako cimintako puŋatada*? (2) in the df. prst., of such a nest, to have an outlet: *oro etatare puŋatana* (or *puŋakana*) *ci*? *dārāpe*, look whether there are any other outlets.

puŋa-n rflx. v., to make such outlets: *misamisado kapukomkooko puŋana*, crabs also make sometimes a second outlet to their holes, higher up than the first.

puŋa-gg p. v., (1) to be bored with such outlets: *alea api gurukote puŋakana*. (2) imprsl., of such outlets, to be made: *cimintā puŋakana*?

N. B. The cpds. *kulaputa*, *tuŋuputa* occur in the names of certain places, as *kulaputaŋlōr*, *tuŋuputaŋokora*; they denote a second outlet and are not used otherwise.

puŋa-gaō I. sbst., a fistula: *miŋtare gaōjanci bitarbitarte gaō senoa ad etasare sonoro uruaoa*, enage *puŋagaō kajioa*; Soboram ad •Johan

Phransre *puŋagaō namloŋkina ad ne disumre enategekina goŋjana*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person suffering from a fistula: *puŋagaō horoko ranu isu maskila*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have a fistula: *nīdoe puŋagaōtana*. (2) imprsl., in the indet. ts.: *dorabia tuŋute puŋagāōa*, one gets a fistula by being stung by (the tail of) a *Bungarus fasciatus*.

puŋagaō-g p. v., to get a fistula: *puŋagaōjanci goŋjana*; *dorabia tuŋuteko puŋagāōa mentera aŋuma-kada*.

puŋa adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, and *puŋapuŋa* with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *gaō* or *riku*, the latter with *gaō* as subj.: *iniā gaō puŋage rikaakana*.

puŋa-puŋa see under *puŋagaō*.

puŋa-puŋa, *puŋa-puŋi* Has. vars. of *phuaphu'a*.

puŋ-bōl, *puŋu-bōl* Has. vars. of *phuŋbōl*.

puŋi 1^o I. abs. n., a feeling of heaviness or distension in the stomach, caused by indigestion, in entr. to *rasaō* the distension caused by eating too much: *amaŋ laŋre puŋi menagea ci*?

II. adj., (1) with *horo*, syn. of the noun of agency *puŋini*, *puŋigni*, a dyspeptic person: *puŋi horoko cenatem ranukoa*?—*Roka puŋikodo bulumataŋa ranukoa*, ad *janaōre puŋikodo mēr cijia omakoa*, *karla*, *hocen*, *hanjed*, *mucuriara emanā*, how do you treat dyspeptic patients?—In acute cases I make them drink

salt water, in chronic cases I make them eat bitter things such as Momordica Charantia, Momordica dioica Solanum indicum, Limnophila conferta. (2) with lāṣ, also *puṭiakanlāṣ*, a stomach actually heavy with indigestion: *puṭi lāṣre alom jomladiṣa*, *kaṭaḥkome*.

III. trs., to affect smb. or his stomach with indigestion: *ne hondo kanṭara puṭijaia*.

IV. trs. caus., to cause smb. to get an indigestion: *laṇṇido cenātee puṭitada?* *ne hon jarom kanṭaratepe puṭitqiredo* *apialeka kanṭarajana raparongokeate omaipe, modganṭalekaree hokaoa, kāredo toroḡdate u'arikataipe*, if it is with ripe jack fruit that you have given indigestion to this child, make him eat three or four jack seeds baked in ashes till a little charred, he will then be all right in about an hour; or make him vomit by drinking water mixed with wood ashes and then strained. N.B. These remedies are used only when the cause is ripe jack fruit. This and any other case of acute dyspepsy is also treated by the application of hot ashes on the navel.

V. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to have dyspepsia or indigestion: *nimir janaḡina puṭitana*, I have chronic dyspepsia: *kanṭaratee puṭitana* (or *puṭiakana*), he has an indigestion caused by jack fruit. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel the stomach heavy, as if distended, owing to dyspepsia or indigestion: *nimindo lāṣ puṭijaia*, he has an

indigestion.

puṭi-n rflx. v., to give oneself an indigestion: *nīdo kentēḥ haruaḥ hoḡoge, paroḥ partede puṭina* (or *lāṣi puṭina*).

puṭi-p p. v., corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus.; to get an indigestion: *janaḡe puṭiqṭana*, he always gets an indigestion; *kanṭaratee puṭiqṭana*, he is getting an indigestion owing to jack fruit; *kanṭaratee puṭiakana*, he has got an indigestion owing to jack fruit.

pu-n-ṭi vrb. n., (1) the extent of indigestion; the number of people affected: *punuṭiṣ puṭilena, api sūnjere enana inia lāṣ kalsāḡjana; saṅgale oḡonala, punuṭiko puṭijana, soben honko bar sānje mandiko bagela*. (2) the having an indigestion: *misa punuṭido buluaḡātee baṅkedā, taḡom hulanae puṭilenredo aḡtege baṅqjana*, he stopped his first indigestion with salt water, when he had again an indigestion the next day, it stopped by itself.

VI. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge, tan, tange*, modifying *aḡḡkar*. (2) with the afx. *qge*, modifying *jom, om*.

2^o I. adj., (1) of grains or pulses, swollen owing to damp or water: *puṭi rāri tagoḡlere lebeḡe*. (1) with *caṇṇi* rice not parboiled before husking but heaped up, boiling water being poured on successive layers; it is then dried and husked. It is deemed to smell in this process. Such is the rice imported from Burmah. The Mundas do not like its taste and say that it gets

puŋi

easily spoiled by damp.

II. trs., of water or damp, or of people, thus to make grains or pulses swell: caŋure bŋtu dŋlena, dŋ *puŋi-keŋci* kŋ soaŋjana, gram was put in a pitcher; when it got swollen by the water it had no more room enough and some was heaved out; baba *puŋikeale* puŋi caŋli tearŋtana, ne disumre kako enkaea, Burmah—disumŋte hijutana.

puŋi-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.: bŋtu alitedo purŋ kŋ *putioa*, mendo lumte, gram does not swell much when it gets damp, but when it gets wet.

pu-n-uŋi vrb. n., the extent of swelling: ŋŋisido miad caŋure bŋtu perŋkeŋci dŋe dulla moŋ nidate *punuŋi* puŋijana, caŋu oŋgiriŋjana, the syce filled a pitcher with gram and poured water on it, during the night it swelled so much that the piteher burst.

III. adverbial afx. in the cpds. *lumpuŋi*, *tupupuŋi*, *oŋpuŋi*.

3^o *puŋi-q* p. v., Kera. syn. of *biq*. In Has. same meaning, but only in jest or displeasure. Hence the cpd. *jompuŋi*.

4^o *puŋi-q* p. v., with reference to *arki* or *ili*, syn. of *bulq*. Hence the cpd. *uŋpuŋi*.

puŋi Has. **putij** Nag. trs., to flood a hole, or those that are in a hole, in order to, or so as to, chase them out: ne unŋure hutiaŋo taikena dŋ *puŋikedŋkŋciko* bagekeda, there were mice in this hole, water flowed into it, and they have abandoned it; guŋu cupuŋŋa kale kunditada, enaŋ-

puŋi

nidŋdo dŋ *puŋikedŋlea*, we had not raised a ridge at the back of our watch shed, last night it rained and the water flowed on the ground where we were sleeping; unŋuren kaŋeakoko *puŋikoa*, people pour water into the holes of rats to drive them out; apia unŋule *puŋile* miad unŋuren caŋuriakodo kako unŋajana, cetante cinaŋko unŋuakaŋci entereko rakajana, we flooded three jerboa rat holes, from one they did not come out, they had probably made a high gallery to which they went up; caŋuriaŋo dŋle *puŋikedŋkoa*.

puŋi-gg, *puŋi-jq* p. v., corresp. meanings.

pu-n-uŋi vrb. n., (1) the extent of flooding: *punuŋile* puŋikedŋko, tala tupantar hutiaŋkole goŋleŋkoa, we have flooded so many of their holes that we have killed quite a half small basketful of mice. (2) the act: *punuŋi* kape pokŋtokeda, enamente ne unŋuren caŋuriaŋo kako unŋajana.

puŋi Has. **putij** Nag. cfr. *hodoro*, *bogoŋ*, trs., having made an incision in the skin, to pull out the entrails of rats, hare or goats (and occasionally of other animals) before burning off the hair. N. B. This burning keeps the skin or hide tolerably soft, so that it is eaten with the meat: kaŋeakoa poŋam *puŋikeda* ci? ne merom *puŋiŋebu* rŋia; ne guŋu poŋa *puŋiŋe*.

puŋi-gg, *puŋi-jq* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pu-n-uŋi vrb. n., the care with which the entrails are pulled out: kulaŋdo

punuŋi puŋime miŋcokoŋ raŋi poŋa aloka pusigŋ, draw out the entrails so carefully that nothing whatever bursts out from them.

puŋi Has. **puŋi** Nag. syn. of *seteŋ*, *seteŋ* I. sbst., a spring: ne loŋore apita *puŋi* mena.

II. trs., to cause water to well up in as spring: mara jargido ne loŋore (or ne loŋoreo da) *puŋia*; Naguri horokoina aŋunkoŋkoa, noŋahakuko iŋir loŋore diko *puŋie* mente.

III. intrs., of water, to well up: of a field, to have a spring: ne loŋore *puŋikena* mendo gitil purā perejanci nādo latarare da *puŋitana*.

puŋi-n, *puŋi jen* rŋlx. v., in jest, same meaning the water or the field being personified: ne loŋoreo huŋia sirmataŋete *puŋie* hokajana; jeŋe purā jor janrate ne loŋore da *puŋi-ne* hokakeda.

puŋi-gŋ, *puŋi-jŋ* p. v., corresp. to the trs.: mara jargitedo isu loŋako (or isu loŋakore da) *puŋiga*; noŋahakuteo da (or loŋore) *puŋioa*.

puŋigge *puŋigge* adv., modifying *jargi*.

pu-n-uŋi vrb. n., the extent of the welling up: ne loŋoreo (or daŋo ne loŋore) *punuŋi* puŋia, mara jeŋe raŋi kā hokaoa, water wells up in this low field even in the hottest part of summer.

puŋia Has. of *phūŋia* Nag.

puŋicra (Or. *phūŋicra*) sbst., *Sporobolus indicus*, Br.; Gramineae,—a slender herb, 2-3' high, with leaves 8-24" long, and a very narrow panicle up to 15" long, with short erect branches not exceeding 1" in

length. It is used to make brooms.

puŋi-da I. sbst., spring-water; water welling up; water brought, or coming from a spring.

II. adj., with *loŋore*, *sokoŋa*, a low field, a dell, in which water wells up.

puŋi-oŋore Nag. var. of *puŋiurnŋ* Has.

puŋi-loŋore sbst., a low field in which water wells up.

puŋi-ŋuŋa Has. var. of *phūŋeng* Nag.

puŋi-urua Has. **puŋi-oŋore** Nag., to drive from a hole by flooding it. *puŋiurnŋ-g* p. v., corresp. meaning.

puŋka Nag. **puŋkuŋ** Has. **puŋkua** Nag. **puŋka** Nag. **puŋkuŋ** Has. **puŋkua** Nag. I. sbst., (1) any kind of puffball, *Lycoperdon* sp. The first puffballs to appear, at the end of June are the white *roŋepuŋkuŋ* or *coke leŋer uŋ* in the gardens and on manured ground, and the brown *jarapuŋkuŋ* or *jalipuŋkuŋ*, in the forest and especially on clearances. The first is eaten stewed, not raw, all the other are eaten both raw or stewed. The *roŋepuŋkuŋ* comes up three times more during the rains. After the *jarapuŋkuŋ*, in the jungles, appears the *setapuŋkuŋ* followed by the *simroŋpuŋkuŋ*. The last to come out, also in the jungles, is the *gêrê* or *gêrêpuŋkuŋ*, in the first half of August. The *jarapuŋkuŋ*, *setapuŋkuŋ* and *simroŋpuŋkuŋ* are true puffballs, full of black dust when old. The *roŋepuŋkuŋ* and *gêrê* must be some other species; they do not fill with dust, but rot like mush-

rooms. The *géré* moreover has milky juices. Grammatically all five kinds are generally in the pl. and are always treated as liv. bgs., except the *roŭepuŭkuŭ* which is as often treated as an inan. o.: *puŭkuŭko* auriŭko omonoa; dola, *puŭkuŭ* halanem sena ei? (2) fig., a piece of meat in the stew: haŭiŭ kam ŭaŭkajida aiŭŭ purŭredo miadŭ raŭi *puŭkuŭ* baŭgaia.

II. trs., of the rainy season to make the puffballs appear: ne sirmaraŭ jargi purado kao *puŭkuŭkedŭkoa* (or, with a *dativus commodi*, *puŭkuŭia-dŭbu*).

III. intrs., (1) of puffballs, to come out: mŭ purako *puŭkutkena* ci ne sirma? (2) imprsl., in the df. prst., of puffballs, to be actually growing in a place: *tisiagapa* aŭe disum (or aŭe disumre) *kŭŭ puŭkuŭtana*, just now there are many puffballs in your part of the country.

puŭka-n rflx. v., of puffballs, to come out: jargi huŭiŭagea enate purado *puŭkuŭtana*, it rains little, that is why there are not many puffballs.

puŭka-g p. v., of puffballs, to come out, to be made to come out: ne birre *kŭŭko puŭkuŭakana*; *tisiagapara* jargite *kŭŭko puŭkuŭakana*.

~~puŭkal~~ (Sad.) *puŭkal-aŭa*, *puŭkal*, *puŭkal-aŭa* sbst., the leaf-buds of *Ficus infectoria* which, either fresh or dried, are used as a vegetable. There two varieties: the green buds of the *jaŭ puŭkal*, more acid and more palatable, and the shorter brown buds of the *puŭkalhesa*, more astringent. The latter are generally

called *hesapŭkal* *jŭ nŭdo puŭkal* sidtem; *puŭkald* *hondateoko jomea*, *rasiteo*.

puŭkal-g p. v., rarely used, of the *Ficus infectoria*, to bud: ne *darura* *sakamko* *nimirge uruŭutana aŭrige puŭka'oa*.

puŭkal, *puŭkal-daru*, *puŭkal*, *puŭkal-daru* sbst., *Ficus infectoria*, Roxb.; *Urticaceae*,—a deciduous tree with alternate, almost membranous, leaves, the base being emarginate, sub-ordate or slightly narrowed, and the apex being abruptly narrowed into a short tail; on petioles 1½-2" long; with white, sessile fruit the size of a pea. The Mundas distinguish two forms: (1) *jaŭ puŭkal*, with green leaf-buds, said never to bear fruit and therefore also called *dinda puŭkal*. *puŭkal-hesa*, with brown leaf-buds, bearing a small fruit that is eaten and hence called also *jŭpuŭkal*. The *puŭkal* is a tree planted in most villages. Haines gives *puŭkal* as the name of *Ficus glabella*, Blume, a tree growing in rocky ravines in the mountains.

puŭkiŭ puŭkiŭ syn. of *oŭg* 4°.

puŭla, *puŭli* vars. of *puŭla*, *puŭli*.

puŭpuŭi, *poŭpoŭi* syn. of *caipiŭjaŭ*.

pŭŭ Hlas. var. of *phŭl*.

puŭ, *puŭ-hai* sbst., a carp-like fish so called, 6-8" long, 3" broad, never seen in rice fields nor in mud but in strong or sandy rivers: *aŭra-haiŭte puŭ* *ibilnŭ cakarnŭgea*.

puŭ-bŭl Hlas. var. of *phŭbŭl*.

puŭl Nag. (1) var. of *puŭi* in the three meanings. (2) var. of *poŭoŭ*

puṭka

in the 2nd and 3rd meanings.

puṭka var. of *puṭka*.

puṭkal var. of *puṭkal*.

puṭkiḍ var. of *puṭkiḍ*.

puṭlā, syn. of *puṭa*.

puṭla, puṭli, puṭla, puṭli (Sad.)

I. sbst., a tube of plaited bamboo stripe, palm leaves or strips of the bark of *Bauhinia vahlii*. It is about a span long with an equal diam. and is placed on end, in the middle of the lower plank of the *cepeḍ*. It is then filled with powdered oil seed and finally pressed between the two planks to extract the oil: *puṭlido* andānj miḥ bita salāgi aḍ miḍ bita cakar taṇa.

II. trs., to plait so as to make such a tube: ne ruṭa baḍar *puṭ'iime*. *puṭlā-g* p. v., corresp. meaning.

puṭuṭlā syn. of *puṭa*.

puṭu-puṭu (Sad. *puṭ-puṭ*) cfr. *gagarsa* I. sbst., the strong pungency in the nose when lime, dust or the smoke of burning piment has entered it: marci sukul mūre bololena, *puṭupuṭudo* senḍjana, haraṇharā namakāṇa, the smoke of burning piment entered my nose, the burning sensation has stopped, but now the mucus flows.

II. trs., to affect with this pungency: marci sukul *puṭupuṭukedlea*; marci sukul mūi *puṭupuṭukedlea*; marci sukul aleḍ mūi *puṭupuṭukeda*.

III. trs. caus., to cause people to get such dust or smoke in the nose: senḍre marci uṇḍeḍci sobenkoe *puṭupuṭukedlea*.

IV intrs., (1) imprsl., to affect the nose with this pungency: senḍre

puṭa

marci alom uṇḍā, *puṭupuṭutana* (or *puṭupuṭua*) (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. ṛn., to feel such pungency: marci sukulte *puṭu-puṭujāṇa*; mū *puṭupuṭujāṇa*.

puṭupuṭu-n rfx. v., to cause oneself to get affected by such pungency: aṇa kasurtem *puṭupuṭunjana*, senḍre marci hiribarakeda.

puṭupuṭu-u p. v., corresp. to the trs.: marci sukulte *puṭupuṭulena*; mūle *puṭupuṭulena*; aleḍ mū *puṭupuṭulena*.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *uḡe*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *aḍkar*, *rikaḡ*, *soan*, *sukul*.

puṭur (sad. Or) cfr. *gūḡ* and *poṭa*, constructed like *hejeṛe*, of which it is a diminutive, *hejeṛe* meaning an erosion of the epiderm even to the blood, and *puṭur* denoting an altogether superficial erosion or scraping off the epiderm onl̄y. The vrb. n., is used of the care taken in singeing and scraping off the hair and epiderm of a slaughtered pig: ne sukurido *puṭur* puṭuripe na miaḍleka uḥ taṇ nage humu, singe and scrape this pig so that there remain neither any hair nor dirt. Fig., *puṭur* is a syn. of *sipuṭur* and refers to a quite superficial ploughing.

puṭa I. sbst., the two exterior pieces which, with the middle piece to which they are dowel-jointed, form the wheel of a *sagāri* cart.

See Pl. XV, 1. The pieces marked D in fig. B. are the two *puṭas*. The middle piece is called *paṭi*: ne muṭurā *puṭa* baiṭpe.

II. trs., to make into a *puṭa*; to

use for making a *puṭura*: ne muṭu saṅgige soṛaepe, tarabu puṭuraea tarabu paṭiia, cut with your axes this stump into several planks, one for the middle part of a spokeless wheel, and two for the side parts.

puṭura cfr. *poṭom*, *dopal*, *daloḥ*, *gabla*, *gugla*, 1^o I. sbst., (1) a wrap-page, a cloth or paper, etc., wherein smth. is wrapped. In case of a cloth the opd. *uiupuṭura* is often used: en *puṭurare* cekana menā lellem; en hondo *puṭura* ocoṭaipe (2) the three or four leaves with which a silk-worm surrounds itself before making its cocoon: lumamko sidako puṭurana aḍ *puṭura* bitarre oṛako baiṭa.

II. trs., (1) to wrap in a cloth or paper: en hon *puṭurataipe*, tutūkungee hoḥojada, wrap that baby in a cloth, there is a cold wind. (2) fig. of a creeper, to surround and cover entirely its support: jāka huṛiṅgea, manalnārī *puṭurakeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to get wrapped in, or covered all around: marana lijaṭe uiṭaime neate kae *puṭuratana* (or *puṭuraqtana*); surgunja roḥṛāte *puṭuratana* (or *puṭuraqtana*).

~~puṭura~~-n rfix. v., to wrap oneself in: ~~puṭura~~me tutūkungee hoḥojada; lumamko *puṭuranjana*, nādo oṛako baitana.

puṭura-ḡ p. v., to get wrapped in or covered all around: ne lijaṭe en hon *puṭuraḡka*.

pu-*n*-*uṭura* also *puṭura*, vrb. n., the extent of remaining wrapped in: *punuṭurae* *puṭuranjana*, miaṛa raṭi

moḍ ganta bitarre meḍmûārā kae lelrikanjana.

2^o I. sbst., the act of spreading a net all over a stone or hole where fish are hiding, poking them and, when they come out, catching them: *puṭurate* isu haikole goḥleḍkoa.

II. adj., with *haiko*, fish caught in this way.

III. trs., (1) thus to catch fish: dolabu hai *puṭurate*; oko ḍobaren haikope *puṭurakeḍkoa*? (2) thus to treat a stone or a pool in a stream: ne dirire kūḥ lata menā coṛakojā menākoa marbu *puṭuraea*, under this stone there is a large hole dug by the water in the sand, there are probably *coṛa* fish, let us spread our net over it and catch them; lata oṛḡ diri banḡ ḍobado kako *puṭuraea*.

puṭura-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning.

puṭis, *puṭusu* (Sad.; Or.) Lantana camara, Linn.; Verbenaceae,—a straggling or scandent shrub with small recurved prickles, simple leaves, rugose above, and flowers usually orange, varying to white or purple, in short spikes, sub-umbelliform in flower. It is often planted as hedges but easily becomes a pest.

puṭus-puṭus Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *kaṭoḥ*, *kaṭoḥkaṭoḥ*, *kaṭuḥ*, *kaṭuḥkaṭuḥ* Has. I. adj., with *mandi*, rice so little cooked that it is not softer than rice well steeped in water: *puṭuspuṭus* *mandiṇa* jomleda lāḥ hasunadiṇa.

II. trs., thus to cook rice: kā ituan hon *mandikena*, *mandiḥ* *puṭupuṭus*—

keda.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be thus hard: ne manđi *puʃupuʃus-tana* (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to find the cooked rice thus hard, when eating it: inkua mandîna jomkena *puʃuspuʃuskedina*.

puʃuspuʃus-q p. v., (1) to be thus cooked: manđi *puʃuspuʃusjana*. (2) to feel thus hard in the eating: tagoğlere *puʃuspuʃusoa*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge tan, tange*, modifying *manđi, isin, tagoğ, atăkar*.

pûhî maēna var. of *pukî maēna*.

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